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THE

HARVARD GRADUATES'

MAGAZINE

VOLUME XXVII. 1918-1919



PUBLISHED BY
The Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association
BOSTON, MASS.

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SEPTEMBER, 1918

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THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE



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VOL. 27 NO. 105

PUBLISHED BY
THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
BOSTON · MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter, October 19, 1892.
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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PAUL AZAN

From the portrait by Joseph De Camp in the Harvard Club of Boston.

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THE

HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

Vol. XXVII. — SEPTEMBER, 1918. — No. CV.

THE CONFLICT OF IDOLATRIES.[1]

By BARRETT WENDELL, '77.

THE past four years have wrought a great change in our American opinion of the Germans. We used to suppose them a stolid people, perhaps dense, but robust, sympathetic and kindly: now they seem to us cruel, treacherous, and inhumanly addicted to the pitiless logic of brute force. They not only assume but proclaim themselves superior to everybody else; they still imagine that their inferiors — the French, for example, or the English, or ourselves — can be scared like savages into subjection, or lied at will into mutually destructive misunderstandings. To all appearances, they make no question that, by virtue of their essential excellence, whatever stands in their way is rightfully theirs, to be dealt with at their pleasure. Sometimes they have seized it openly, as was the case with the guaranteed liberties of Belgium, incidentally secured by that sign manual of their own which they shamelessly repudiated as a scrap of paper. Sometimes their methods of aggression, though no more agreeable to the principles of honor, have been more circumspect. It was only from an intercepted dispatch, for example, that we discovered how the German minister to the Argentine Republic had officially advised the secret destruction of Argentine ships as a convenient way of preventing neutral commerce from helping the enemies of Germany. "Spurlos versenkt" were his words; which mean, if we may trust those who know the German language, that these neutral merchantmen might best be sunk so thoroughly as to leave no trace for hounds to sniff the scent of. The canine metaphor is his own; apply it as you like. We need linger no longer over the paralysis of German conscience when anything threatens German interests.

Even in seemingly innocent forms, this colossal inhumanity has

[1] Address before the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, June 17, 1918.

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worked mischief. Whoever has had much to do with American universities, for example, must long ago have observed the almost superstitious veneration in which we have come to hold the originally German degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Without it, for a good while, a young scholar—however gifted—has seldom been admitted to university teaching in this country; and to earn it he must devote years to exhaustive search for all traceable facts concerning a generally petty subject. At Harvard, for one thing, candidates for this degree in English literature have been virtually compelled to master the linguistic details of what purports to be a fragment of a version of the Gospels made, in pure Teutonic terms, during the fourth century of the Christian era, by one Ulfilas, a Gothic Bishop. When German scholars declared knowledge of this barbarous dialect necessary for full understanding of Shakespere or of Shelley, Americans have not been bold enough to contradict. At worst, we have assumed, such study would result only in useless information presently to be forgotten. Long observation hardly confirms this placid opinion. Some one has jocosely said that the Germans have a unique faculty of knowing all about a thing without understanding it. Americans, on the other hand, have an instinctive knack of understanding things without knowing all, or even very much, about them; that is one reason why we hit on inventions which Germans deductively develop. So a method which may be all right for the one, may be all wrong for the other. In this case, it begins to seem so. As you watch American students paling under the rigors of German system, you can hardly help suspecting that what they are about is not good for them. Minds that were alert grow torpid; pens and tongues grow clogged. Promising thinkers subside into pettily scrupulous collectors, cherishing trifles, distrusting ideas. Though doubtless they are disciplined, they lose their sense of values. Even though the best of them considerably outgrow this phase of their initiation into learning, hardly the best, you come to fear, stay quite unscarred by the shackles and the lashes of their long enforced submission to the alien tyranny of the German spirit.

Until pretty lately, however, we have believed this tyranny to be based on honest insistence by earnest masters that all scholars must unremittently seek and tell the whole truth. Some recent events have disturbed our tranquilizing consolation. To take only one of them, it is not many years since an eminent German came as exchange professor to Harvard, where he sedulously attended faculty meetings

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for half the academic year. Then he went home, with sundry honorary degrees and the like. When the war broke out he was among the signers of that astonishing manifesto of the learned which proclaimed the German cause absolutely righteous. Though this may be explicable as an ebullition of excited patriotism, what ensued is not. A Harvard professor of German presently published something sympathetic with German purposes, but admitting that certain phases of German conduct might be open to objection. In due time, the eminent German made public a reply: the Harvard professor, it declared, — at least in its English version, — could not mean what he said; his unfavorable comments on Germany must evidently have been made by command of the president of Harvard College.

Now here is a dilemma: either a German scholar of the highest rank, who has passed several months at Harvard, was totally unable to perceive the complete freedom of speech which has long been maintained there; or else he is capable of publishing, at the command of official superiors, a statement which he knows to be false. The latter horn of the dilemma — which is the more probable, for otherwise a modern German might have trouble in retaining a government professorship, — vitiates every syllable of his work; you can never be sure that this statement or that may not have been commanded. The other horn leaves him in little better case; for if he has been blind to a most conspicuous feature of a region where he has familiarly lived, his critical authority is nowhere. Either way, this master of German learning is untrustworthy; and in scholarship untrustworthiness rules a man out of court.

He has been worth our attention, indeed, only because, so far as we can now see, his case typifies the present moral and intellectual condition of his country. Though density of wit and density of conscience may be found everywhere, they have generally lurked in the lower strata of any national society. Whatever the vagaries of your better classes, men of rank, official or social, have generally justified themselves by a keener range of perception than the vulgar and a finer sense of conduct. In Prussianized Germany the reverse seems to have happened. A current story will summarize things there. Before the war, it runs, an English officer and a Prussian were discussing some military problem over their wine. The Englishman objected to a proposed solution, as dishonorable; whereupon the Prussian burst out laughing, and declared that Englishmen would never be soldiers, nor Germans gentlemen.

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That epigram, like most others, is only half true. It reminds us that our German enemies contemptuously despise others, that they are cruel and treacherous and insolently confident in their remorseless logic, and that their higher classes admit their own basenesses with cynical effrontery. It leaves out what we cannot justly neglect — the sturdy qualities of the Germans, the virtues which make them, for all their vices, really redoubtable.

First and deepest of these is the sincerity of their patriotic devotion to their fatherland. For centuries the map of Germany was a kaleidoscope of petty principalities and duchies, mostly useful as breeding-grounds for sovereign consorts, — Queen Charlottes, if you like, or, if you prefer, Carolines of Brunswick. Among these dominions, one has gradually dominated, whose nature is memorably set forth in the Memoirs of the Margravine of Baireuth, sister of Frederic the Great. It has been measurelessly cruel, treacherous and intriguing; but it has been at once intelligent and doggishly docile in submission to its own sovereign authority. To maintain itself, it has had to subjugate the rest of Germany; as Prussia has grown so has German power; since 1870, the new empire has been fused in crescent strength of national union; and this could never have been accomplished by mere brute force — otherwise there would now be no troublesome question about Alsace and Lorraine. We might as well admit that whoever would still persist in distinguishing between the German government and the German people strays into smugly wanton error. In Germany, no doubt, as everywhere else, you will find social scoundrels, eager to stir up social treason; the wonder is that there they still count for so little. The modern German spirit is genuinely loyal. From Kaiser to scavenger, your true German cares chiefly for how he may best serve the German state.

Hence has sprung a second noteworthy virtue. As the ideal of the fatherland has supplanted local patriotisms, it has everywhere stimulated a sense of collective duty. Modern Germans think of themselves less as individuals than as factors in their national society. Though, of course, they stay individual, they seldom forget that in the drama of this world each individual is cast for his own peculiar part. The fact that few are in the lime-light is no reason why even the least should fail to do his best. They generally try to; their social conscience can hardly be surpassed.

This social conscience has freshly strengthened a permanent virtue of theirs, always admirable. Though, as we have reminded our-

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selves, they are by no means the most honest of men, they probably are the most honest of living European workmen. Whatever they are about they are willing to do as well as they can, and for no more than it is worth. They frankly recognize that unusual reward is due only to unusual achievement, itself usually inconsiderable. They consequently admit the sober truth that even small prizes prove men to have emerged from the mists and clouds of people who live noteless and void of fame. We are sometimes prone to laugh at their pride in petty honors. A fusty Herr Professor Doctor, for example, will work twelve hours a day through half his life collecting facts which somebody else may some time conceivably find occasion to think with; and he will look ridiculous enough as he struts through his remaining years adorned with a garish ribbon to prove that, poor in this world's goods, he will stay recorded among the third-class bearers of a fifth-class order. Whether we are wholly right in deriding him is another question. Nothing short of indefatigable labor could have won even his modest distinction; and you may grow a bit tender of heart if you will let yourself fancy the furtive smiles with which his peasant parents might finally welcome the eminent and spectacled arrival of their much-beloved and heartfeltly-self-sacrificed-for Hans in some bowery corner of their beerily choral paradise.

These moral virtues — fervent patriotism, a deep sense of collective duty and unswerving industry — are perhaps of secondary magnitude. The material virtue to which they have led, and which just now eclipses them, is not. One test of civilization is held to be the power of concentrating attention by force of will on points which do not spontaneously attract it. Thus tested, German civilization is almost ultimate: and so is its consequent efficiency. In this world-war, for example, the Germans after forty years of preparation expected a contest so short that they counted on celebrating the Christmas of 1914 in Paris. Thanks to Marshal Joffre, and perhaps to the sparkling wines of looted cellars, they were repulsed at the Marne. From that time, more than three years ago, their original advantage has lessened. So far as it was a matter of surprise, it ended when other people knew what Germany was about; so far as it was a matter of resources, it has diminished with every man they have lost. For at least two years, the advantage has lain rather with the Allies — reinforced, to go no further, by Italy and at last by our United States. The Germans have nevertheless held their own, and rather more; at this very moment[1] they are not only devouring

[1] June 17, 1918.

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the traitorous corpse of Russia, they are at once threatening both Paris and the Channel ports, and sinking American ships almost in sight of our own American coast. Such unshaken national vigor could spring only from the willing concentration under skillful leadership of the devoted energies of a mighty people.

To the German mind, so far as we can penetrate its recesses, this enormous material virtue has long appeared both paramount and irresistible. They logically concluded that whenever they choose they could take command of the whole world. Of Belgium first. For reasons of military convenience, obviously important to themselves, they demanded of that little country an act of submissive perfidy. Surprised and enraged that in presence of their overwhelming force Belgium preserved an undaunted sense of national honor, they presently swept over her, whose independent neutrality they had deliberately bound themselves to defend. Amid revived horrors of war which would have brought Attila to the blush, they surged into France. Though taken almost unawares, France checked them and has held them through four agonized years. Glorious as her past history has been, no page of it can ever gleam brighter than that which is writing now when, spiritually at one as never before, she is proving herself supreme in the self mastery of patient national endurance. England, meanwhile, the Germans had thought negligible. The principles of English government have long been popular; for years, the control of it has tended towards the hands of the common people; and by 1914 the English masses seemed deep in the sluggishness of pampered self-indulgence. Let them alone, and you might have expected them to stay stupidly content with their plentiful bread and their boisterous games. Instead, they superbly asserted that generous love of liberty and of justice which throughout the centuries has been the soul of England. No cabinet could have survived a week there, if it had resisted the steadfast outburst of popular indignation over the rape of Belgium and the devastation of France. We need follow this course of history no further. German logic had doubtless proved, to its own satisfaction, that free peoples could not resist German efficiency. When logic prophesies, however, it is apt to collide with fact. In this instance, it assumed Germans to be typically human and forgot that freedom is a matter not of the body but of the spirit.

To dwell on the braveries of Italy, too, and of all those with whom we have at last made common cause, would be not only grateful

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but inspiring. What most nearly concerns us now, however, is our own perplexing conduct during these tremendous times. As a people, we of the United States have always professed unswerving devotion to the ideal of freedom. Should any one question it, we can point to a national history constant in development through almost three hundred years. Our language, our law and our principles — to this day dominant enough to absorb floods of alien immigration — spring straight from virtually self-governing colonies founded by Elizabethan Englishmen. From their time to ours, you will find, if instead of accepting legend you will scrutinize record, the spirit of America has altered less than that of England herself. What is called the American Revolution only maintained ancestral English liberties against encroachment by a sovereignty which had become personally German. If you doubt this, read Horace Walpole's letters through those years of imperial disaster. Our utterances, to be sure, were a bit misleading; the terms in which we declared our independence were considerably influenced by the humanitarian generalities of pre-revolutionary France. At heart, however, we stayed, and we still stay, English enough to vex our wits little about logical consistency between precept and practice. What we have insisted on are our national freedom and our legal rights, tested and validated by experience. These we have comfortably assumed to be sanctioned by the principles of abstract right. So when, four years ago, Germany assailed what we thought right — ignoring the freedom and uprooting the rights of others — you might have expected us to rise in wrath.

Instead we professed benevolent neutrality, for which, it is fair to say, we had considerable historical warrant. Four years ago, we imagined ourselves still as independent of Europe as when Washington advised us to avoid entangling alliances. What is more, the popular teaching of our history had so deliberately ignored our filial likeness to the mother country, and had so gloated over every point of difference, that your average American still thought of England as hostile. Meanwhile, we rather admired the Germans, who had come here in great numbers and had proved orderly citizens. At first, too, a European war did not evidently threaten our safety; the Atlantic must always keep us safer from German invasion than England is, or France. So when, before long, complications occurred, we were so slow to distinguish between English disregard of our neutral commercial rights and German disregard of our neutral right to life that

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nobody could feel quite sure which side we might take, if worst came to worst.

Such doubts were not allayed by some of our public utterances, on which it were now untimely to dwell. Whoever doubted was little reassured, either, by the implicit appeal throughout a national election to retain an administration which had kept us out of the war, or by our persistent neglect to prepare for what everybody can now see — as the far-sighted warned us from the first — to be an inevitable and irrepressible conflict. Yet by this time we can all see as well that to have joined in the conflict before we could do so with all our hearts would have been premature. We can all gladly remember how throughout those hesitant years our country displayed its generous idealism not only in boundless ministration to the stricken but in unceasing individual devotion of service, and of life itself, to the Allied cause. Even the most doubtful of us may well pause to wonder whether our long official inaction was not intended only as a needful biding of the time when nobody could doubt longer. All of us can now be sure that at last, slowly but resistlessly, our country has awakened to such a sense of our national union and its national duty as never quickened us before.

Compared with our long-prepared enemies, and with our friends already put to the test, we are still little disciplined. To go no further, however, two facts about us are already certain: Nothing could exceed the grave ardor of our young countrymen who flock by hundreds of thousands to the colors, and submit without a murmur to the hardships of conscription; and nothing could excel the eager willingness with which our citizens, far and wide, not only permit war legislation to dislocate the whole habit of their daily lives, but deprive themselves of their own plenty, that others may be fed. These two facts alone — and there are many like them — demonstrate the law-abiding vigor of our people. Even by themselves, they justify our unbroken tradition of self-government.

How terribly this tradition is now threatened — and with it the ideals which it has cherished — we have at last come to know. The Germans have not only tried to strangle freedom everywhere. There were never before such brutal violations of the beneficent order of peace as they have perpetrated wherever their arms have been resisted. There was never injustice more crying than they have wrought wherever their will has been opposed. There was never disdain more cynical than theirs of any law except their own unrestricted power.

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And among the ideals rooted in our national heart none are dearer than the ideals of peace, of justice and of law.

The terms hardly need definition. We should all agree that our ideal of peace is approached when, despite accidents and misunderstandings, men may pursue the course of their daily lives with no more molestation than is required to preserve public order. We should all agree that our ideal of justice is approached by any society where men, on the whole, get their deserts — rewards, material or moral or oftener both, for social services and penalties for social offenses. And we should all find pregnant with meaning one familiar definition of that impartial protector of peace and of justice, law. Law has been called a command with a sanction. Nature, for example, implicitly commands that to preserve life men must keep their vital organs in order and must be copiously supplied with air; and she sanctions her command by depriving of life those whose bodies are smashed by aerial bombs or sucked under the sea by the sinking of torpedoed merchantmen. So, mimicking nature, men first sanction the customs of society by fixing penalties for their violation; and finally grow so bold as to modify custom by variously arbitrary decrees or statutes, sanctioned by all the force which sovereigns or legislators can bring to bear. Decrees and statutes, however, cannot stray too far from the natural social law of custom; when they become oppressive, they evoke the deathless spirit of freedom.

Confident in these ideals, we have at last taken up arms to support those who have been defending them. When we confront our enemies with them we may accordingly meet with a rude surprise. Instead of contradicting us, German assertions sound bafflingly like our own. They duly recognize the ideals of peace, of justice and of law; they find little fault with our attempt to define the terms; and they declare that these are the very ends for which Germany herself has gone to war. Things begin to look almost harmonious, until we come to the question of how, this side eternity, the commands of law may validly be sanctioned. Then at last we discover the true point of difference. The Germans are adamantine in asserting that only valid sanction of law is imperial German authority. Dispute this, and you will be dazed not only by confusion of tongues but by the deeper incoherencies of a spiritual Babel.

Amid the murk of this, there looms portentous that aspect of the Germans which now makes them, we believe, uncompromising enemies of righteousness. Their genius for spiritual inadvertence has

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lately given it visible form. Among the traditions reverenced by all the religions of modern Europe — Jewish, Catholic and Protestant alike — are the Ten Commandments. The Second of these has long seemed obsolete: "Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them" — and so on, with unusual precision of sanction. The words remind one of Assyrian bulls or of the hawk-headed monsters of Egypt, — heathen superstitions so long outgrown that you might as well warn men in the trenches against the wooden horse of Troy. Strangely enough, however, there is a story about the Germans, variously confirmed by unlovely photographs, which makes that archaic commandment thrill with life. When the war had revealed its ghastliness, — when they had taught their children to chant hymns of hate and to rejoice in the miseries inflicted by their soldiery, when they had massacred the company of the Lusitania, when they had defiled honored tombs and had violated women in desecrated sunlight, when they had deported the workmen of Belgium and had crucified captive soldiers where comrades might find the relics of their ribald blasphemy, — they were moved to make monumental record of their deeds. So, unless the tale and the photographs are nightmares, they set up, somewhere near Berlin, a colossal wooden image of Hindenburg, to which they numerously resorted with sacrificial nails, and there in company with their horrible young delivered themselves over to the hideous rites of their lewd and ungainly worship.

Their adoration, of course, is not literal. They know as well as we that their clumsy idol, bristled with the nailheads of the pious, is not really a superhuman champion, to be goaded on by their pricks. In his colossal detachment, however, he symbolizes for them the isolated ideal for which they are ready to offer up themselves and all they have — the ideal of their omnipotent fatherland. Here their vision stops. Forgetting the ends of peace, of justice and of law for which they pretend — perhaps honestly — to be in arms, they perceive, for the while, nothing beyond the means by which they once supposed that these ends might swiftly be attained. So anything which may promote these means they logically conclude to be righteous. Thus, as their deeds have shown enough and to spare, they have fallen into the abominable errors of those who worship graven images; for images are none the less graven when graven only in minds and hearts.

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Our task, then, grows clear; it is to help overthrow the idols of our enemies, now masking the living ideals towards which even those idolaters agree that all men should aspire. Through four years this burden has been borne for us by others. Some have sunk under the weight: Belgium for the while seems hardly more than a memory; so does Serbia; and Russia seems dead, the lifeless bulk of her honeycombed with festering treasons. Even the strongest have staggered under what they have had to suffer. None alone could have survived the blows rained upon it — not even France, for all the splendors of the spirit glowing throughout her ten centuries of national history; not even England, the stalwart mother of the language, the liberties and the law without which we of America could never have come to our own; less still Italy, despite her hard-won national union, longed for through the ages by those who cherished in their hearts the antique tradition of Rome. Before we had fully rubbed our eyes awake to our plain duty, all our friends together were sore beset; the weaker were broken, and even the stoutest were bent. Had we stood with them from the first, the story might have been different. Arising so late, we should be foolish to pretend that we have not slept perilously long. Much that we might have shared we may now be compelled to do almost alone. For now we are in honor bound not only to succor all but if so need be to replace any whose bodily strength may chance to fail.

It is only their bodily strength, we gladly believe, which can prove unequal to that of our enemies. Nothing can ever quell the soul of the Allies. In our own spirit, too, there is little amiss. It is even braver, one sometimes dares think, than that which animated us when our civil war began. For then, at least hereabouts, three months' volunteers tramped jauntily off to what they fancied might be a short harvest; and now our men are going, not only with the buoyancy of youth but with full knowledge of what they must endure, to face indefinitely the greatest perils in all history, — that freedom may not perish, nor peace, nor justice, nor righteous law. And we who stay behind are eager, as never before, to do all we can for the cause which is the cause of all. The years which began with 1861 we now know to have been heroic; yet, in time to come, the years which began with 1917 may perhaps appear more heroic still. The purpose which animates them, even though it could hardly be a nobler, is probably a larger. Then, on whichever side, Americans fought one another for what they believed to be their own liberties. Now, secure in our national union, we are unanimously at war to make the world safe.

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That phrase implies, and universally, the noble ideals over which we have lingered — freedom and peace, justice and law. When it was uttered by the man whom the chance of suffrage has made our temporary sovereign representative, it stirred us all. Had he stopped there, everybody would have been content. The two words which he chose to add somewhat obscure the purity of his great generalization. They have met with such applause, nevertheless, not only at home but abroad, that nobody can find them quite mistaken. Rather, we must believe, our Chief Magistrate truly expressed the sentiment of almost all the Allies when he declared that we were rising up to make the world safe for democracy.

For others than ourselves we cannot surely speak. Among ourselves, however, there can be little question that within living memory a considerable change has occurred in the popular view of our government. We used to think of our United States as a republic — a commonwealth, where every citizen high or low had equal rights so long as he consented to be governed not by men but by laws. Now we are more apt to think of them as a democracy; to forget that our history has hitherto been a constant adaptation of ancestral custom to new, vastly extensive and intricately complicated conditions; to suppose that popular legislation can at pleasure defy all custom whatever; and even to accept the changeable whims of popular legislation as absolutely binding. We have not lost our saving grace of commonsense; but, at least for the while, we veil it before the face of what happens to impress us as logic. The ultimate basis of our national sovereignty is the popular vote; an overwhelming majority of any popular vote must always be cast by the common people, — who, in this country, generally remain excellently sound of heart. From these premises we frequently conclude that your every-day citizen should be regarded as if he were personally and irresponsibly sovereign. So, to put the case most mildly, even the best among us often take prankish delight in social paradox. Though we still keep Washington among our national heroes, we like to forget that he was a man of quality; on the whole, we rather prefer Lincoln, not for his humanity, or his magnanimity, or his charity, or his heroic devotion to the ideal of our republican union, but because he never quite outgrew originally uncouth manners.

The state of mind which ensues was fantastically revealed, not many years ago, when a justly celebrated American thinker cited in argument, as of equal authority, a passage from Scripture and some

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florid commonplace of middle Western oratory. Except in point of dignity, they happened to harmonize; and the matter of dignity seemed so negligible to the eminent man who had just then put them side by side that he grew resentful when a friend called him divinely shameless. Yet that off-hand comment was serious. We can hardly disregard standards and assert unqualified equalities without making believe that we ourselves are divinities. No less complacent assumption was implied in a popular geography said to have been studied within living memory at country schools; it described and colored the continent of Africa, about 1860, as savage; that of Asia as barbarous, or at best half-civilized; those of Europe and mostly of America as civilized; and the United States — colored pale yellow — as enlightened. You could scarcely have made much sharper distinction between earth and heaven — which would have been all right if the United States had happened to be inhabited by Gods.

Though, as yet, few of our citizens would openly claim this dignity, a good many would wax warm if you should venture to dispute the commonplace "Vox populi, vox Dei," — the voice of the people is the voice of God. The confusion of identity thus implied has led to various other confusions. Not long ago, for example, a New England worthy who attended a religious convention somewhere to the westward was amused there by two protests against conventional turns of Christian language hitherto held blameless. One objected to the use of the word *beseech* in prayer, on the ground that whoever beseeches puts himself in a position of humiliating subordination. The other urged that readers of Scripture should henceforth omit or modify all references to the Kingdom of Heaven, for — plain as day — the word *Kingdom* is undemocratic. When this anecdote began to spread, it excited unexpected comment. Certain staunch Americans who heard it were by no means disposed to smile. Instead, they proceeded solicitously to explain that subordination is essentially ignoble; and that one of our most precious constitutional rights is the guarantee that in this enlightened country there shall be none but republican — which they incidentally called democratic — forms of government.

If their mood may be taken as characteristic of our present enthusiasm for democracy, the virtue of this national watchword may perhaps come to seem less final than we have supposed. The very insistency of its popular appeal, indeed, may be an unperceived evidence of how nearly we ourselves are losing sight of the ends we seek

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in our admiration of the means through which we happen to be seeking them. We have already discerned the ideal of an omnipotent and irresponsible fatherland, graven in the minds of the Germans and become a chief premise of their inhuman logic, to be an unrecognized graven image, fraught with all the mischiefs of idolatry. We might be hard pressed, if called on to explain why our American ideal of omnipotent and irresponsible democracy, is altogether different. Though we have not symbolized it by any wooden and benailed Hindenburg, though there is nothing brutal in our own bright national emblem — the Stars and Stripes, — the centuries may bring a time when, if the future approves us in deeming the Germans idolatrous, that same future may find us, so far as we are blind devotees of doctrinarian democracy, to have been unwittingly idolatrous ourselves.

At heart, the future may perhaps decide, earnest men to-day are everywhere at one in their desire that freedom and peace, justice and law shall everywhere prevail. If so, their quarrel really concerns only the guise of the force by which law shall be sanctioned. The Germans, who seem to us debased in character though tremendous in their control of material force, hold that law can be sanctioned only by their own arbitrary imperial State. For the Allies, it were presumptuous now to speak. As for ourselves, whom we honestly believe more pure of heart than our enemies, though prodigally careless of material things, we seem at least for the while to hold that law can validly be sanctioned only by something like our own arbitrary popular consent, frequently registered in general elections. Each side, the future may declare, has come to idolize its peculiar graven image, the means through which it habitually seeks the ends approved by all; each tends logically to conclude that whatever its idol desires must be absolutely right. If so, a pretty grave thought must force itself upon us here and now. For all the conscious purity of our American purpose, there is at least a possibility that the conflict in which we are now engaged may finally prove to be not at heart a conflict of principles but rather a conflict of idolatries.

The conflict, at any rate, has swept both sides into enormities and callousnesses beyond compare. Not long ago, for example, America was horrified by a report that the Germans were planning to send here certain poisonous germs which scattered through the West might blast our wheat crops. Yet, unless a current anecdote is mistaken, the first form in which this rumor got loose here was accidentally reversed. At an American club, somebody had heard that our De-

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partment of Agriculture in Washington was breeding a blight, to be sprinkled from aeroplanes over the wheat crops of central Europe. The comments to which this form of the story gave rise are said to have neglected the devilish aspect of the project and to have concerned mostly the question of whether, in the present state of our air-craft, the plan was practicable. Neither side, in fact, can help itself. What one does — gas, tanks, aerial bombs on inhabited towns — the other must presently outdo, or yield. To stop would be to give up the battle, or the ghost. Self-preservation keeps us both to our appalling task; but we as well as they may perhaps be kept to it also by the soul-drunkenness of idolatrous pride.

In that case, the idols now to be overthrown cannot all be theirs. Stumbling through the shadows, we ourselves may hardly hope for lasting light before we can humbly confess that only the things unseen are eternal, that the Kingdom of God is not of this world, and that its resistless law condemns even the noblest pride to fall. If we should shatter the idolatrous pride of our enemies we might work little more enduring good than would come to pass if they should grind ours under their iron heels. If the ends we both desire are ever to be approached, we must all first admit the fatal folly of idolatrous presumptuousness. The arduous path towards freedom and peace, justice and law, must lead us all through the Valley of Humiliation.

In that chill depth of contrition, each of us may penitently remember forgotten wisdoms, old as Greece. Behind the transient guises of human polity lies the stupendous fact of eternal law — ultimately changeless as that which governs the moving and insensate universe. Nemesis you may call it, or Fate, or Nature, or the Will of God. When this law incarnates itself in political forms, — themselves mortal, like the flesh and the planets, — it can never stay quite constant or immutable. The old order must ceaselessly change, yielding place to new. Broadly speaking, the conduct of human affairs must take one of three forms — each sometimes beneficent. Government must be either monarchical — concentrated in a single ruler, — or aristocratic — concentrated in a ruling class, — or popular — diffused among the people. So long as any of these forms works for the welfare of society, it is healthy. When any of them plans only, or chiefly, for its own good, it is ailing, and soon falls into deadly sickness. And the malady fatal to each form was long ago named by Aristotle, "*maestro di color chi sanno,*" — master of them that know. The disease which kills monarchy he named tyranny; that which kills aristocracy he named oligarchy; and that which kills popular govern-

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ment, by diverting its energies from public welfare to vulgar gratification, he named democracy. Nowadays, happily for us, this name of our American idol has acquired a wider and a nobler meaning. His pristine use of it may none the less remind us of the dangers which beset popular government as treacherously as they beset aristocracy or monarchy. No human institutions may ever rightly claim omnipotence; all wholesome kinds of government must recognize the paramount and inexorable dominance of law. The duty of government, in whatever form, is not to invent laws and to impose them; it is to seek and if so may be to find, what law is, and must forever be.

Until our conflicting idolatries, forgetting the clashes of their logic, can thus perceive their errors, there is little chance that idols will so much as begin to crumble; for until then, whatever the fluctuating fortunes of arms, no cult will ever quite admit the right of another even to existence. Then, however, each and all may gradually and wonderingly come to understand how their common and ideally noble end of justice can be approached only by those who will renounce all pretence to absolute authority, and will humbly seek inevitable law, consoling themselves under its bondage by unfettered freedom of the spirit. Nothing less than that unseen freedom of the spirit can surely lead us towards the spiritual communion needful if we are ever to approach with mutual confidence our final end of peace.

To-day, this seems far away. What we most need now is practical counsel. No one can yet give it surely. Only two things are certain. The first is that we must never shrink from the day's work, as God gives us to see it. The second is more subtle, but more enduring; we must keep our spirits loyal to righteousness. And here, by strange chance, we may perhaps find guidance in words once set down with no full sense of their meaning. Years ago, a countryman of ours made some lines for merely dramatic purpose; now they suddenly glow irradiate. For, whatever their merit, they set forth the mood in which you and I, never neglecting our instant duty, may most hopefully seek inviolable law, ultimately sovereign everywhere —*in saecula saeculorum*, world without end:

> "Divine Protector of Eternal Right,
> Have mercy on their souls whose lives this hour
> Of combat shall unbody. Deign to keep
> Us pure of heart throughout our trials to come,
> So, whatsoever means the mystery
> Of Thine eternal might shall take to uncoil
> The perils that environ us, not one
> Among us shall breathe any lesser prayer
> Than that we learned of Thee: 'Thy will be done'!"

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REDEMPTION.[1]

By STUART PRATT SHERMAN, *p* '04.

1

This is the hour; and this the memoried place;
And punctual June
Her annual pageant brings with mocking face —
Too soon, too soon.

2

What pregnant word or festive tune
Can charm the ear that still at Wisdom's feast
Hearkens from wide-flung windows toward the East?
What old familiar strain
Can clear the eyes that glisten
With visionary pain?
Call home the hearts that listen
For shouting in Lorraine?

3

Through all the heavy years
Since Belgium to the levelled spears
Opposed her outraged breast,
Stale grows the zest
Of quiet Wisdom's quest;
Sad Learning half forgets to tend her fires;
For we are all but shadows and desires,
Expectancies and fears.

4

Like puppets that through solemn motions go,
We bow to civic merit as of yore;
But well we know
The mistress of our lore,
Burdened with martial care and martial woe,
Harvard herself, scarce heeds us any more.

5

In academic gown
She moves about the town,
Queen of our holiday;
Or sits with folded hands and seems to hear
Our compliment and customary cheer:

[1] Read before Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, June 17, 1918.

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But still her thought will stray,
Her eyes through mist look down,
Or travel far away,
Oblivious of our plaudits and her fame,
Mourning for that high-hearted knight
Who, wounded, turned with courage bright
And bore again to mortal fight
Her own thrice-honored name.

6

And we —
To our high window looking o'er the sea
We cannot choose but turn,
While in the heavens burn
And crash our wild Icarian chivalry,
Though chorus to a daily tragedy,
Chorus that nothing shocks,
No horror can appal,
We wait like Trojan women on the wall
To hear the fall
Of young Astyanax upon the rocks.

7

Why do I say we wait?
The Great Republic plays her part,
Goes proudly forth to make, not meet, her fate.
Why do I say we wait?
The passion play of nations holds the stage;
We are the chorus; and with choric rage
Utter the words of a distracted age,
The whirling words of a distracted heart.

8

I hear the Mighty Mother crying
In anguish and in pride
To the dear sons, the brave ones,
That muster at her side
While her battleflag is flying
And her soul is tried.

9

"O minds unschooled in murderous arts,
Whom I send forth to slay,

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O gentle hands, O kindly hearts,
Forgive the reluctant lips that lay
This task on you to-day.

"Not in the highway of my dream
Your squadrons march, your sabres gleam,
Your wrathful cannon join the fray.

"Nay, from the depths of my desire
For peaceful ways and civil,
I strove with man and devil
To quench the old world's widening fire.
I prayed the powers of evil
To pass my children by,
And leave the dusty war-flags furled
Through all the hopeful western world.

"The devil laughed; for he and I
Looked on the earth with various eye.

"In bitter sooth I saw,
While the old monster kept his lair,
Followed the jungle's law,
Sallied through earth and sea and air
With dragon's tooth and claw,
Vain was our hope and vain our prayer
For aught on earth of good or fair.

"The devil's peace I could not keep,
Nor 'neath the sword of Zabern sleep.
With frustrate faith, with hope adjourned,
From all the works we love I turned
To hear a voice imperious say:
'There is no other way
But the old blood price to pay.'

"Not mine, dear sons, not mine the will
I summon your manhood to fulfil.
A God in wrath marks out in red
The path that his lieutenants tread,

"Across the ambushed deep,
Beneath infested skies,

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Where wasted cities weep,
His dreadful pathway lies.
Where fires infernal sweep,
And bleeding Nature's cries
Are buried under
The cannon's thunder,
His eager banner flies,
His rousing bugles blow,
His captains call, and row on row
His cohorts leap to smite the foe —
The bull-mouthed giant,
The brazen clan,
The brood defiant
Of God and man,
That work the world unmeasured woe.

"Your valiant hearts I know, I know.
In your brave eyes the will of God shines bright.
O you, my sons, God keep you in his sight:
His urgent bugles blow!
Go, redeemers, go,
And give to him your dedicated might.
O you, my swords, God use you in his fight!

"Yet I, who love you so —
To me it seems I send you forth to die
Like that devoted band which year by year
Sad Athens brought in sable ships to Crete —
In your bright youth unutterably dear.
Still in your sunlight and your springtime sweet,
Joy's cup I bid you put untasted by
To rush with shuddering breath
Into the flaming winds and iron sleet
And the great darkness of death."

10

I hear the sons replying,
Valiant-hearted, dauntless-eyed,
They that came from far and wide
To their Mother in her pride,
When her mighty soul was tried,
And her battle-flag was flying:

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11

"All that we have and are,
Gladly we give to thee,
All that we brought from far.
All that we hope to be.

"Gifts that thou gavest, sweet,
We had and held in trust;
We lay them at thy feet,
O merciful and just,

"Knowing, when we depart,
All that we vainly willed,
Safe in thy guardian heart
Shall be at last fulfilled.

"The feud of right with might
Thy sons are sworn to wage —
They for a day and night,
But thou from age to age.

"Through clouds and darkness marching
With thy tall men of old,
God's bow the storm o'erarching,
Seeking the age of gold.

"Thou camest, dear crusader,
On iron times and men,
The rampant dragon-raider,
The flame, the poisoned fen.

"Wounded, rebuffed, undaunted
In fields of fiery pain,
Still by the vision haunted,
Fighting the great campaign,

"Thou liftest yet, O Mother,
Thy deep prophetic eyes,
Out of the smoke and smother,
To fairer lands and skies.

"'*Here*,' saith thy ebenezer,
'*Our God burnt up the scroll,*
Here set the sun of Cæsar,
The serfdom of the soul.'

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"Thou makest, mighty dreamer,
All peoples dream thy dream,
Hail thee for their redeemer,
And toward thy banner stream.

"With thee shall son and lover
From conflict find release;
Strangely in war discover
That in thy will is peace.

"A step in thy tradition,
A sword-thrust in thy strife,
A day upon thy mission
Is worth the rest of life.

"Death shall thy dear ones meet
With unregretful eyes;
Thy love and faith make sweet
Our utmost sacrifice.

"Nearer the goal they sought for,
In thy great purpose blest,
Wrapt in the flag they fought for
Thy sons shall be at rest."

12

To those who have given all
What guerdon shall be given?
What praise to them shall fall
Who unto death have striven?

The praise of men who bear
Forward the flags fraternal;
The cross of war to wear
Into the peace eternal.

To dust their dust shall turn,
But freed from mortal pallor,
In living hearts shall burn
Their uncorrupted valor.

From them to us shall leap
Faith that shall falter never,
A vow to swear and keep
Forever and forever:

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The Commonwealth of Man
That through the bloodstained portal
Our eyes in shadow scan,
Shall shine in light immortal.

And they, the pioneers
That blazed for God a highway,
Yet fell in blood and tears
In some abandoned by-way —

The wide world's grateful breath
On days of prayer and fasting
Shall change their glory of death
To glory everlasting.

13

Under the pall and peril of eclipse
We stagger midway through a crimson flood:
And prayers, not pæans now, become the lips
That take for sacrament their brothers' blood.

O fain, how fain, each private heart to crave
Respite from grief, swift ending unto pain,
A sudden hand put forth with power to save,
Some heavenly way our Eden to regain.

But pray no more for peace, O pray no more!
Let pallid hope and weak petition cease,
While breaks the Huns' inundatory roar
Against the throne and dwelling-place of peace.

What answer shall He render, He who strove
With gods, and now in anguish like despair
Marks how the new-throned dynasty of Jove
Hurls the Lord Christ from heaven? — Peace to prayer!

What peace has He who hears our wild alarms?
Remembering that Good Will on the cross,
Shall He not call the heroic dead to arms
To guard a world redeemed, from endless loss?

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Lead on! O striving war-scarred God, lead on!
Till frantic monarchs who, with self-applause,
Bedimmed the fairest hope that ever shone,
Fall on the biting edge of broken laws.

Lead on! Lead on! Ours be a soldier's prayer,
For gifts befitting times and seasons rude:
Such hearts as through the weariest war will wear,
Such changeless faith, such moveless fortitude!

14

O watchers for the dawn,
Let us go down to the sea and wait
Till the dreary night is gone.

How long? How long?

Till soon or late
The House of Hate
Is shattered,
Her Kings uncrowned, unflattered,
Like weeds in winter scattered
Or words of wanton song?

O watchmen of the night,
Let us go down to the sea, and wait
With one accord
For the first slow fingers of the light,
Silent as men expecting great reward,
The end of ancient wrong,
A risen Lord.

How long? How long?

Till soon or late,
She whom we watched for all the night
Out of the gray dawn slips,
Runs down the rejoicing sea,
With olives crowned, in garments white,
Wind-blown and beautiful and bright —
The wingèd Victory!
Speeding before the ships,
Her trumpet at her lips
To hail a world set free!

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AUGUSTUS PEABODY GARDNER, 1865–1918.

By ROBERT GRANT, '73.

MAJOR AUGUSTUS PEABODY GARDNER, of Massachusetts, died of pneumonia at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, on January 14, 1918, in the fifty-third year of his age. The previous May he had resigned from Congress, where he had represented the Essex District for sixteen years, in order to enter the United States Army as Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, U.S.R.; but in December at his own request he was "demoted" from Colonel to Major, so as to serve in the line with troops rather than on the Staff. His prompt retirement from civil office, at the moment when his foresight and vigor had given him fresh prominence at Washington, because he could not endure to play any but a military part in the hostilities which he had abetted, and his subsequent preference for closer contact with the rank and file, were finely illustrative of his distinguishing qualities — strength and honesty of conviction, courageous hatred of sham, and a sturdy liking for the rough and tumble of life, despite an aristocratic heritage.

A scion of sagacious ancestry influential in the financial affairs of New England, Gardner possessed ample means from the start and was free to follow his bent. Endowed with a powerful physique and fondness for open-air life, he found his first opportunity for patriotic service in our war against Spain, ranking as Captain of Infantry and presently Assistant Adjutant General. He took part in the Porto Rico campaign, and on his return was chosen in 1899 a State Senator from Essex County, the community where he had settled as a gentleman farmer following his marriage in 1892 to the only daughter of the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. While in this alliance he obtained fresh sanction for the public career on which his heart was set, it can be said that he never hesitated to express his own individuality, although always a stanch admirer of his eminent father-in-law.

After two years of service as State Senator, he was sent by the larger constituency of his Congressional District to represent it in Congress. Deeply sensible of the distinction, Augustus Gardner became the representative of this farming yeomanry in a true sense. That it remained for sixteen years his personal bailiwick, which no one could successfully contest, was due to his tireless and absolutely sincere devotion to the interests of those who elected him. He was

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not merely their spokesman, but their personal friend; yet he managed to retain his sturdy independence and to guide while seeming to voice their opinions.

It appeared at the outset as if Gardner's aptitude for political life lay in a dogged earnestness, genial but bluff, the index of persistency rather than acumen. Undoubtedly he owed much to persistency; and casual listeners in private life were led by the deliberation of his speech to infer that his mind worked slowly. Those who knew him better soon discovered that there was camouflage in this and that he was addicted to using conversation as a method of arguing out questions with himself from the angle of the other fellow. Certainly as time went on he revealed alert and lucid political perceptions, so that in the end he became a forceful, picturesque debater, especially when championing an unwelcome truth that he felt should be pressed home. Capable of deep enthusiasms, he was invariably fearless in support of his convictions; and though they would go off at a tangent now and then, the whole-souled honesty of his purpose was never open to doubt.

In an estimate of any public man the best evidence of growth is an increasing power of accomplishment and suggestion. One can say of Congressman Gardner that his influence was never so great as at the moment when he left Washington. If this be laid to dawning recognition that the assertions which seemed to fall on deaf ears had shown him to be seer as well as patriot, the answer is that the fearless conviction which bade him speak and labor indefatigably in behalf of what he had conceived to be vital was but the flowering of his character. He was the protagonist of national preparation for war. To him belongs the credit of being the first to call attention in trenchant terms to our defenselessness and to dwell upon it unceasingly. Whatever the considerations that kept others hostile or indifferent to his activities in 1914, none can dispute that had his warnings been heeded our military power in France to-day would be overwhelming instead of contributory. We shall not be too late, but we well might have been. The part he played, already recognized, will not be forgotten. When the smoke of the world contest clears away, his public service will wear the laurel, meed of vindicated foresight.

For the moment all fame is eclipsed by that of the heroic dead, and among them he is surely to be numbered no less than if he had fallen in the battle line where he would have loved to stand. The instinct winged with ardor that bade him instantly enlist in spite of golden opportunities for civil usefulness, seemed unanswerable from the

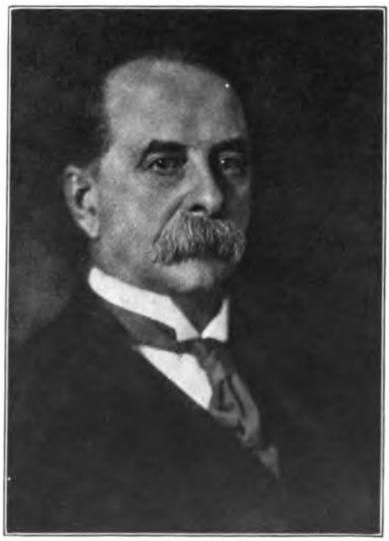
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AUGUSTUS PEABODY GARDNER



JOHN AMES MITCHELL



EDMUND WETMORE

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point of view of his nice honor. He served his country well in time of peace, and when the bugle sounded he answered "aye" and gave his life: so will his tablet read in the vast cathedral of the Republic. And in the chapel of fair Harvard's memories, the atmosphere of which is peculiarly sacred to those who glimpsing truth speak out for her, his name is inscribed forever upon its roll of gallant gentlemen.

JOHN AMES MITCHELL, 1845–1918.

By E. S. MARTIN, '77.

EVERY one who remembers John Mitchell remembers him as a pleasant man. Men who were students with him of art or architecture in Boston, or in the Beaux Arts or Julian's *atelier* in Paris, or schoolmates at Exeter, or contemporaries in the Scientific School of Harvard, or who knew him as the editor of *Life*, all report the same impression of a bright spirit, taking a cheerful view of human affairs, and finding satisfaction and amusement in living.

He seemed to take life easily. He had, first and last, quite as many causes of anxiety as most people, but his capacity for anxiety seemed limited. Perhaps that means that he was a game man, and so he was. But with his fortitude there went a pleasant, pagan cheerfulness. He liked the great business of living; liked to do it skilfully and handsomely, and to gather up the lawful satisfactions out of it as he went along. And that he did the better because he was a very civilized man, temperate, courteous, considerate, friendly; trained in taste and a liker of people, and never quite out of hearing of the pipes of the great god Pan.

That he should have founded a more or less humorous picture-paper and carried it along successfully as its controlling owner and master for thirty-five years, is a thing that would be incredible if it were not for those seventy bound volumes of *Life* that stand on the shelves. For he was not very much of a financier, not schooled in business, nor of any experience, when he began, in the making of periodicals. In January, 1883, when he started *Life* he was 38 years old, had been to school at Exeter, had studied in the Lawrence Scientific School then in its beginnings at Harvard, had studied architecture, 1867–70, in Boston and in the Beaux Arts in Paris, had practiced as an architect in Boston for six years, and then for four more years had studied painting and drawing in Paris. Besides that, he had inclinations as

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a writer, and had published and doubtless illustrated a work called The Summer School of Philosophy at Mt. Desert. To be sure when he was an architect he was an architect of promise. One hears that he was beaten by H. H. Richardson in competition for a church in Springfield, but the story (not to be taken too seriously) has come down that Mitchell made the best plans but that Richardson's gift of oral exposition prevailed with the committee. And as a painter he got his picture on the line in the Paris salon, and he drew charming pictures, especially of fat cherubs. He had not failed in architecture nor in painting. A few of his paintings exist and they are of a quality to make one wish there were more. But the result of his experiments with art and light literature was the development of a disposition towards something that would combine them both.

When he started *Life* in a studio at 1155 Broadway he had ten thousand dollars to invest in that adventure. Six months later he provided one thousand dollars more, and that is all the actual money that was ever put into it. By the time that was used up *Life's* profits had begun to exceed its expenses. It seemed a miracle that it should have survived and prospered but it was a miracle that Mitchell wrought. And it was not quite so much a miracle as it seemed. For though he did not own a printing-press, and had no experience in the publishing business, and not much money available for experiment, when it came to making a picture paper of entertainment he had the talent, the training and the disposition for the enterprise, and was rarely qualified for one end of the job and that the most important one.

For the vital concern of a picture paper is pictures, and pictures, to Mitchell, were not subsidiary things to be picked up because he wanted to make a paper that would have them in it, but were the chief concern of life. He could probably have made any kind of an illustrated paper, and much later when *Harper's Weekly* was in the market before its final burking, he was tempted to buy that. But the work in addition to *Life* was more than he dared to undertake. He understood about pictures, could make them himself, and knew when they were good and what ailed them when they were not so good as they should be, and how they could be improved. When he started *Life* there was no considerable market for such drawings as he wanted, and they were not made. He had to develop that industry and did develop it. As soon as he established a market the merchants of drawings began to come to it, and he helped a great many of them to perfect themselves in their trade.

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He was by no means completely educated. But no one ever is. He was cultivated, his taste was trained, and whether it dealt with art, letters or deportment, it was good taste. But imperfect knowledge of facts, or unwillingness or inability to weigh them, often led him to queer conclusions which he stuck to with the utmost tenacity. About medicine, for example, he was not only a heretic, but a fighting opponent of pretty much the whole scheme of modern medicine. Not only he hated and fought vivisection, against which there is plenty to be said, but all the use of serums was abhorrent to him. He would deny that vaccination had abated smallpox, and say that sanitation had done it. If he could, he would have forbidden inoculation for typhoid.

Modern medicine is not perfect and assaults on it are not without a value. When bleeding was the accepted practice, Molière was scandalous when he ridiculed it. It is quite conceivable that modern medical practice will give way as knowledge advances to something better, but while it lasts it is held to be almost treasonable to doubt it, and whoever attacks it has need of courage.

Mitchell had the courage. He always had the courage to attack anything he thought was wrong, and whether or not it grieved the readers of *Life* or advertisers in it never gave him much concern. He believed it was good business as well as good fun to make an independent paper, and he knew that no paper that was afraid of its public ever could be independent, so he said what he thought was right, and if some one thought it was wrong, he tried to give him room in *Life* to say so. His opinions were liable to be wrong sometimes, but his spirit was admirable, and spirit counts for far more than opinions.

He was incurably a child, and troops of children have swarmed through the paper that he made. The benevolences that interested him most were *Life's* fresh air farm, and its fund for the French war orphans. He loved dogs and horses and objected intensely to abuse of them, and dog lovers liked his paper; he was something of a crank and cranks liked it; he was an eternal lover and unfailing in attention to persons in that condition; he was bold, obstinate and polite, and ignorant about a good many things, and the folks who liked boldness and manners and the partly ignorant found pleasure in him. When it comes to subscribers and support, one needs the foolish too, and Mitchell could get them without the slightest sacrifice of principle.

Being easily tired by reading he became an excellent judge of what is tiresome and tried to keep it out of *Life*.

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He had very little vanity, and regarded advertisement as something profitable to sell. For himself he never seemed to care for it, and never used his paper to make himself known. His ambition expressed itself in *Life*. His personality ran all through it, but his name was never printed big in his paper until after his death.

His avocation for thirty-five years was writing fiction; fanciful and graceful stories, that reflected his mind and showed the same art that was in his drawings. Some of his stories were very successful, some of them were highly imaginative, some reflected his strong feeling for the under-dog in the battle for existence. There was none of them but found readers and appreciation.

Mitchell came of Pilgrim stock from the Plymouth region of Massachusetts. On his mother's side he belonged to the Ameses, a breed with much more than average capacity to see the main chance, though by no means limited to that vision. From that derivation may have come his shrewdness, his capacity to hold on and his mastership, as well as prudence in expenditure and ability to save money. He was not the kind of man that important people sent for. If necessary they came to him. His independence did not come as the fruit of success. It was born in him: an attribute of manhood.

His six years in Paris had made him a lover of France, and when the Germans crossed the Belgian border he blazed out instantly with a fire that never slackened while he lived. He was for instant participation in the war, and practiced diligently to further everything that favored it. When the administration leaned towards war he was its supporter; when it seemed to him to lean away from it, he got after it with a stick. His discretion as to where the stick should be applied was not always good; but there again his spirit was admirable and his intuitive position sound. When month had followed month after the Lusitania was sunk, he lost patience and was bitter in pictorial remonstance, but when we finally did get in he was a happy man.

He was delightful to work for, appreciative, considerate, discerning, unwilling to force his own views of things on other people. And so *Life* always had contrary opinions in it, and never bothered much about consistency.

Mitchell never grew old in spirit. His physical strength abated somewhat, but to the end he had a young heart, his mind retained its interest in the things that had always called to it, and his ears still caught the strains of the pipes of Pan.

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EDMUND WETMORE, 1838–1918.

By LAWRENCE E. SEXTON, '84.

EDMUND WETMORE was born in Utica, N.Y., June 3, 1838, the son of Edmund Arnold Wetmore and Ann (Lothrop) Wetmore: he died in New York City July 8, 1918, at the age of eighty years.

During his undergraduate days he took an active part in the class and college life. It is recorded that he was "admonished" for "dressing at prayers" and for "loud singing" — in the latter case doubtless in the yard and not in chapel! On Class Day he was chairman of his Class Day Committee. In his junior year he delivered the "Latin oration" (*De Napoleonis Tertii et Cæsaris Triumphis*) at the "Performances for Exhibition" in the University Chapel, and in his Senior year, at Commencement, he delivered an oration upon "The Political Duties of the American Scholar." His fondness for the classics lasted through life, and he read almost daily something from his favorite Latin or Greek authors.

Upon leaving College he went to New York City and began the study of the law in the office of Mr. Charles P. Kirkland, and in October, 1861, entered the Columbia Law School from which he was graduated in due course with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the Bar May 12, 1863. He then became a clerk in the offices of Spring & Russel, and on May 1, 1864, upon the retirement from the firm of Mr. Russel, he formed a partnership with Mr. Spring, under the firm name of Spring & Wetmore, with offices at 24 Pine Street, only a few doors from the offices which he occupied during the latter years of his life. This partnership lasted until the death of Mr. Spring in 1870, when he formed a new partnership with William A. Jenner, under the firm name of Wetmore & Jenner. During a short period Mr. Edward Gardiner Thompson was a member of this firm. In May, 1889, Lawrence E. Sexton, '84, became a member of the firm, which continued without change until the death of Mr. Jenner on March 14, 1915, at which time it was the oldest law firm in the city of New York in which the original members were in active practice under their own names. Upon Mr. Jenner's death the firm was reorganized under the same name, and with Mr. Wetmore as the senior member of the firm — the other members being Lawrence E. Sexton, Oscar W. Jeffery, Harry G. Kimball and Robert D. Eggleston.

Mr. Wetmore was a man of many and wide interests; chief among

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them was his professional work. His practice in the beginning was general; later and during the greater part of his professional life he devoted most of his professional labors (but by no means all of them) to litigations involving patents for inventions. He was engaged as counsel in very many of the most important patent litigations in this country during the past thirty or forty years, involving chemical, mechanical, electrical and other arts and sciences. The great suits over electric light, trolley, automobile, wireless telegraphy, photographic film, motion picture, flying machine and numerous other patents found him on one side or the other as counsel. He argued the first motion and obtained for the Wright brothers an injunction in the first aeroplane patent suit ever brought. At the time of his death he had perhaps made more arguments in patent causes in our Federal Courts than any one at the Bar. His advice and counsel were often sought on matters of professional interest. He was frequently called upon to aid in the preparation and securing of laws relating to patents, to our Federal courts and in the public interest. He was President of the Bar Association of the City of New York (of which he was one of the founders in 1869) in 1908–1909 — and before that, through his prominence in the Federal Courts, he had been President of the American Bar Association in 1900–1901.

He was active too in the political life of the country. He frequently spoke, during campaigns, at political gatherings and meetings. He was often urged to accept important political appointments or to become a candidate for political office, but his ambitions did not run that way. That his interest in matters of public and political moment was felt and recognized is evidenced by the fact that he was the President of the important Republican Club of New York City in 1894.

Another interest which came near to his heart and to which he devoted much time in his spare hours was the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. From 1904 to 1914, covering a period of ten years, he was President of the New York Chapter of this Society — the most important of its chapters. From 1911 to 1915 he was President of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and made many patriotic and historical addresses at the annual dinners of the Society and at dinners of kindred societies, also at anniversary gatherings, dedications of historical monuments, exchanges of interstate and international courtesies, etc. He was a close student of our early Colonial and Revolutionary history, including the great battles of

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the Revolution, and the knowledge thus gained gave added interest and weight to his utterances on such occasions. As a speaker he was lucid, witty, forceful and eloquent. His addresses were carefully prepared and were delivered — not read! At one of the annual dinners of the Sons of the Revolution in Washington, at which Mr. Wetmore spoke, Admiral Dewey, who sat next to him, grasped his hand at the close of his speech and said, "Mr. Wetmore, that was the most eloquent speech I ever heard in my life; I would rather have been able to make that speech than have fought the battle of Manila."

To Harvard College Mr. Wetmore was devoted, — to his own memories of his life there, to his friends and classmates, to its history, its traditions, its aims, purposes and accomplishments. He was one of the founders of the Harvard Club of New York, and later in 1885–1886 and again in 1899–1901 he was its President. He served on the Board of Overseers of Harvard College for two full terms from 1889 to 1901, and again from 1902 to 1908.

In 1896 he was elected President of the Harvard Alumni Association and presided at Commencement. In the class report his class secretary says: "To-day Wetmore presided at the meeting of the Alumni and also at the Alumni Dinner in Memorial Hall. His opening speech was very effective, and was received with great enthusiasm by the graduates."

Other colleges had sought him out for honorary preference. In 1906 our friendly rival, Yale, to whose sons he had paid his compliments in many a witty bout at the Annual College dinners which were features of the New York City life in the eighties and nineties, honored him at its Commencement with the degree of LL.D.

In 1912 Hamilton College, that small but thorough, sturdy, forceful upbuilder of scholarship, character and efficiency, situated near his early home, proud of his attainments, conferred the same degree upon him; and the following year, 1913, Harvard filled his cup of happiness to the brim by doing likewise. It was a deserved recognition of one of her worthy sons!

That he appreciated the inspiration and the opportunities which had come to him through Harvard was evidenced in his will, in which, after leaving (in remainder) $25,000 to the college, and $5000 to the Harvard Club of New York City, he said, "In making the foregoing gifts in remainder I am endeavoring to give some slight evidence of my loyalty to these several institutions, my interest in their work and my appreciation of all that they have been to me and meant to me in the course of my life."

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In his family life he was very happy. He was married in New York, September 20, 1866, to Helen, daughter of Benjamin Jenkins Howland and Hannah (Clark) Howland. One of the great sorrows of his life was the loss in 1871 of an only child.

Through his constant association with the men in the younger classes at Harvard — in the Harvard Club, and at Harvard gatherings elsewhere — Mr. Wetmore kept ever young, and was on terms of close and friendly companionship with many. These men saw, as did their elders, the bright, genial, witty, lovable side of his nature, the human side, and they all loved as they respected and honored him. He has left many friends behind. They will all miss him, to a man!

REMARKS.

By Lieutenant-Colonel PAUL AZAN at the Unveiling of his Portrait, Harvard Club of Boston, June 26, 1918.

Mr. President, Gentlemen: —

I should be keenly embarrassed if I were expected to speak on the subject of my own portrait; but, in a certain sense, this portrait does not seem to me to represent myself. I would not wish this remark to be interpreted as detracting from the talent of the artist who has painted it, as I feel that it is a wholly admirable piece of work. On the contrary, I wish to express to him the full appreciation that it merits, for with but an unpromising sitter before him, he has used his sitter as a symbol, and through him has envisaged a figure at once vigorous, heroic, and noble — the soldier of France.

Let me, then, tell you, in the name of the Army which I represent, how deeply I am touched by this new mark of your esteem and affection for my country. And I have so many others to recall, which, like flowers strewn along the way, have marked my stay in Boston.

First, I remember our little military mission, the day of our arrival, reviewing from the steps of your club the Harvard Regiment, and later in the evening receiving the most cordial of receptions. Then I remember how you greeted Marshal Joffre, in the course of his triumphal journey, and how moved he was by the ovation which you so warmly gave him. And in this club of yours you have welcomed day by day, for a year past, such French officers as have visited Boston. Here also, only a few days ago, you entertained at luncheon a group of French soldiers, the "Blue Devils" as you call them, who

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have brought to your country the greetings of our fighting men. And finally, there is the flag of France floating above the portal of the house, where for more than a year I have found both a home and friends. Whenever I see from a distance, on my way back to the club, waving between the English and the Italian flags, our two tricolored banners, one crowning the building, the other its portal, I feel more than ever confident of victory. For these two flags of ours represent two countries which will fight to a finish for the principles of that liberty which is so dear to us, two countries which will know how to win for these emblems of national ideals a new glory.

This picture, on the walls of the club, of a soldier of France will be henceforth but another symbol of the friendship between France and America. That it should happen that I was appointed head of the first military mission sent to the United States during this war, is an honor of which I am profoundly sensible. This mission, sent at the request of the President of Harvard University, came to teach in America the principles and methods of modern warfare. The young members of the Harvard R.O.T.C. who were entrusted to us proved themselves so intelligent, so apt, so enthusiastic, that they surprised their instructors and critics, and became thus in turn the propagators of the new ideas. Presently the Secretary of War decided to send to the school at Cambridge 550 Reserve officers, majors, captains, and lieutenants, to receive the special training given there. This body of picked men, who called themselves the "Officers' Iron Battalion," has continued to spread the influence of the work begun by the Harvard R.O.T.C. Thenceforth the little French Mission, originally of six officers, has progressively increased, until to-day it counts several hundred members. The French officers have been officially commissioned by the American Government to teach modern warfare in the camps, I myself being appointed, since October, 1917, chief of the Northern Inspection District, which comprises the Eastern and Central, and part of the Southern States.

The military lectures printed for Harvard University have gradually circulated throughout the United States. To-day, not only are we in charge of the military work of the youths at Cambridge, but we are also, under the authority of the War Department, giving practical instruction to the field and staff officers of the American Army. Thus the radiation of these new ideas, from Harvard as their first centre, has been at once rapid and intense: and this, in my opinion, is going to permit the American Army to avoid the bloody novitiate

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forced upon the other armies; it will have the double effect of saving thousands of lives and of hastening the day of victory. Thus it is this fruitful collaboration of the French officers with the American Army, born of the initiative of your University, which, it seems to me, you have wished to symbolize and commemorate.

But above all, as I said to you in the beginning, let this picture represent to you simply the soldier of France. I may be here, but my kinsmen, my friends, my troopers are dead. They are far away, my fine fellows of the 20th corps, shrouded in the mud of the Yser, buried in the German trenches of Artois, laid low in the fields of the Somme or in the midst of the defenses of Verdun. Often in my thoughts I see their manly and courageous faces, their confident and devoted glances, their air of resignation during long hours of pain in the trenches, their valiant ardor at the moment of the assault. How count the tale of sufferings bravely endured, of blood freely outpoured, of sacrifices finally consummated in that greatest sacrifice of all!

The soldier of France has come here to give counsel and instruction to his friends of a sister republic; he has come also to urge them to hurry when the hour seemed gravest. The generous measure in which the answer is being given, the portrait cannot tell of, for the painter cannot show in his background the thousands of young Americans springing to arms. But it will be told more than eloquently by the long roll of Harvard men enlisted in the service of their country. And it is being told, in more general terms, in the enumeration of American soldiers crossing overseas. Week by-week thousands are leaving to take the place of slain Frenchmen, and thousands of the Kaiser's soldiers are being eliminated in the furious attacks by which they endeavor to force a decision. The equilibrium will soon be restored. I have a feeling that the critical moment is about to be passed. Victory is but a question of months; it is to be awaited with patience, if one does not care to risk all on a chance. Only later will be understood the wisdom of the generalissimo chosen by the Allies. Meanwhile it is the duty of all of us to place absolute confidence in him.

In the future, this portrait of to-day will no longer be a reminder to you of the sorrows of this grievous war. It will, rather, be a symbol to you of that army which has held the faith, stoic and steadfast, despite every sacrifice of its murdered and mutilated fatherland, despite the loss or disaffection among its allies in the early days of the war. It will be the symbol of that army which has held on long enough to

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give the American soldiers time to gather up their strength and hurl themselves in full numbers against the barbarians, and finally to assure them, together with ourselves and all our valiant allies, the triumph of civilization and the freedom of nations.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

A GOOD many Harvard graduates have been mystified by the organization of the Harvard Liberal Clubs. An impression has existed that the University offers its students the opportunity to get a liberal education, and that a liberal education imparts to most minds a liberal tendency. So why should a group of Harvard men feel called upon to appropriate to themselves the title of liberal? **The Harvard Liberals**

The speeches made by some of the liberals at their meeting in Sever Hall on Commencement morning tended to obscure rather than to clarify the aims of the organization. One speaker announced that its purpose was to achieve the election of more liberal overseers and more liberal directors of the Alumni Association. He did not attempt to explain the implied slur on the character of the boards as at present constituted. Another member said that there are no such liberalizing influences at Harvard as there are in universities in the Middle West, and that he had always frankly admitted that fact whenever he was asked whether it was advisable to send a boy to Harvard. It seemed an odd utterance to be proceeding from a Harvard man before a Harvard assemblage on Commencement Day.

Not all the talk at the meeting was of a vague character; certain definite proposals were incorporated in resolutions which were passed. One was to the effect that qualified graduates should be allowed to vote by mail for the election of overseers. Another was that part of the income of the Gordon McKay fund should be appropriated to the establishment of a chair of "human engineering."

It was on this idea of "human engineering" that the thought of the liberals seemed to be mainly concentrated. They felt that the chief purpose of a university should be to give its students a sense of social duty and prepare them for leadership in the reconstruction of modern society; they gave expression to a belief that Harvard is not performing as adequately as it might be the most important function of a university.

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It might be pertinent to ask how many members of the Harvard Liberal Clubs are familiar with the contents of the last Harvard Catalogue. On pages 129–130 of that volume appears the announcement of courses in Poor Relief, Criminology and Penology, American Population Problems, The Housing Problem, Unemployment and Related Problems of the Working Classes, Rural Social Development, Child-Helping Agencies, Problems of Labor, Vocational Guidance, Play and Recreation, Genetics and Eugenics, Preventive Medicine and Hygiene — not to mention a number of other courses which to the uninstructed mind would seem to explore every department of "human engineering."

Perhaps the trouble is, not that the liberals are unaware of the variety of courses that Harvard offers in social science or human engineering or whatever the best name for the subject may be, but that they find the teaching not sufficiently radical to meet their approval. For the liberals might more properly call themselves the radicals; their assumption that modern society must be reconstructed entitles them to seats on the extreme left. Perhaps too they are displeased with the failure of the university to give greater emphasis in these days to the work in social science than to that in military science. The social upheavers have shown less appreciation than any other class of citizen of the necessity, first, of America's getting into the war, and, second, of America's getting on with the war. Most Harvard graduates are glad and proud that Harvard is primarily concerned about getting on with the war, and that Harvard undergraduates are mainly thinking of the service of the immediate present, which is military, and are keeping thoughts of the service of the future, which may be social, in the background of their minds.

"There," an undergraduate was heard recently to exclaim as he passed by the Germanic Museum, "there is one useless building."

The Germanic Museum

No doubt the remark expresses the feeling of most students and graduates. The building as it stands and as it is at present equipped fails almost ludicrously to fulfil what a writer in this magazine some time ago expounded as its object — to place the outward aspect of the whole of Germanic civilization before the eyes of Americans.

But instead of giving way to despair when we think of the Germanic Museum, would it not be better to consider measures for bringing it up to date and making it more thoroughly representative of

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Germanic civilization? It will be possible to do great things with it after the war. Much useful material for Germanic Museum purposes will then become available. For example, dominating the figure of the Frankish warrior of the seventh century we might have the wooden statue of Hindenburg, and flanking the Golden Gate of Freiberg some of the ruined sculptures from Rheims.

In order that the Germanic Museum might hold a fairly representative collection, it would be necessary to enlarge it. For such enlargement the necessary funds would be forthcoming if the Harvard Alumni understood that the Museum had arranged to secure a Zeppelin shot down by the French and in a good state of preservation, and one of the super-guns that had bombarded Paris. These objects, besides having a certain historic value, would be, like the Hindenburg statue, curios absolutely symbolic of the fatal passion of the German people, the passion for mere bigness, that gloried in the biggest army, that was determined to have the biggest navy, and that planned to create the biggest empire that ever existed on earth. *Kolossal* — that favorite Teutonic word — best describes what the modernized Germanic Museum should be. Since the monstrosities to which the German passion for bigness gave birth will be the last of their kind that the world will ever produce, the museum possessing specimens of them will become in time as proud of the collection as would be a museum to-day that could exhibit the mummified remains of a pterodactyl and a dinosaur.

But inasmuch as the Germanic Museum is not likely to be enlarged, the question, what is to be done with it in its present form, is still to be settled. Well, even without the addition of the appropriate monstrosities it can be made a reasonably satisfactory memorial to the methods of the German people in waging war. And since there is not much else that mankind will be likely to remember about the German people, it is as such a memorial that the Germanic Museum clamors to be utilized. There should be added to it specimens of the infernal weapons and devices with which the Teutonic soldiers fought the war, of their gas projectors, *flammenwerfer*, incendiary pastilles and explosive bullets, of the spiked clubs with which they slew wounded prisoners, of the whips with which they flogged Belgian women and children, of the instruments of torture that they used in their prison camps, of the chains under which they compelled the East African blacks to suffer and die, of the bombs that they dropped on Red Cross hospitals and the torpedoes with which they

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sunk hospital ships. There would also be an interesting collection of medals, the Lusitania medal, the Victor of Longwy medal, the medal presenting von Tirpitz in the guise of Gott, the innumerable medals and decorations bestowed by the arch-murderer on those of his subjects who efficiently looted and slew. And documents, perhaps even something from the pen of the All-Highest himself, some little scrap of paper, the as yet unpublished correspondence between Berlin and Vienna in the ten days immediately preceding the outbreak of war, the original manuscript of the address of the ninety-three German professors, the authentic first drafts of the Zimmerman note and the Brest-Litovsk treaty. It is inevitable that Harvard will become a repository of a rich mass of evidence, not all of it documentary, of the manners and customs of the Germanic tribes; and whereas those objects in the Germanic Museum which were acquired before the year 1914 will be inspected occasionally by the curious, the permanent living significance of the Museum will be in its memorials of the German people at war. The memory of *Sittlichkeit* has forever been abolished by *Schrecklichkeit — spurlos versenkt;* a Germanic Museum can be nothing but a monument to a race more anthropoidal than human.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Reported to August 1, 1918.

George Williamson, '08, of Montreal, Lieutenant in the British Army, died of wounds in Belgium, Nov. 12, 1914.

Edward Mandell Stone, '08, of Readville, Massachusetts, Foreign Legion, died of wounds received at Craonne, Feb. 27, 1915.

*André Chéronnet Champollion, '02, of New York, killed at Bois le Prêtre, March 23, 1915.

Calvin Wellington Day, Gr. Sch. '12–'14, of Kingston, Ontario, killed in the second battle of Ypres, April 23, 1915.

Carlton Thayer Brodrick, '08, of Newton, Massachusetts, member of Belgian Relief Commission, died on the Lusitania, May 7, 1915.

Harry Gustav Byng, '13, 2d Lieutenant, British Army, killed at Festubert, May 16, 1915.

Harold Marion-Crawford, '11, of Sant' Agnello di Sorrento, 2d Lieutenant, Irish Guards, killed at Givenchy, spring of 1915.

Henry Weston Farnsworth, '12, of Dedham, Massachusetts, Foreign Legion, killed in the Battle of Champagne, Sept. 28, 1915.

* Croix de Guerre.

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Charles Robert Cross, '03, of Brookline, Massachusetts, American Distributing Service, injured in motor accident, died at Dinard, Oct. 8, 1915.

Archibald Hamilton Ramsay, '07, of Montreal, British Army, killed Oct. 13, 1915, in Flanders.

George Stetson Taylor, '08, of New York, Administrator of Anglo-American Hospital at Yvetot, died in London, Oct. 19, 1915.

*Merrill Stanton Gaunt, Andover Theological School, '14–'16, of Methuen, Massachusetts, Norton-Harjes Ambulance Service, killed at Bar-le-Duc, March 3, 1916.

Allen MacKenzie Cleghorn, Ass't Med. Sch. '98–'00, Captain, Canadian Medical Corps, died in Branshott, England, March 20, 1916.

Crosby Church Whitman, '86, of Paris, Physician to American Hospital at Neuilly, died in Paris, March 28, 1916.

*Victor Chapman, '13, Lafayette Squadron, killed near Verdun, June 23, 1916.

Clyde Fairbanks Maxwell, '14, of Sydney, Australia, Lieutenant, British Army, killed in the Battle of the Somme, July 3, 1916.

Alan Seeger, '10, of Paris, Foreign Legion, killed at Belloy-en-Santerre, in the Battle of the Somme, July 4, 1916.

Carl Chadwick, '10, of Boston, Hospital Service, St. Valery-en-Caux, died in Paris, July 27, 1916.

Henry Augustus Coit, '10, of New York, Princess Patricia's Regiment, died of wounds at Poperinghe, August 7, 1916.

†Robert Edouard Pellissier, '04, Sergeant, Chasseurs Alpins, killed in the Battle of the Somme, August 29, 1916.

Dillwyn Parrish Starr, '08, of Philadelphia, 2d Lieutenant, Coldstream Guards, killed at Ginchy, Sept. 15, 1916.

‡Norman Prince, '08, of Boston, Sergeant-Major, Lafayette Squadron, died of wounds at Gerardmer, Oct. 15, 1916.

Edward Carter Sortwell, '11, of Cambridge, American Ambulance Service, killed in motor accident at Salonika, Nov. 12, 1916.

Henry Richard Deighton Simpson, '18, of Port Chester, N.Y., Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, killed at Joyce Green, England, Dec. 20, 1916.

Howard Burchard Lines, LL.B. '15, American Ambulance Service, killed in the Argonne, Dec. 23, 1916.

§Henry Gorell Barnes, Baron Gorell, L.S. '03–'04, of London, Major, Royal Artillery, killed in action, Jan. 16, 1917.

Addison Leech Bliss, '16, of Boston, American Ambulance Service, died in Paris, Feb. 22, 1917.

Henry Montgomery Suckley, '10, of Rhinebeck, N.Y., Lieutenant, American Ambulance Service, killed near Salonika, March 19, 1917.

* Croix de Guerre. † Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire.
‡ Croix de Guerre, Medaille Militaire, and Legion d'Honneur.
§ Distinguished Service Order.

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Harold Chandler Kimball, '12, of Rochester, N.Y., Canadian Expeditionary Force, killed at Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.

Arthur Harold Webber, '15, of Cadillac, Michigan, Aviation Section, died in France, April 10, 1918.

Alexander Dale Muir, Gr. Sch. '12–'15, of Lander, Manitoba, 2d Lieutenant, Black Watch, died at Perth, Scotland, April 12, 1917.

*Ronald Wood Hoskier, '18, of South Orange, N.J., Lafayette Squadron, killed at St. Quentin, April 23, 1917.

Jean Sanchez Abreu,' 14, of Havana, Cuba, French Flying Corps, killed in motor accident, May 24, 1917.

*Harmon Bushnell Craig, '19, of Boston, American Ambulance Service, died of wounds at Verdun, July 16, 1917.

Braxton Bigelow, '09, of New York, Captain, Royal Engineers, killed near Lens, July 23, 1917.

Oliver Moulton Chadwick, '11, of Lowell, Massachusetts, Corporal, Lafayette Squadron, killed at Bixschoote, Aug. 14, 1917.

Charles Edward Balch Folsom, '18, of Pittsfield, N.H., U.S. Naval Reserve, died at Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 9, 1917.

Roderick Kennedy, '17, of Minneapolis, 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Service, killed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Sept. 11, 1917.

William Henry Meeker, '17, of New York, Corporal, Lafayette Squadron, killed at Pau, Sept. 11, 1917.

*Paul Cody Bentley, '17, of Chicago, American Ambulance Service, died of wounds received on the Chemin des Dames, Sept. 16, 1917.

George Plummer Howe, '00, of Boston, Lieutenant, M.R.C., with the British Army, killed at Tower Hamlets, Sept. 28, 1917.

Robert Williams, '11, of Brookline, Massachusetts, 1st Lieutenant, Cavalry R.C., died at Scituate, Sept. 30, 1917.

Frederick Allen Forster, '10, of New York, 2d Lieutenant, R.C., died at Camp Upton, L.I., Oct. 6, 1917.

Ezra Charles Fitch, Jr., '05, of Boston, Fifth Royal Highlanders, died at Hartford, Connecticut, Oct. 10, 1917.

Samuel Wiggins Skinner, '15, of Cincinnati, Lafayette Squadron, killed at Plessis-Belleville, Oct. 15, 1917.

Wainwright Merrill, '19, of Cambridge, Gunner, 6th Canadian Siege Battery, killed at Ypres, Nov. 6, 1917.

*Henry Brewster Palmer, '10, of New York, Franco-American Aviation Service, killed Nov. 13, 1917.

Phillips Ward Page, '09, of Brookline, Massachusetts, Ensign, U.S.N.F.C., killed by accident at Felixstowe, England, Dec. 17, 1917.

William Hague, '04, of Grass Valley, California, Lieutenant, 116th Engineers, died in Paris, Jan. 1, 1918.

* Croix de Guerre.

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William Smith Ely, '17, of Rochester, N.Y., Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed by accident at Oxford, England, Jan. 2, 1918.

Augustus Peabody Gardner, '86, of Boston, Major, 121st Infantry, died at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, Jan. 14, 1918.

William Halsall Cheney, '20, of Peterborough, N.H., 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed at Foggia, Italy, Jan. 20, 1918.

Chester Thomas Calder, L.S. '11–'12, of Providence, American Ambulance Service, died at Allentown, Pennsylvania, Feb. 4, 1918.

Edward Seguin Couch, '16–'17, of Cromwell, Connecticut, 2d Lieutenant, Infantry, died at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 5, 1918.

Albert Dillon Sturtevant, L.S. '16–'17, of Washington, D.C., U.S. Naval Aviation, killed in battle over the North Sea, Feb. 15, 1918.

James Fenimore Cooper, Jr., L.S., '14–'16, of Cooperstown, N.Y., Captain, U.S.R., died at Camp Dix, N.J., Feb. 17, 1918.

Philip Comfort Starr, '14, of Winnetka, Illinois, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, killed at Ypres, Feb. 20, 1918.

Edward McClure Peters, '16, of New York, Captain, U.S.A., killed in action in France, March 11, 1918.

Briggs Kilburn Adams, '17, of Montclair, N.J., 2d Lieutenant, R.F.C., killed near St. Omer, March 14, 1918.

Robert Horner Hogg, '06, of Worcester, Massachusetts, Sergeant, 101st Engineers, killed in action in France, March 18, 1918.

Sampton Walter Arnheim, '10, of New York, Lieutenant, R.F.C., killed at Fort Worth, Texas, March 21, 1918.

Ralph Jefferson Feigl, '19, of New York, Lieutenant, Liaison officer, Artillery, killed in action in France, March 21, 1918.

Ralph Sherman Hopkins, '11, of Springfield, Massachusetts, Captain, U.S.R., died in Baltimore, March 21, 1918.

William Baillie Fraser-Campbell, '11, Lieutenant, British Army, killed in action in France, March 23, 1918.

Quincy Shaw Greene, '13, of Boston, Captain, Coldstream Guards, killed in action in France, March 28, 1918.

Raynal Cawthorne Bolling, '00, of New York, Colonel, Signal Corps, killed near Peronne, March 29, 1918.

Edward Hale Perry, '09, of Boston, 1st Lieutenant, 6th Engineers, killed in action in France, March 30, 1918.

Lionel de Jersey Harvard, '15, of London, Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, killed in action in France, March 31, 1918.

Victor Raleigh Craigie, Gr. Bus. '13–'14, of Boston, Lieutenant, R.F.C., killed in action, April 7, 1918.

Franklin Temple Ingraham, '14, of Wellesley, Massachusetts, 2d Lieutenant, Infantry, died at Wellesley, April 11, 1918.

Arthur Broadfield Warren, '15, of Cambridge, 2d Lieutenant, Infantry, died in France, April 15, 1918.

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William Wallace Thayer, '16, of Somerville, Massachusetts, 2d Lieutenant, Infantry, died in Somerville, April 19, 1918.

William Key Bond Emerson, Jr., '16, of New York, Lieutenant, Field Artillery, killed in action in France, May 26, 1918.

James Palache, '18, of Farmington, Connecticut, 2d Lieutenant, Infantry, killed in action in France, May 15, 1918.

William Dennison Lyon, '16, of Brookline, Massachusetts, Ensign, U.S.N.R., killed by accident at New London, Connecticut, May 21, 1918.

Henry Ware Clarke, '16, of Newton, Massachusetts, 2d Lieutenant, U.S.A., killed in action in France, May 28, 1918.

Kenneth Pickens Culbert, '17, of East Orange, N.J., 2d Lieutenant, U.S. Marines, died of wounds received in airplane fall in France, May, 1918.

Roger Sherman Dix, Jr., '18, of Boston, Cadet, U.S. Air Service, killed in airplane accident in France, May 16, 1918.

George Guest Haydock, '16, of Milton, Massachusetts, 1st Lieutenant, U.S.R., killed at Cantigny, May 26, 1918.

Frederick Arthur Keep, '16, of Milton, Massachusetts, Lieutenant, U.S. Aviation Service, died of injuries received in airplane fall at Taliaferro Field, Texas, May 6, 1918.

Paul Borda Kurtz, '16, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed in action in France, May, 1918.

Richard Mortimer, Jr., '11, of New York, 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed in airplane accident in France, May 22, 1918.

George Buchanan Redwood, '10, of Baltimore, 1st Lieutenant, U.S.R., killed at Cantigny, May 28, 1918.

Henry Corliss Shaw, '01, of Boston, Y.M.C.A., killed in automobile accident in France, May 30, 1918.

William St. Agnan Stearns, '17, of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed in action in France, May 25, 1918.

Livingston Low Baker, '13, of San Francisco, 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed at Foggia, Italy, June 1, 1918.

William Noel Hewitt, '14, of West Medway, Massachusetts, Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed in airplane accident in France, May 18, 1918.

Philip Washburn Davis, '08, of West Newton, Massachusetts, 2d Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed in action in France, June 2, 1918.

Guy Norman, '90, of Newport, Lieutenant, U.S.N., died in Boston, June 3, 1918.

Roland Jackson, '16, of Colorado Springs, 2d Lieutenant, Infantry, killed at Château Thierry, June 6, 1918.

Gordon Kaemmerling, '12, of Erie, Pennsylvania, 1st Lieutenant, U.S.A., killed at Château Thierry, June 6, 1918.

Everit Albert Herter, '14, of New York, Sergeant, Engineers, died of wounds at Vietel in the Vosges, June 13, 1918.

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Edward Ball Cole, '02, of Washington, D.C., Major U.S. Marine Corps, died of wounds in France, June 18, 1918.

Alvah Crocker, Jr., '05, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Captain, Engineer Corps, died at Brest, France, June 25, 1918.

Goodwin Warner, '09, of Concord, Massachusetts, 2d Lieutenant, Infantry, died in France, June 29, 1918.

Frederick Percival Clement, Jr., '16, of Rutland, Vermont, 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed in airplane accident, at Dallas, Texas, July 4, 1918.

Claudius Ralph Farnsworth, '17, of Providence, Corporal, U.S.N.G., Field Artillery, killed in action in France, July 12, 1918.

*William Vernon Booth, Jr., '13, of Chicago, Lieutenant, Lafayette Flying Corps, died of wounds in France, July 14, 1918.

Quentin Roosevelt, '19, of Oyster Bay, N.Y., 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed in action near Chamery, July 14, 1918.

Philip Cunningham, '18, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, U.S.N.G., Field Artillery, killed in action in France, July 19, 1918.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SUMMER TERM.

BY THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

As respects the probable attendance at Harvard and other men's colleges throughout the country the outlook for the coming autumn has brightened somewhat during the last few months. This is because the War Department has shown itself quite alive to the desirability of protecting the colleges from further depletion so far as that policy can be pursued with due regard for the needs of the national service. It is not a question of showing special favor to colleges or to college students, but rather of utilizing both the institutions and the young men in the most profitable way.

Keeping the colleges going

In a dozen different ways the military and naval authorities have shown how greatly they prize the youth who has had a good background of education. It would be supreme folly if a great national asset, such as the personnel of the colleges represents, should be dissipated through lack of guidance. Thousands of undergraduates, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, have become restless during the past eighteen months and have rushed off to enlist in some branch of war activity without much thought as to the real necessity or desirability of their so doing. The actuating motives in such cases have been altogether praiseworthy, but the wisdom of this general exodus is not so certain. The probability is that many have gone into branches of the service for which they were not particularly fitted and that not a few would have done far better to have moved less hastily. With the thoughts of every

* Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire.

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red-blooded young man fixed upon the great struggle it has been no easy matter to keep students at their civilian tasks. The Government's assistance in this direction is accordingly most welcome.

The new Students' Army Training Corps

The War Department's plans, as at present formulated, will enable every physically fit undergraduate between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one to enlist in the national service with the understanding that he will be left to continue his college studies until called upon for duty. Meanwhile, it is provided, he shall receive military instruction as a member of the Students' Army Training Corps attached to his institution or shall be trained for some special branch of the service when this latter policy appears to be desirable. The general idea is that the War Department and not the individual himself should determine when and in what capacity a young man can best serve his country. And that, in truth, is an entirely reasonable attitude to assume.

Moreover, this is not the time for any short-visioned policies. "The world will not end with the war," as President Lowell pointed out in his Commencement Day Address, "and the problems of industrial, social, and political life will not, after it is over, be less than before." We hear much of the great reconstructions which must take place when peace returns. But surely it is not in the national interest that we should prepare for this great task by stopping for the time being our whole great mechanism of higher education! This is the stand that the national authorities have taken. Their programme for keeping the colleges at work is based upon considerations of future national well-being which are rightly as of at least equal importance with the exigencies of the moment.

Supervision of the scheme

The work of enlisting college students and providing for them military instruction while they continue their academic studies has been placed under the supervision of a Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department which will be assisted by an advisory board representing the general educational interests of the country. President R. C. Maclaurin, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been chosen by the National Government to assist this board in its relations with the various universities, colleges, and scientific schools of the country. He will have the coöperation of twelve divisional directors chosen from various sections of the country. Professor C. H. Haskins has been appointed divisional director for New England.

It is planned to place upon a more thorough basis the military instruction now given at the different institutions, particularly by the provision of better-qualified instructors. This is where the colleges have been badly handicapped in the past. No regular or reserve officers have ordinarily been available for the work. Training corps have had to be satisfied with one retired army officer who has sometimes had entire responsibility for the instruction of several hundred young men. Harvard has been somewhat better off than most colleges in this respect owing to the presence of the French Military

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Mission. But the urgent need of a corps of trained instructors has been felt at all the institutions. To meet this need the War Department has maintained during the past summer several instructors' training camps which have been open to both students and members of college faculties. Harvard sent a considerable delegation to the camp of this nature which was held at Plattsburg during the months of July and August.

These various new provisions, the establishment of a War Department Committee on Education and Special Training, the regular enlistment of students, and the holding of training camps for instructors, will unquestionably serve to make the instruction of students in military science far more effective during the coming academic year than it has been heretofore. They afford evidence that the War Department recognizes the value of the service which college units have been performing and is prepared to give them a more distinctly official status than they have had. The question of fitting military instruction into the regular curriculum will present some practical difficulties if the amount of time devoted to drill is to be much increased, but these will not prove insurmountable.

Much may happen, no doubt, to alter the situation before many weeks have passed. Changes in the present draft-age limits are now under consideration and before this issue of the MAGAZINE reaches its readers these proposals will probably be engaging the attention of Congress.

The Harvard Summer Camp

The summer training of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was carried through in accordance with the plans announced in the last issue of the MAGAZINE. Beginning July 1 a period of three weeks was spent in barracks at Cambridge, some of the Freshman Halls being used for this purpose. On July 22 the Corps moved to Lancaster where it remained in camp until the middle of August. At the request of the University, the War Department detailed twelve lieutenants from Camp Devens to assist with the work of instruction. In addition, several officers of the Massachusetts State Guard gave their help as tactical instructors, and various members of the Faculty gave aid in the topographical exercises, in holding sections, arranging the examinations and in other capacities. The total enrolment in the summer camp was about six hundred. It would have been considerably larger but for the fact that the Instructors' Camp at Plattsburg was held during a portion of the same period. The Harvard enrolment included a considerable sprinkling of graduates and of men from other colleges.

Instructors in the National Service

The problem of keeping students, however, is not the only one which confronts the University during the continuance of the war. The problem of keeping instructors has assumed almost equal proportions. The call to the various branches of the national service has become insistent and in some departments of the University the depletion has been serious. This is particularly true of the Scientific departments, but it has left no department untouched. The proportion of loss is

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probably not as great among instructors as in the student body, but it must be large already and it is steadily increasing.

For the present, those who remain at the University must carry additional schedules of instruction and a larger share of administrative work *per capita.* There is no possibility of getting temporary instructors from outside, for all institutions are in much the same predicament. The layman might assume that if we have only half as many students as usual there would be only half as much instructing to do. But any one familiar with college methods and conditions knows that such is far from being the case. The burden of instruction cannot be greatly diminished except by dropping courses, thus limiting the elective opportunities of every student who remains. Such reduction, however, is entirely pardonable under present conditions, and there are not a few educators, indeed, who would like to see fewer courses offered in normal times as well.

Three semesters a year

The announcement that Brown University will adopt the policy of all-the-year operation for the continuance of the war period suggests that other institutions will have to give renewed consideration to this matter in the near future. The suspension of college work for three whole months each summer represents a huge educational waste which is offset to only a slight extent by the work of Summer Schools and Military Instruction Corps. Brown has decided to divide the calendar year into three semesters of sixteen weeks each, which will give every student four weeks' vacation in each twelve months. That is more than they get, as a rule, after graduation. For vigorous young men it is quite enough. War has some compensations, and one of them is its elimination of time-wasting habits among large elements of the people. It ought to have a large measure of influence along this line in educational institutions.

The Summer School

Contrary to expectations the attendance of regular students in the Harvard Summer School of 1918 did not fall off substantially from that of the preceding year. The enrolment of male students increased slightly, strange to say, while there was a fall of about fifty in the number of women.

If one reckons within the total enrolment those students who were registered in the Military Science courses, 522 in all, the entire summer school registration reaches 1245, which would be a high figure in peace-time.

The statistics of enrolment, as compared with those of 1917, are given in the table on page 49.

The Carnegie Pensions again

The general disagreement between the Carnegie Foundation and the American Association of University Professors with reference to pensions and insurance is not yet at an end. A year or two ago it seemed probable that some compromise between the diverging views of the two interests might be effected, the Foundation taking full care of obligations already established and providing for the future a scheme of contributory insurance and annuities. It now appears, however, that a meeting of minds is not likely to be reached upon either of these points. The

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	1917.		1918.	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
Harvard students of preceding academic year.[1]				
Members of graduate and professional schools	16	..	10	..
Undergraduates in good standing	42	..	52	..
Undergraduates with deficient record	5	..	16	..
Special students	5	..	5	..
Radcliffe students of preceding academic year	..	29	..	18
Students from other colleges	26	28	35	37
Students from preparatory schools	3	3	8	5
Other students	14	5	1	5
Teachers and school officers:				
Professors and college instructors	25	9	15	4
Normal school teachers	3	7	2	6
High school teachers	23	68	19	63
Junior high school teachers	..	14	1	4
Grade school teachers	2	70	2	51
Kindergarteners	..	8	..	2
Endowed and private school teachers	15	20	6	12
Other teachers	2	16	3	12
Supervisors and principals	13	6	36	13
Superintendents	4	..	4	..
Occupations other than teaching.				
Clergymen	3	..	6	..
Lawyers	2	..	6	..
Physicians	1	1	2	..
Secretaries	2	5	1	4
Journalists	..	2	..	..
Clerks	6	..	1	1
Architects and draftsmen	7	..	..	1
Social workers	..	2	..	2
Nurses	..	3	..	1
Chemist	1	..	..	..
Business	8	2	23	1
Miscellaneous	3	6	9	3
Occupations not given	16	37	6	30
Students in Physical Education courses	45	145	24	156
Totals	292	480	293	431
Names counted twice	5	2	...	1
Totals	287	484	293	430

[1] Not including those enrolled in Military Science.

plan of insurance and annuities, as outlined by the Trustees of the Foundation did not prove satisfactory in all respects to the representatives of the professors, and now it is further intimated that the obligations already existing may not be entirely met. At their April meeting the Trustees issued a statement outlining a plan under which the age of retirement upon a Carnegie pension, for professors already in service, would be gradually raised from 65 to 70. This proposal is now submitted to teachers on the Foundation's list of associated colleges for their discussion and opinions.

The outstanding weakness in the administration of this great trust, which is of such vital importance to the cause of higher education in America, has been the frequent shifting of policies and plans. At the outset, apparently, the Trustees promised more than they could perform. That, of course, was a pardonable error in view of the novelty of the undertaking. The situation might have been set right by a frank avowal of the facts, by calling representatives of the professors into conference, and by conceding at once the principle that a benefaction cannot be satisfactorily administered without the coöperation of the beneficiaries. Instead, there has been a succession of pro-

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posals and counter-proposals, "comprehensive plans" and plans not so comprehensive, modifications of rules and shifting of grounds, with the result that the whole situation remains clouded with uncertainty. It is, indeed, more misty than it has been at any previous time, which is saying a good deal.

The Medical School and Industrial Hygiene

Through the generosity of a group of New England manufacturers the Harvard Medical School has been provided with funds for making some extensive researches in the field of occupational diseases and industrial hygiene. Many new and dangerous ailments have been brought to the foreground during the last year or two as a result of the expansion in war industries. The exigencies of the war have led to an enormous use of substitute materials in manufacture, and while many of these are undoubtedly harmless there are many others which have apparently proved detrimental to the health and efficiency of the workers. It is intended that the Medical School's investigation shall be directed to finding out what materials are capable of effects injurious to health and how the harm may be eliminated.

The study of occupational diseases is of course not a new enterprise. The relation to industrial health of such elements as lead and phosphorus has been well known for years. But American industrial processes and materials have undergone quite a transformation since the European war began. Substitutes are now being used on an unprecedented scale, and the field for investigation has been correspondingly widened. The making of dye-stuffs, for example, has become a great American industry in a phenomenally short space of time, and the rapidity of its development has rendered a thorough study of its hygienic features impossible.

The work will be under the direct supervision of a committee headed by Dean Edsall of the Medical School, who will have as his associates, Professors Rosenau, Drinker, and Hunt. They will be aided by an advisory committee of three, Mr. W. E. McKay, of the Massachusetts Gas Company, Mr. S. Harold Greene, of Lockwood, Greene & Co., and Mr. Frank J. Hale, of the Saco-Lowell Shops. The present plans contemplate not only a series of investigations but the establishment of a special course in the Medical School devoted to industrial hygiene. This course will be made available to factory inspectors, to medical officers who are now employed by the large industries and to properly qualified social workers whose duties bring them into contact with industrial employees. While the whole programme is inspired by the pressure of war conditions it is not intended that it shall be abandoned when the war comes to an end. The scientific study of industrial health measures and the proper instruction of those who have to do with hygiene in industry will continue to be heeded in times of peace as well.

What of athletics next year?

No definite plans for the resumption of intercollegiate athletics on formal schedules have as yet been made by the major colleges and it now looks as if nothing in that direction will come to pass. It may be practicable to continue at Harvard the informal sys-

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tem which was in operation last year, but which did not seem to be regarded as altogether satisfactory by the student body. Of even this continuance, however, there is no certainty. If the War Department's announced project for the formation of Students' Army Training Corps should be carried through, there will no doubt be some provision for athletics in units of this sort just as there has been such provision at the various army cantonments. The emphasis, however, would then be placed upon general participation in games and not upon the creation of a winning team.

It is a reasonable certainty, at any rate, that big games with Yale and Princeton will not be among the events of the coming autumn. These spectacles would not be seemly at the present juncture; they would place an unnecessary strain upon transportation facilities which already have enough to do, and they would clearly represent the bestowal of energy upon something which is in no way an essential at this moment. If the baseball enthusiast is to be deprived of his professional games it would not strike the public imagination favorably were the colleges to carry on their athletic schedules as in normal times. The opportunity to encourage a system of informal outdoor exercises for all is at hand. It should be utilized in every possible way not only because it is the best policy for the moment, but because it may point the way to a rational scheme of intercollegiate athletics after the war.

COMMENCEMENT.

Tuesday, June 20, 1918.

Exercises in Sanders Theatre.

The academic exercises were held in Sanders Theatre, as in 1917. For the first time since the Theatre has been used on Commencement, it was not filled. William C. Lane, '81, the College Librarian and acting University Marshal, presented Professor Edwin C. Moore, who offered prayer.

The only two Commencement parts were delivered by members of the Senior Class. Harry J. Leon, of Worcester, gave a Latin Oration, "De Amore Patriæ"; James W. Angell, of Chicago, gave a dissertation, "The Growth of American Unity."

President Lowell conferred regular degrees of the University, in the following number and distribution:

Bachelor of Arts	247
Bachelor of Science	23
Associate in Arts	1
Master of Arts	78
Master of Science in Applied Biology	1
Master in Forestry	1
Doctor of Philosophy	45
Doctor of Science	4
Master in Architecture	2
Master in Landscape Architecture	2
Master in Business Administration	26
Doctor of Dental Medicine	71
Doctor of Medicine	106
Doctor of Public Health	2
Bachelor of Laws	65
Doctor of the Science of Law	4
Master of Divinity	5
Doctor of Divinity	2
	685

Under the Harvard-Technology Plan.

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering	33
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering	39
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering	47
Bachelor of Science in Sanitary Engineering	3
Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy	6
Master of Science in Civil Engineering	1
Master of Science in Electrical Engineering	2
Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering	2
Master of Science in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy	1
	819

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President Lowell conferred also 321 certificates on former students of the University who, before completing their course, entered into the military or naval service of the United States or of one of the allied nations. These certificates were divided as follows:

Bachelor of Arts	243
Bachelor of Science	59
Doctor of Science	3
Master in Architecture	5
Master in Business Administration	4
Doctor of Dental Medicine	1
Bachelor of Laws	5
Bachelor of Divinity	1

High Honor Men.

The following received degrees with high distinction: A.B. *Summa cum laude:* Hallowell Davis (Chemistry); Arthur Chew Gilligan (Romance Languages and Literatures); Harry Joshua Leon (Classics); Allen Lee Whitman (Engineering Sciences); Emanuel Amdursky (Philosophy); Martin Luther Hope (English).

M.B.A. *cum laude:* Charles Schofield Carroll (A.B., *Holy Cross College*, A.M., *Clark University*); Millard Bartlett Pinkham (S.B., *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*).

D.M.D. *cum laude:* Salim Yusof Alkazin, Paul Webb Crouch, Hermon Shohet, George Abel Staples.

M.D. *cum laude:* Edward Sawtelle Welles (*Iowa State Coll.*); Reginald Myers Atwater (*Colorado Coll.*); Eldon Durward Busby (*McGill Univ.*); Fletcher Hatch Colby (*Dartmouth Coll.*); Douglas Donald (*Univ. of Michigan*); William Edwin Gabe; Donald Storrs King (*Oberlin Coll.*); Leland Sterling McKittrick (*Univ. of Wisconsin*); Harold Myers Marvin (*Davidson Coll.*); Robert Nason Nye, '13; Chester Clayton Schneider (*Univ. of Wisconsin*); Wilfred Sefton (*Yale*); Harry Whiting Woodward (*Bowdoin Coll.*).

M.D. *Magna cum laude:* Maurice Fremont-Smith, '14; Paul Clark Gunby, '14; Frederick Sherman Hopkins, '15; Rustin McIntosh, '14; Albert Elisha Parkhurst (*Bowdoin Coll.*); Willard Cole Rappleye (*Univ. of Illinois*).

LL.B. *cum laude:* Paul Pincus Cohen, '16; Lloyd Harold Landau (*Univ. of Wisconsin*); Ralph Waldo Pyle (*Ohio State Univ.*).

Honorary Degrees.

After the bestowal of the ordinary degrees, six honorary degrees were conferred in the following terms by President Lowell:

Masters of Arts:

OUTRAM BANGS; a naturalist from childhood with an early zeal unchanged through life, by whose own wide collection of birds and mammals our Museum is now enriched.

HENNEN JENNINGS; eminent consulting engineer, whose advice in matters of great emprise is sought from San Francisco to London, from London to Johannesburg.

Doctors of Letters:

JOHN MASEFIELD; poet and dramatist, who tells with simple, native force stories of sea and land, of sin and death, of peace and war.

BARRETT WENDELL; devoted as a teacher, ever steadfast as a friend; a writer on many themes; a seer who beheld the soul of France before it shone forth brighter than ever through the darkness of this war.

Doctors of Laws:

EDWIN FRANCIS GAY; student of Economics, who searches its principles in the past, is applying them in the present, and trains men to use them in the future; in each of these arts a master mind.

RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, Earl of Reading; Chief Justice of England, Ambassador to the United States, striving to promote among the Allies a harmony of action that can and shall win the war.[1]

[1] The Latin versions as they appear on the diplomas are by Prof. E. K. Rand, '94:

OUTRAM BANGS, rerum naturalium a puero peritum, qui multis avibus et bestiis collectis suaque prudentia curatis Museum nostrum ditavit, *Artium Magistrum.*

HENNEN JENNINGS, virum artis metallicæ et machinalis peritum, cuius fama ab aurea porta usque ad oras aureas claret, *Artium Magistrum.*

IOHANNEM MASEFIELD, carminum fabularumque scriptorem, qui res terra marique pace belloque gestas simplici et innata vi narrat, *Litterarum Doctorem.*

BARRETT WENDELL, p'um præceptorem, constantem amicum, multarum rerum scriptorem, vatem, qui animam Gallicam prius perspexit quam in huius belli tenebris maiore etiam splendore fulsit, *Litterarum Doctorem.*

EDVINUM FRANCISCUM GAY, œconomicorum studiosum, quorum rationes ex præteritis temporibus exquirit, ad præsentia confert suosque in futura adhibere magister docet, *Legum Doctorem.*

RUFUM DANIELEM ISAACS, *Comitem de Reading*, Curiæ Supremæ Anglicæ iudicem principem, legatum ad Civitates Consociatas missum, qui inter fœderatos concorditer agendi rationem fovet qua bello vincant vincentque, *Legum Doctorem.*

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Alumni Exercises.

The general luncheon for the alumni was spread under canvas in front of Thayer Hall; in the centre of the quadrangle the Class of '93 had their luncheon in a smaller tent. At half past one o'clock the chief marshal, Louis A. Frothingham, and his aides formed the alumni into line for the procession to the Sever Quadrangle. There, after the singing of Psalm LXVIII and "America," the Rev. George A. Gordon, President of the Alumni Association, spoke in part as follows:

"The war that fills our minds to-day is the war for the preservation of humanity. Nothing less is at stake than the integrity of the moral life of the race, the moral fellowship of mankind, the reality of justice among men and nations, the right of all peoples great and small to express in freedom their individual genius, upon that portion of the earth's surface which they call their own; a portion of the earth made beautiful by family life, the mystic influence of an extended ancestry, and the hallowing power of an immemorial fellowship in toil, in joy and in hope.

"When faith between man and man, nation and nation, ceases, faith between man and the Infinite ceases or remains only as a withered and sickening hypocrisy. The origins of our Christian civilization are in a moral league with the Eternal, supported, made sincere and availing, by a moral league among human beings. Our highest possessions and our best hopes for mankind are the fruit of this double fundamental faith.

"Here our country claims our utmost homage; she is indeed illustrious in the character that she has won. If she had thought meanly of herself she could have evaded this war. If she had been willing to make a league with death and a covenant with hell, she might have added to her wealth and ease. She would not, she could not, play the rôle of betrayer to the humanity of man. At her own cost, and for no vulgar gain, she has gone forth the soldier of humanity. Therefore she stands before the world with clean hands and a pure heart.

"She has become 'the refuge of afflicted nations'; she covers with her shield the best interests of man; she defies with her might the ruthless and insane enemies of our kind. Therefore we honor and love her; therefore her sons will serve her to the uttermost. Here, too, our Alma Mater comes with a new benignity in her face as the servant of the nation. Because our University has seen with eyes clear and swift the meaning of the present woe, because she has answered the call of the nation with joy, and without delay, because her sons have gone forth true to the national spirit, seeking nothing, for themselves, seeking only life's completeness in the vindication of justice and freedom, we honor our University with a greater wealth of affection, and with a profounder sincerity. We behold Harvard to-day glorious in her dedicated sons, shining through the gloom of this terrible night, a star of the first magnitude, untroubled in her heart of fire, the invincible witness to the sovereignty of the Spirit.

"It must not be forgotten that our country is at war in behalf of the highest human possessions; it should be laid to heart that over seven thousand Harvard men have put their lives at the service of the Republic for ideal ends. We call them happy because they are men of worth, because they serve the worthiest. The vision of them, living or dead, means the deeper consecration of our University to the things of the Spirit — the integrity of the intellect, debauched as we know it to be — not here — you know where — the moral illumination of learning, the exaltation of the humanity of the nation. These Harvard men compose our impressive service flag; that service flag reveals Harvard's feeling for the nation and her

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feeling for mankind. As in imagination its ample folds rise and fall on the June breeze, in the dear old College Yard, it moves the heart to unwonted emotion, it calls forth pledges of new devotion to the college that can produce such men.

"We are living in another of the great epochs of human history when peril and pain are turned into sources of gladness. The song of our men at the front and of those who support them at home might well be that of the greatest period in all time; sorrowful, yet always rejoicing, dying but behold we live. Our men remember it, whoever else may have forgotten it, that it is appointed unto all men once to die, and after that the judgment, the judgment of Eternity upon man's causes, and his behavior in time. While we look upon the manly dedicated form of youth and console ourselves with the reflection,

> 'Beauty's ensign yet
> Is crimson in thy lips, and in thy cheeks,
> And death's pale flag is not advanced there,'

our American soldier, in his battle for the reality of moral faith, the subordination of might to right, the sovereignty of the Spirit in man's entire world, is thinking with the light of Eternity in his eyes of

> 'That chance to live the life most free from stain
> And that rare privilege of dying well.'

"Brief life has been the portion of many of our Harvard men, brief and maimed will be the existence of many more, but that life, that existence, carries a content of meaning that imparts new worth to the life of the world. We are not here to pity but to praise these men, to lift them high in our honor, to bow before them as we behold them forever exalted in the fond, immortal memory of their Alma Mater.

"Are the moral forces of the world supreme? Here is the final test of the worth of political organization and academic life. Is this world governable by moral power? Are the moral possessions of mankind able to take care of themselves? Have they such majesty of appeal to the noble youth of this and other free nations as to organize for themselves victory against those who have abandoned moral ideas, who have given themselves to exclusive trust in brute power? Our young men are engaged in answering that grave question. Their contest and their sacrifice have for object the vindication of the moral forces of the world. These young men are engaged in reëstablishing the moral foundation of the University and the Nation.

"Nor is that all. Their struggle concerns not only the life of morality; it concerns also the life of religion. Even were our youth to fail, we should say, so lived for a brief day ideal justice in them, and in that ideal justice we should see the face of infinite worth, and meet it with homage and sorrow. Deeper still our chief concern goes. The ultimate question of religion is this: Is the Eternal in sympathy with the highest human interests and endeavors? Our youth are doing their part to answer affirmatively that momentous question. They are bleeding and dying that the faith may live that the stars in their courses still fight against the unrighteous cause, still blind and blight the enemies of mankind, still declare the authority of the Absolute Spirit in the ways of the world. We deplore the carnage, the loss; yet we seem to hear happy voices, calling to us from ascending chariots of fire, what of carnage, what of loss where moral order is seen to rule, where the sympathy of the Infinite with man's best life is vindicated?

> 'Bow down, dear Land, for thou hast found release!
> Thy God in these distempered days
> Hath taught thee the sure wisdom of his ways
> And through thine enemies hath wrought thy peace!
> Bow down in prayer and praise!'"

After a selection by the Alumni Chorus, "These to the Front," words by M. A. DeW. Howe, '87, music by G. W. Chadwick, President Lowell was introduced. He announced the gifts received during

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the year of over $20,000: anonymous, $50,000; Ernest B. Dane to the Arboretum Endowment Fund, $20,000; James Byrne, Professorship of Administrative Law, $129,959; Mrs. S. Parkman Blake, a fund in memory of S. Parkman Blake and Robert Parkman Blake, $50,000; Dr. Henry Isaiah Dow, addition to his Professorship of Anæsthesia, $30,000; Robert T. Lincoln, Harvard Endowment Fund, $20,000; anonymous, $51,000 to the Fund for Industrial Hygiene; anonymous, $25,000 to establish a fellowship for medical research in the name of Dr. E. H. Bradford. The total gifts received during the year were $935,613.57. Furthermore, the owners of the Charles River Lands Trust have given to the University the land owned by the Trust in Boston across the river opposite the Stadium.

President Lowell said:

"The University has passed through its first full year since our country entered the war. We have had our worries of many kinds, and not unnaturally we have been criticized from diametrically opposite standpoints; not always, let us hope, justly. Within a few weeks a newspaper printed an erroneous list of the names upon the Roll of Honor prepared by the Memorial Society. Without inquiry this list was taken by some persons as correct, and people found fault with something that never happened and was not even contemplated. The Corporation has never taken any action which was intended, or could reasonably be construed, to imply that the names of those who fell upon the German side ought to be included in a memorial to the men who have given their lives in this war. Yet it is now suggested that the Corporation should pass a vote repudiating such an intention — which it never had — and declaring that it will not do what it certainly never would do. A little reflection will make this point clear. A year and a half ago, while this nation was still neutral, a discussion took place on this subject in the *Alumni Bulletin*. It was argued by some of the alumni that such a memorial should commemorate personal devotion, and that the character and motives of a man who died for his country might be noble, although his country was wholly in the wrong. A memorial of this kind would be possible if our nation were neutral, but after we entered the war a memorial to the Harvard dead could be in the mind of any one a memorial only to the cause for which we are fighting and therefore only to the men who give their lives in defense of that cause. I trust that there will be no more misunderstanding of the matter. . . .

"What the University has done during the past year in giving the use of its grounds and buildings to the Radio and Ensign Schools is known to you all. If not, *circumspice*, look around. Walk over to where the Radio schools are, and see 4400 men who are, almost all of them, fed, and largely housed, by Harvard; and in the other direction you will find the Ensign School. What our professors have done for the country in the war is not wholly known to any one. About 170 have left the University, to give their whole time to the service of the nation. Others, many more, are continuing their duty here, their teaching, and yet fulfilling other duties from place to place of one kind and another. And those who have had no opportunity to work directly for the Government have helped to carry the burden of those who have gone away. Few men there are connected with the teaching staff here who have not felt the pressure of extra service from the war.

"The alumni are not less interested in the way we are seeking to prepare our students for future service. The general principle adopted by the War Department — wisely, no doubt — is that commissions in the Army shall not henceforth be conferred, except after instruction in a Government officers' training camp, and the

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Department provides how much previous training of candidates must be given by the colleges. In term time and summer we have been giving considerably more than this, because we want to furnish our men not only with the best preparation for entering an army training camp, but also with such a knowledge of the tactics developed by this war as will help them to become efficient officers rapidly after they are sent abroad.

"Some colleges propose to do more than this, by turning themselves for a time into military academies, and transforming their curricula so as to adapt them to the training of soldiers rather than the education of citizens. The programmes put forward in different places appear to run from a substantial alteration in the nature of the instruction offered, to little more than a new designation, the actual content of the curriculum suffering no great change, save for the inclusion of a limited number of military courses, such as we have here. So far as the transformation is real it deserves careful consideration, for the divergent views are held by men of experience and sagacity in educational matters, highly competent to form an opinion.

"To us it has seemed that a thorough general education designed to develop resourcefulness and a capacity to meet the manifold problems which arise in civil, and indeed in military, life is of great value, and should by no means be abandoned more than is necessary in time of war. The fact that a year ago the Army turned largely to college-bred men for officer material, and the constant attempt of the special services in the Army and Navy to recruit college students, shows how highly that class of young men is prized; and this may reasonably be attributed, not solely to the type of man the colleges attract, but also in large measure to the education they impart. It may be doubted whether to change that education by confining it mainly to subjects of direct military application, and thereby making it less general, less broadly intellectual, would be a benefit from a purely military point of view. To take our young men at the time they would otherwise enter college and place them in officers' training camps, to be instructed until twenty-one years of age, would, I suppose, be thought by every one a mistake; and to transform the colleges into military academies would have to some extent the same effect, for no college now proposes to give the rigorous military education of West Point.

"The Army, of course, may be compelled by the exigencies of the war to reduce the age of recruiting, but so far the Army and Navy Departments have determined that they do not want college students drawn away, even for active service, before they are of age. They are restraining their officers from recruiting students for special services earlier; and they are preparing a plan for retaining students in college until they graduate or reach twenty-one. This comes from considering the needs of the nation as a whole. The world will not end with the war, and the problems of industrial, social and political life will not, after it is over, be less than before. The material waste must be replaced; industry must flow back into old, or forward into new, channels under conditions of no small difficulty; and the process will require all the trained young brains the community can command. If in addition to the material waste there is a lack of educated young men we shall be in a hard position indeed. The war must be carried on with the utmost efficiency, but beyond what is necessary for that purpose the stream of educated youth must not be stopped or diverted. We must not grind up the seed corn of the future, if we can help it. We must rather seek to impress upon our students that until they are called to the colors it is for

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them to pursue their education earnestly and persistently as an essential part of their duty in preparing to serve their country. Those who look on college as a pleasant spot in which to pass four idle years are out of place here now — if, indeed, they were ever otherwise. They must be made to see the connection between a college education and future usefulness to the community.

"For these reasons we believe that we ought to give all the military training that is fitting, and give it as effectively as possible; but that, subject to this, college education should proceed, certainly not less broadly and thoroughly than before; so that when our men come back to civil life, resolute we know, victorious we hope, they may be prepared to take up the burdens, not less difficult than those of war, which the nation will lay upon their shoulders. The men who fight in this war will hereafter rule the country in industrial and political life. It is for us to see, so far as we can, that they are equipped for the task."

Governor McCall extended the greetings of the Commonwealth and spoke briefly — paying, in the course of his remarks, a tribute to General Wood that received great applause.

Lord Reading was introduced as "enlightener and confirmer of a great alliance in behalf of the greatest of all causes — the freedom of the world." He said:

"No greater honor can befall an Englishman in the United States of America, and more particularly a Chief Justice of England, than that which you have conferred upon me here to-day. On behalf of Great Britain and the British people I thank you with all my heart. I know full well, Mr. President, that this honor is intended for my country, and I glory in it. I know full well that here in America, where it is your universities that confer honors upon men whose services have, it is thought, made them fit to receive them, your universities have gone out of their way to select me for a degree and for that high distinction at your Commencement Exercises. Let me say now here, at Harvard, the most ancient and the last of those during this month to confer upon me this distinction, that with all sincerity, with all the earnestness of which I am capable, I thank you Americans, and particularly you of the universities, and to-day more especially you of Harvard University, for your sympathy, for your regard, for your consideration, for the country and the British people I represent. And I glory, Mr. President, that it has fallen to my lot, here in this great war, when you and we are associated together, that I should be standing here to be the recipient of these honors, to carry them away with me, not for me, but for the people I represent, as one more symbol of the alliance which I truly believe exists and will exist between you and us.

"I cannot stand before any audience in America or elsewhere at any day during this war, especially now, without recalling to you, as I recall to myself, that at this moment there are great battles being waged abroad, in France, in Italy, in other theatres of war. We who have been engaged in this war during nearly four years know too well what it means. You who have entered into it now some fifteen months ago have learned, and are learning daily, what a great world war must mean to your country. What perhaps you have not even yet realized is what your entry into the war has meant to us, to our allies, what it has instilled into us by way of moral courage and moral support, and also that wonderful assistance which you are giving us in the field and on the sea at this present moment.

"It is sometimes difficult to express all that one feels. I will strive as simply as I can to tell you what your entry in the war has done for us in one respect. When we in England, with all the Dominions

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which are part and parcel of our Empire, entered into the war, we had one thought, which was to be true to the trust, to the heritage of freedom, which was ours, of honor, of sacred adherence to treaties, and of respect and regard for justice and for international law. From the very first we have taken our part. We have stood by our glorious and heroic ally France, with whom it will ever be an honor to have been associated in this great war. We have stood by Belgium, which had committed no fault save that of trusting to the honor of the Great Powers that had subscribed to its guaranty of neutrality. And when we entered it we knew full well the risks that we were running. We determined that it was our duty — aye, and I do not hesitate to say our highest interest as a nation — to enter the war, cost what it may, without counting the expense either of treasure or of blood. 'Highest interest,' I say, because we were convinced that the highest interest of a nation was to safeguard its honor for the sake of posterity and humanity.

"And so after the war, whenever that time may come, may we ever remember that we have the same aims and are animated by the same lofty purposes. Our desire is to join you, to coöperate with you, to combine with you, as fully as you will let us, for the benefit of humanity, for the preservation of the liberties of the world, for the securing of justice among all nations, believing as we do, with you, that we are animated in all our aims and purposes by the same faith in our fellow men, in the justice of our fellow men, in the liberties of our fellow men, in the worship of God, in the preservation of a spirit of pure and cleanly lives to be led by us older people and by all the younger among us; so that we may as a result of this war and of the combination among us, having, as I verily believe, raised, or helped to raise, with our allies, the ideals of man in this world, combine to keep them there, and that we may ever continue to raise them even higher; that in the end we may have achieved together, and that we may transmit to our posterity, your descendants and ours, the same purpose, the same ideals, the same determination; that we may strive indeed to make life better, purer, cleaner, juster, freer, for as long as we can work together, and that means, I do believe, for as long as the world shall continue."

At the close of Lord Reading's speech there were urgent calls by the Alumni for President Eliot, who responded as follows:

"Perhaps I know what you want me to say. Lord Reading, we all feel, and most thinking Americans feel, the truth of what you have been saying about a permanent union among all English-speaking peoples for the preservation of justice and liberty in the world. To my thinking that would be an adequate outcome of this fearful war — the creation of a firm union among the English-speaking peoples for the maintenance of the principles which the President of the Association laid down in his address, and for the principles that Lord Reading has just laid down. We, however, should be glad to welcome to that union all the other democracies in the world.

"Next may I express to Lord Reading the sincere hope of us all that he will be able to promote the immediate execution of an alliance, defensive and offensive, between Great Britain and the United States.

"Our public press talks with great freedom about 'our allies.' I even heard that phrase uttered on the stage this morning in Sanders Theatre — in a place where I have been accustomed to hope that accuracy is highly valued. We have n't an ally in the world. And, moreover, our people are holding back from the creation of an alliance, offensive and defensive, which shall not only bring this war to a victorious conclusion, but which shall last centuries beyond — a union which shall pro-

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mote effectively freedom and justice in the world."

Louis A. Frothingham presented a gift of $100,000 on behalf of the Class of 1893; and with the singing of "Fair Harvard" the exercises closed.

Directors of Alumni Association.

There were six candidates for Directors of the Alumni Association. The vote resulted as follows, the first three in the list being elected:

Odin Roberts, '86	733
Roger Pierce, '04	534
Dexter Blagden, '93	481
Herbert Lincoln Clark, '87	396
Guy Emerson, '08	331
Wallace Brett Donham, '98	192

Election of Overseers.

To fill the places in the Board of Overseers made vacant this year through the deaths of Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, and William DeWitt Hyde, '79, and through the expiration of the terms of Augustus E. Willson, '69, Louis A. Frothingham, '93, Owen Wister, '82, Frederic A. Delano, '85, and Thomas W. Lamont, '92, seven new members were elected on Commencement Day. The postal and Commencement ballots resulted as follows:

	Postal	Con't
*1. Henry Cabot Lodge, '71	3614	789
*2. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86	1814	579
*3. Ira Nelson Hollis, A.M., '99	1799	506
*4. George Wigglesworth, '74	1728	565
5. Charles Franklin Thwing, '76	1663	521
*6. Francis Randall Appleton, '75	1633	438
**7. Joseph Lee, '83	1425	479
8. Julian William Mack, LL.B., '87	1397	298
***9. William Cowper Boyden, '86	1324	410
10. Charles Allerton Coolidge, '81	1313	316
11. Benjamin Bowditch Thayer, '85	1221	290
12. Minot Osgood Simons, '91	1200	308
13. James Handasyd Perkins, '98	1179	383
14. Henry Jackson, '80	1119	396
15. Benjamin Loring Young, '07	1107	
16. Henry Dwight Sedgwick, '82	1061	
17. Nicholas Biddle, S.B., '00	965	
18. James Freeman Curtis, '99	931	
19. Alvah Crocker, '79	865	
20. Morris Gray, '77	811	
21. Robert Gray Dodge, '93	695	
22. Robert John Cary, '90	658	
23. Edwin Godfrey Merrill, '95	645	
24. Oliver Prescott, '89	552	
Total ballots received	4518	939
Invalid ballots received	102	3

* Elected for 6 years.
** Elected for 5 years.
*** Elected for 2 years

The total postal vote, 4518, shows a falling off of nearly a thousand from the vote of last year, 5466. Likewise the Commencement vote, 939, shows a decrease from that of 1917, 1107.

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of April 8, 1918.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Professor Oakes Ames for his generous gift of $10,000 to establish the Anna C. Ames Scholarship in accordance with the following terms:

The income is to be available for one or more scholarships in the Bussey Institution of Applied Biology on condition that the applicant if a zoölogist must take at least one of the courses of Botany offered by the University, or if a botanist at least one of the courses of Zoölogy. If more than one scholarship is awarded the income from the fund may be proportioned in accordance with the wishes of the Dean of the Bussey Institution.

Each holder of a scholarship from this fund is to receive, at a cost not to exceed $25, some book of reference of permanent value suitably inscribed in memory of Anna C. Ames.

If there should be no applicant for the scholarship in any year, or should there be no applicant whose ability to conduct research work is deemed to be above the average, then one half of the income from the fund may be used at the discretion of the Dean to purchase books for the library of the Bussey Institution, and one half added to the principal of the fund. Books purchased for the library with the income from the fund are to be suitably inscribed in memory of Anna C. Ames.

Should circumstances arise that render the scholarship useless, the above conditions of the gift may be modified or entirely changed provided that the consent shall be obtained of the donor during his lifetime, and thereafter of his children and his grandchildren, so long as any one of them shall be alive. But in no event is the fund to be deprived of its memorial purposes.

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Meeting of April 29, 1918.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $50,000 to be added to the principal of the Anonymous Fund No. 4.

To Mr. M. Douglas Flattery for his gift of securities valued at $7500, the income to be used in accordance with his offer entered in the meeting of April 8, 1918.

To the Massachusetts Cotton Mills for the gift of $2500, Bliss, Fabyan and Company, Hood Rubber Company, and Mr. Thomas W. Slocum for their gifts of $1000 each, to Mr. Henry B. Endicott for his gift of $500 and to the Hill Manufacturing Company and the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works for their gifts of $50 each for the Department of Preventive Medicine.

To the Class of 1894 for the gift of $1300 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch for her gift of $875 toward certain salaries.

To Miss Sarah F. Bremer for her gift of $500 toward a certain salary in the Department of Anatomy.

To Miss Katherine E. Bullard for her gift of $500 to be used at the discretion of Professor Southard for work in the Department of Neuropathology.

To Mrs. Charles S. Hinchman for her gift of $500 for the Charles S. Hinchman Fellowship for 1919–20 at the Observatory.

To Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of $250 for immediate use at the Observatory.

To Mrs. Murray Anthony Potter for her gift of $225 for the Susan Anthony Potter Prizes for 1917–18.

To the Harvard Club of Hawaii for the gift of $200 for the scholarship for 1917–18.

To Mr. Frank Muhlhauser for his gift of $200 toward the expenses of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance in the Division of Education.

To an anonymous friend for the additional gift of $100 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Hervey E. Wetzel for his gift of $100 to be added to the income of the William Hayes Fogg Fund.

To the Harvard Club of North China for the gift of $100 for a prize to be offered under the following conditions: (1) The prize to be for the best thesis on any subject connected with China; (2) the competition to be open to all students of the University, graduates and undergraduates; (3) an extra copy of the prize thesis to be forwarded to the Harvard Club of North China for record.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect April 1, 1918: Horace Kennedy Sowles, as *Alumni Assistant in Surgery;* James Bourne Ayer, as *Instructor in Neurology* and *Assistant in Neuropathology;* to take effect April 15, 1918: Frank Silver MacGregor, as *Assistant in Chemistry;* William Edward Masterson, as *Assistant in Public Speaking;* Martin Joseph English, as *Assistant in Medicine;* Francis Minot Rackemann, as *Alumni Assistant in Medicine;* to take effect Sept. 1, 1918: Edward Hickling Bradford, as *Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and of the Medical School.*

Voted to make the following appointments:

From April 1, for the remainder of 1917–18: William Albert Perkins, *Alumni Assistant in Surgery;* Algernon Coolidge, *Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Medicine;* from April 15, for the remainder of 1917–18: William Bradford Robbins, *Alumni Assistant in Medicine;* from April 22, for the remainder of 1917–18: Samuel Waldstein, *Assistant in Chemistry;* from April 29, for the remainder of 1917–18: George Alonzo Mirick, *Assistant in Education;* William Norwood Souter, *Instructor in Ophthalmology;* Charles Homer Haskins, *Acting Chairman of the Library Council;* for one year from Sept. 1, 1918: Ondess Lamar Inman, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Botany;* Reginald George Trotter, Sidney Raymond Packard, and Carl Fremont Brand, *Austin Teaching Fellows in History;* George Luther Lincoln, *Instructor in Romance Languages;* Guillermo Rivera, *Instructor in Spanish;* Frederick Wilkey, *Manager of the Harvard Dining Halls;* Willis Arnold Houghton, *Auditor of the Harvard Dining Halls;* for three years from Sept. 1, 1918: Edward Allen Boyden, *Instructor in Comparative Anatomy;* Ernest William Goodpasture, *Instructor in Pathology;* Frederick Stanford Burns, *Instructor in Dermatology;* Calvin Gates Page, *Instructor in Bacteriology;* Robert Montraville Green, *Instructor in Anatomy;* Fritz Bradley Talbot, Charles Hunter Dunn, *Instructors in Pediatrics;* for five years from Sept. 1, 1918: Edwin Allen Locke, *Assistant Professor of Medicine;* Edward Skinner King, *Assistant Professor of Astronomy at the Observatory;* Willard Peabody Gerrish, *Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Observatory.*

Voted to grant leave of absence to the following while in the service of the Government:

To Assistant Professor James Ford from May 1 for the remainder of 1917–18; to Assistant Professor Alexander Quackenboss, from May 1 for the remainder of 1917–18; to Assistant Professor Elliott Proctor Joslin, from Apri. 1 for the remainder of 1917–18; to Clinical Professor Edward Hall Nichols, from May 1 for the remainder of 1917–18.

Meeting of May 10, 1918.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

For sundry subscriptions amounting to $6200 in cash and $50 in securities received through Mr. James A. Lowell for the Law School.

To the Merrimack Manufacturing Company for the gift of $2500 and to the Hon. W. Murray Crane for his gift of $1000 toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under

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the department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of $625, the third quarterly payment for the year 1917–18 on account of their annual gift of $2500 to the Arboretum in accordance with their vote of May 11, 1917.

To Mr. Frank Graham Thomson for his gift of $625 toward supporting the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with the course in Municipal Government.

To Mr. Clarence B. Moore for his gift of $500 for exploration or for the purchase of specimens for the Peabody Museum.

To Mr. Eugene V. R. Thayer for his additional gift of $500 toward the expenses of the work of the Committee on Economic Research.

To Mrs. Henry Copley Greene for her gift of securities valued at $100 for the "Josiah Royce Memorial Fund."

To Mr. Paul E. Fitzpatrick for his gift of $75 for books for the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Professor Roger B. Merriman for his gift of $70 toward a certain salary.

To Messrs. Frederick P. Fish and Alexander Forbes for their gifts of $100 each and to Mr. Nathaniel T. Kidder for his gift of $50 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Mr. Franklin W. Moulton for his additional gift of $25 to be expended under the direction of the social service worker for the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

Voted, to accept the generous offer of Le Comité France-Amérique of a medal in accordance with the following terms submitted by them:

1° Le concours sera connu sous le nom de: "Concours oratoire pour la Médaille France-Amérique," soit en anglais: "France-Amérique Medal Debate."

2° Il sera annoncé d'une façon permanente dans les catalogues de l'Université, mention étant faite que la médaille est présentée par le Comité France-Amérique.

3° Il aura lieu en français et sera ouvert à tous les élèves "undergraduate" d'Harvard.

4° Il sera sous la direction de la Section française de l'Université, qui en annoncera le sujet chaque année, en temps et lieu.

5° Le sujet aura trait à un aspect quelconque de la civilisation française.

6° Les élèves désirant concourir devront se presenter, au temps, et lieu annoncés, devant trois juges, et devront parler chacun à huis clos, pendant cinq minutes, sur le sujet choisi. Six d'entre eux seront admis à concourir pour la médaille.

7° Au concours définitif, les candidats devront parler dix minutes sur le sujet choisi, devant trois juges, qui adjugeront la médaille au plus méritant, en tenant compte et du fonds et de la forme des discours des candidats.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect May 1, 1918: Edmund Billings, Jr., as *Assistant in Chemistry;* Wolfert Gerson Webber, as *Charles Follen Folsom Teaching Fellow in Hygiene;* McIver Woody, as *Austin Teaching Fellow in Surgery, Assistant in Pathology, Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine,* and *Physician to Students;* to take effect Sept. 1, 1918: Sidney Raymond Packard, as *Austin Teaching Fellow in History;* Ephraim Emerton as *Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History.*

Voted to make the following appointments:

From May 1, for the remainder of 1917–18: Linhart Stearns, *Assistant in Chemistry;* Worth Hale, *Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine;* for one year from July 1, 1918: William John Crozier, *Resident Naturalist of the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.*

Voted to appoint Ephraim Emerton *Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Emeritus,* from Sept. 1, 1918.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Roger B. Merriman from May 7 for the remainder of 1917–18, while in the service of the Government.

Meeting of May 27, 1918.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the Plymouth Cordage Company for their gift of $2500, to the A. J. Tower Company for their gift of $1000, to the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, the United Drug Company, and Mr. George F. Willett for their gifts of $500 each toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To the National Canners Association for the gift of $5000 on account of their offer of $20,000 annually for three years, or such portion thereof as may be requisitioned, for the purpose of investigating the subject of food poisoning, or so-called ptomaine poisoning, with special reference to canned foods, under the direction of Dr. M. J. Rosenau.

To Mr. Edwin Swift Balch for his gift of securities valued at $5000 to establish the "Edwin Swift Balch Fund, Class of 1878," the income to be used "first of all to maintain the capital at par if for any cause the capital should be diminished in value below $5000. Then a suitable bookplate shall be provided out of the income upon which shall be inscribed 'Edwin Swift Balch Fund, Class of 1878.' After the above conditions are fulfilled, the income shall be expended in the purchase of books for the Harvard College Library relating especially: first, to the fine arts, glyptic and graphic, in the broadest sense of the term and including all primitive arts such as those of the American Indians or the African negroes; and second, to geography. also in the broadest modern sense of the term, and including

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books of travel and exploration as well as scientific geographical works."

To Mr. Frederic H. Curtiss, trustee of the William Everett Fund (Adams Academy), for the gift of securities valued at $4200 to establish the William Everett Fund in Harvard College, the income to be used for such purposes as the President and Fellows shall determine.

To Messrs. Joseph Lee and Felix M. Warburg, for their gifts of $500 each and to Mr. George D. Markham for his gift of $50 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Joseph Lee for his gift of $2450 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Horace S. Sears for his gift of $1000 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Albert C. Burrage for his gift of $500 for assistance in Economic Geology.

To Messrs. R. and J. Farquhar and Company for their additional gift of $500 toward the expenses of Mr. Ernest H. Wilson's journey to Korea, on behalf of the Arnold Arboretum.

To Mr. Ogden L. Mills for his additional gift of $500 toward the expenses of the work of the Committee on Economic Research.

To Mr. John T. Morse, Jr., for his gift of $500 and to an anonymous friend for the gift of $100 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Edward D. Bettens for his gift of $300 to be added to the income of the Louise E. Bettens Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To the United Drug Company for their gift of $100, to the Emerson Company for their gift of $75 and to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company and the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates for their gifts of $55 each toward the expenses of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance in the Division of Education.

To the Harvard Club of Minnesota for the gift of $150 toward the scholarship for 1917–18.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $50 and to an anonymous friend for the gift of $25 to be added to the income of the William Hayes Fogg Fund.

To the Hon. Julian W. Mack for his gift of $25 toward a certain salary at the Bermuda Biological Station for Research for 1918–19.

To the Alpha Omega Alpha Society for the gift of $8 for the Medical School Library.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect May 3, 1918, Irvine Clifton Gardner, as *Instructor in Physics;* to take effect May 14, 1918, Roger Douglas Harvey, as *Assistant in Geology;* to take effect Sept. 1, 1918, Ondess Lamar Inman, as *Austin Teaching Fellow in Botany.*

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1918:

Worcester Perkins, *Proctor,* Divinity Hall; Oswald Benjamin Overn, *Assistant in Physics;* William Rader Westhafer, *Instructor in Physics;* Stephen Francis Hamblin, *Instructor in Horticulture;* Leonard Thompson Troland, *Instructor in Psychology;* Philip Quincy Wright, *Instructor in International Law.*

Voted to make the following appointments for three years from Sept. 1, 1918:

George W. Holmes, *Instructor in Roentgenology;* Frederick Taylor Lord and William Henry Robey, Jr., *Instructors in Medicine;* Ward Hance Cook, *Instructor in Pathology.*

Voted to make the following appointments for the duration of the war:

George Richards Minot and Isaac Chandler Walker, *Assistant Professors of Medicine.*

Voted to make the following appointments for five years from Sept. 1, 1918:

Cecil Kent Drinker, *Assistant Professor of Physiology;* Alfred Paul Rogers, *Assistant Professor of Orthodontic Research;* Robert Battey Greenough and John Bapst Blake, *Assistant Professors of Surgery.*

Voted to proceed to the election of a *Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery,* to serve for five years from Sept. 1, 1918; whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that Paul Thorndike was elected.

Voted to proceed to the election of a *Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and of the Medical School,* to serve from Sept. 1, 1918; whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that David Linn Edsall was elected.

Voted to make the following changes of title:

William Parker Cooke from *Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry* to *Professor of Preventive Dentistry and Oral Hygiene;* George Gray Sears from *Clinical Professor of Medicine* to *Professor of Clinical Medicine;* Richard Clarke Cabot from *Clinical Professor of Medicine* to *Professor of Clinical Medicine;* Edward Hall Nichols from *Clinical Professor of Surgery* to *Professor of Clinical Surgery;* Charles Allen Porter from *Clinical Professor of Surgery* to *Professor of Clinical Surgery;* Franklin Spilman Newell from *Clinical Professor of Obstetrics* to *Professor of Clinical Obstetrics.*

Voted to appoint the following Committee on the award of the Flattery Medal for Discovery in the Prevention of Disease and the Preservation of Health: Henry P. Walcott, Chairman, Frederick C. Shattuck, Milton J. Rosenau, Reid Hunt, Lawrence J. Henderson.

Voted to grant leave of absence to the following while in the service of the Government:

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To Instructor Ernest B. Young, from May 1 for the remainder of 1917–18; to Faculty Instructor B. A. G. Fuller, for the academic year 1918–19; to Assistant Professor Alfred M. Tozzer, for the academic year 1918–19; to Professor Julian L. Coolidge, for the academic year 1918–19.

Voted to approve the suggestion of the Board of Overseers that hereafter in the annual Harvard University Catalogue the names of the Overseers in their respective classes shall be arranged in the order and on the basis of collegiate seniority, and not as heretofore upon the basis of the number of votes received by them when elected.

Meeting of June 2, 1918.

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1918:

George La Piana, *Austin Teaching Fellow in the History of Religion* (Divinity School); Friedrich Schoenemann, Ray Waldron Pettengill, and Asbury Haven Herrick, *Instructors in German;* André Morize, *Lecturer on Military Science and Tactics* and a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; William Goodrich Thompson, *Lecturer on Brief-Making and Preparation of Cases* (Law School); Francis Joseph Swayze, *Lecturer on Professional Ethics* (Law School).

Meeting of June 7, 1918.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express to Mrs. Bayard Thayer their gratitude for her generous offer to permit the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps to establish a camp on her land during the summer of 1918, and thereby materially assisting the University in its work of fitting young men to become officers in the service of the Nation.

The President and Fellows of Harvard College desire to express their appreciation of the welcome coöperation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington with the College in the grants which have been made from time to time in support of scientific investigation. The apparatus belonging to the Institution which has thus been put at the service of our investigators and the expert assistance in their researches with which the Institution has thus furnished them have made possible work which could not otherwise have been accomplished; and have thus effectively aided the cause of American science, in accordance with the wishes of the founder of the Institution.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mr. Stephen P. Sharples for his generous gift to the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory of a copy of Faraday's "Chemical Manipulation," presented at the time of its publication to Sir Humphry Davy, and of a copy of Robert Hare's "Chemistry," formerly owned by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, both books of great value and unique interest.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express to Major Edward Bowditch, Jr., their great appreciation of his valuable gift to the Botanical Museum of Harvard University of a collection of commercial woods from the Philippine Islands which has been installed in the exhibition cases of the Museum and is there attracting much attention.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express to Mr. Howard M. Ballou their great appreciation of his generous gift to the Botanical Museum of Harvard University of a valuable collection of specimens of the useful products of Hawaiian plants and of his continued kindness in sending from time to time important samples of rare commercial sugars.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express to Chase and Sanborn their great appreciation of the valuable gifts of specimens of different types of teas which they have generously contributed from time to time to the Botanical Museum of Harvard University.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their appreciation of the generosity of Mr. A. L. Hench and Mr. E. C. Knowlton in presenting their furniture to the University toward the further

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equipment of Conant Hall as a graduate dormitory.

The resignation of Ernest William Goodpasture as *Research Fellow in Pathology of the Cancer Commission* was received and accepted to take effect March 1, 1918.

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1918:

Proctors: W. B. Castle, R. Coggeshall, A. M. Goodale, G. E. Haggart, G. Hankin, F. W. C. Lieder, K. L. Maclachlan, E. K. Maxfield, L. S. Mayo, A. E. Monroe, J. L. Moore, G. E. Osborne, G. P Pennoyer, I. Reynolds, A. G. Riesenberg, J. L. Snider, R. G. Trotter, V. H. Vaughan, R. F. Wentworth, S. H. Werlein, Jr., R. R. Wheeler, P. D. Woodbridge, P. Q. Wright.

Assistants: Cloyd Laporte, in *Economics.*

Austin Teaching Fellows: Archie Wilmotte Leslie Bray and Robert James Dobson, in *Zoölogy.*

Instructors: William Eustis Brown, in *Public Health Administration;* Arthur Eli Monroe, in *Economics.*

The Cancer Commission of Harvard University: Robert Battey Greenough, *Director;* Channing Chamberlain Simmons, *Secretary;* Roger Pierce, *Treasurer;* James Homer Wright, *Pathologist, in charge of Diagnosis Service;* William Duane, *Research Fellow in Physics;* William T. Bovie, *Research Fellow in Biology;* Henry Lyman, *Research Fellow in Chemistry;* Clarence Cook Little, *Research Fellow in Genetics.*

Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital: Robert Battey Greenough, *Surgeon-in-Charge;* Channing Chamberlain Simmons, *Surgeon;* Edward Hammond Risley, *Surgeon;* George Gilbert Smith, *Assistant Surgeon;* Henry Asbury Christian, *Consulting Physician;* Francis Weld Peabody, *Consulting Physician;* George Richards Minot, *Assistant Consulting Physician;* Gerald Blake, *Physician;* Daniel Crosby Greene, *Consulting Laryngologist;* Harry Aldrich Barnes, *Assistant Laryngologist.*

Voted to make the following appointments:

For two years from Sept. 1, 1918, James Ford, *Assistant Professor of Social Ethics;* for five years from Sept. 1, 1918, Charles Thomas Brues, *Assistant Professor of Economic Entomology.*

Voted to grant leave of absence to the following while in the service of the Government:

To Assistant Horace K. Boutwell, from June 1 for the remainder of 1917–18; to Associate Andrew W. Sellards from May 8 for the remainder of 1917–18; to Consulting Physician Francis W. Peabody, for the academic year 1918–19; to Consulting Laryngologist Daniel C. Greene, for the academic year 1918–19; to Research Fellow Henry Lyman, for the academic year 1918–19; to Research Fellow Clarence C. Little, for the academic year 1918–19.

Meeting of June 19, 1918.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey for the generous gift to the Botanical Museum of Harvard University of specimens illustrating stages in the manufacture of sugar.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of $95,484.80 additional from the estate of Gordon McKay, and the same was gratefully accepted.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of securities valued at $51,000, to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the gift of $1000, to the Fisk Rubber Company, the Harmony Mills, the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, and the New England Manufacturing Company for their gifts of $500 each, to Walter Baker and Company, Ltd., and the Massachusetts Gas Companies for their gifts of $200 each, and to Messrs. Charles C. Jackson and J. Franklin McElwain for their gifts of $100 each toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To the Class of 1893 for the gift of securities valued at $44,720 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To Dr. Henry I. Dorr for his gift of securities valued at $30,000 to be added to the principal of the "Henry Isaiah Dorr Chair of Research and Teaching in Anæsthetics and Anæsthesia."

To Mr. William Endicott for his gift of $2500 for the Department of Pharmacology, for his gift of $2500 for the purchase of books for the College Library and for his gift of $100 for the purchase of books on Transportation.

To Mrs. James C. Melvin for her gift of $2500 for the Department of Tropical Medicine, in accordance with her offer entered in the meeting of Oct. 29, 1917.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $2333.33 for a certain salary.

To Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Cabot for their gift of $1000, to Mr. George R. Agassiz for his gift of $250, to an anonymous friend for securities valued at $200, and to Mr. Rodolphe L. Agassiz for his gift of $200, to Mrs. William Caleb Loring and Messrs. I. Tucker Burr and Charles C. Jackson for their gifts of $100 each, and to Professor William E. Hocking for his gift of $25 for the "Josiah Royce Memorial Fund."

To Mr. Frederic A. Delano for his gift of securities valued at $1000 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Mr. Clarke Thomson for his gift of $625 toward supporting the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with the course in Municipal Government.

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To Messrs. Thomas W. Lamont and William B. Thompson for their gifts of $600 each toward the expenses of the work of the Committee on Economic Research.

To the United States Shipping Board — Emergency Fleet Corporation — for the gift of $480 and to the Detroit Steel Products Company, the International Cotton Mills, the Liquid Carbonic Company and the Pratt and Whitney Company for their gifts of $55 each for the Employment Management Course of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance.

To Mr. George A. Draper for his gift of $250, to the Hon. W. Murray Crane and Jordan Marsh Company for their gifts of $100 each, to the Boott Mills and to Mr. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick for their gifts of $50 each, to the Bay State Milling Company and the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company for their gifts of $25 each, to Hilliard and Merrill, Incorporated, for the gift of $15, to Mr. Richard H. Dana for the gift of $10, and to the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company for the gift of $5 for investigation of opportunities for the physically handicapped under the Bureau of Vocational Guidance.

To Dean Roscoe Pound, trustee, for his gift of $500 to be credited to the Harvard University Press in connection with the printing of the second volume of the Harvard Studies in Jurisprudence.

To Captain Bronson M. Cutting for his gift of $300, and to Mr. Lawrence E. Sexton for his gift of $100 toward a certain salary.

To the Association for International Conciliation for the gift of $250 toward a certain salary in the Summer School.

To Messrs. Augustus Hemenway and Charles Peabody for their gifts of $50 each and to Professor Alfred M. Tozzer for his gift of $25 toward the fund for opening the Peabody Museum on Sunday afternoons.

To Dr. Frederick Adams Woods for his gift of $150, to Professor Julian L. Coolidge for his gift of $35.12, and to Professor George L. Kittredge for his gift of $2.54 toward the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mr. J. Templeman Coolidge for his gift of $100 to be added to the income of the William Hayes Fogg Fund.

To Mr. Charles C. Jackson for his gift of $100 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. William Stetson Merrill for his gift of $93.32 to be credited to "Scholarship and Beneficiary Money Returned."

To Professor Harry E. Clifford for his gift of $5 for the Harvard Bureau of the American University Union in Europe.

To Miss Edith N. Buckingham for her gift of $5 toward a salary at the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

The resignation of Oswald Benjamin Overn as *Assistant in Physics* was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1918.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From June 19 for the remainder of 1917–18, Percy Waldron Long, *Instructor in Military Science and Tactics.*

For one year from Sept. 1, 1918: Frederick Merk, *Assistant in History;* Ernest Henry Wilson, *Assistant in the Arnold Arboretum;* Cloyd Laporte and Arthur Eli Monroe, *Tutors in the Division of History, Government, and Economics;* John Wilson, *Instructor in Modeling;* Carl Ludwig Schrader, *Instructor in Gymnastics;* Martin Mower, *Instructor in Fine Arts;* Thurman Los Hood, *Instructor in English;* Roy Willmarth Kelly, *Instructor in Education and Director of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance;* Frederick James Allen, *Lecturer on Vocational Guidance and Assistant Director of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance;* FitzRoy Carrington, *Lecturer on the History of Engraving;* Edward Waldo Forbes, *Lecturer on Fine Arts;* George Parker Winship, *Lecturer on the History of Printing;* Charles Howard Walker, *Lecturer on the History of Architecture;* Paul Jean Louis Azan, *Lecturer on Military Science and Tactics,* and a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; Joseph Wright, *Superintendent of the Library for Municipal Research;* Melville Conley Whipple, *Sanitary Inspector;* Willis Arnold Boughton, *Assistant Director of the Chemical Laboratory;* Harold Hitchings Burbank, *Chairman for the Board of Tutors;* Morris Gray, Jr., *Secretary of Employment;* Lawrence Shaw Mayo, *Assistant Dean of Harvard College;* Roger Pierce *Secretary to the Corporation;* Arthur Fisher Whittem, *Secretary of the Administration Board for Special Students;* Frederick Sumner Mead, *Editor of the University Directory.*

Medical School.

William Edgar Deeks, M.D., C.M., M.A., Lecturer on Tropical Medicine.

Associates: David Cheever, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); Frederic Jay Cotton, A.M., M.D. (*Surgery*); William Edward Faulkner, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Joshua Clapp Hubbard, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Daniel Fiske Jones, A.B., M.D., (*Surgery*); Fred Bates Lund, A.M., M.D. (*Surgery*); Harris Peyton Mosher, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*).

Instructors: Zabdiel Boylston Adams, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Freeman Allen, A.B., M.D. (*Anæsthesia*); James Bourne Ayer, A.B., M.D. (*Neurology*); Harry Aldrich Barnes, M.D. (*Laryngology*); José Penteado Bill, A.B., M.D. (*Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*); John Hammond Blodgett, M.D. (*Laryngology*); Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Percy Brown, M.D. (*Roentgenology*); Philip Castleman, M.D., S.M. (*Bacteriology*); George Strong Derby, A.B., M.D., (*Ophthalmology*); Francis Patten Emerson, M.D. (*Otology*); Calvin Barstow Faunce, Jr., M.D. (*Otology*); Nathan Chandler Foot, A.B., M.D. (*Pathology*); Frederick Eugene Garland, A.B., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Joseph Lincoln Goodale, A.M., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Daniel Crosby Greene, A.B., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Philip Hammond, M.D. (*Otology*); Harry Fairbanks Hartwell, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Henry Hill Haskell, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); John Homans, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Arthur Allison Howard, Ph.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Frank Hunt, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Conrad Jacobson, S.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); William Fletcher Knowles, M.D. (*Otology*); Maynard Ladd, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); William Edwards Ladd, A.B.,

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M.D. (*Surgery*); Ralph Clinton Larrabee, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Arthur Thornton Legg, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Halsey Beach Loder, S.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Lawson Gentry Lowrey, A.M., M.D. (*Neuropathology*); Charles Anthony McDonald, Ph.B., M.D. (*Neurology*); James Patrick O'Hare, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Robert Bayley Osgood, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery* and *Surgery*); Charles Leonard Overlander, Ph.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Frank Arthur Pemberton, S.B., M.D. (*Gynæcology*); William Carter Quimby, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Alfred Clarence Redfield, S.B., Ph.D. (*Physiology*); Frank Linden Richardson, M.D. (*Anæsthesia*); Albert Abraham Shapira, S.B., M.D. (*Anatomy*); Channing Chamberlain Simmons, M.D. (*Surgery*); Richard Mason Smith, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); William Norwood Souter, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Robert Soutter, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Fred Maurice Spalding, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Albert Edward Steele, M.D. (*Bacteriology*); Malcolm Storer, A.B., M.D. (*Gynæcology*); Philip Haskell Sylvester, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Kurt Hermann Thoma, D.M.D. (*Dental Anatomy*); George Loring Tobey, Jr., M.D. (*Otology*); Robert Henry Vose, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); David Harold Walker, M.D. (*Otology*); Ernest Boyen Young, A.B., M.D. (*Gynæcology*).

Research Fellows: Richard Dana Bell, A.B., M.D. (*Biological Chemistry*); Alfred Willson Bosworth, S.B., A.M. (*Pediatrics*); Sumner Cushing Brooks, Ph.D. (*Tropical Medicine*); Henry Lyman, A.B., M.D. (*Biological Chemistry*).

Austin Teaching Fellows: Roscoe Copeland Morris, A.M. (*Physiology*); Wilford Merriam Nelson, S.B. (*Histology and Embryology*); McIver Woody, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*).

Alumni Assistants: Delos Judson Bristol, Jr., Ph.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Lewis Webb Hill, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Harry Archibald Nissen, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); William Albert Perkins, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Howard Frank West, M.D. (*Medicine*).

Assistants: Leland Barton Alford, A.B., M.D. (*Neuropathology*); James Dellinger Barney, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); John Harper Blaisdell, A.B., M.D. (*Dermatology*); Gerald Blake, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Horace Keith Boutwell, S.B., M.D. (*Bacteriology*); Harold Bowditch, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Lloyd Thornton Brown, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Jacob Baldwin Bruce, Jr., S.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Harold Aten Bulger, S.B. (*Physiology*); Francis Lowell Burnett, S.B., M.D. (*Pathology*); Patrick Francis Butler, M.D. (*Roentgenology*); Harry Philip Cahill, A.B., M.D. (*Otology*); Alfred Cyril Callister, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); George Oliver Clark, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); George Clymer, A.B., M.D. (*Neurology*); Robert Carlyle Cochrane, S.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); William Pearce Coues, M.D. (*Surgery*); John White Cummin, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); George David Cutler, S.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Robert Laurent DeNormandie, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Samuel Walker Ellsworth, A.B., M.D. (*Roentgenology*); Richard Spelman Eustis, A.B. M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Henry Joseph FitzSimmons, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Goodwin LeBaron Foster, A.B. (*Biological Chemistry*); Somers Fraser, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Harold Adams Gale, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); James Murry Gallison, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Frederick Leo Good, M.D. (*Gynæcology*); Robert Montraville Green, A.B., M.D. (*Gynæcology*); Joseph Isaac Grover, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Frank Andrew Hamilton, M.D. (*Anatomy*); Torr Wagner Harmes, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Francis Freeman Henderson, M.D. (*Surgery*); Otto John Hermann, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Herbert Handy Howard, S.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); William Wescott Howell, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); James Lincoln Huntington, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Harold Valmore Hyde, S.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Frederick Carpenter Irving, A.B.,, M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Delbert Linscott Jackson, S.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Francis Thomas Jantzen, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Foster Standish Kellogg, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Charles Henry Lawrence, Jr., A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Oscar Raoul Talon L'Esperance, M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Harry Linenthal, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); John Mason Little, Jr., A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Henry Demarest Lloyd, A.B., M.D. (*Syphilology*); Sidney Archer Lord, M.D. (*Neurology*); Oliver Ames Lothrop, A.B., M.D. (*Otology*); Elba Denton McCarty, M.D. (*Roentgenology*); Nathaniel Robert Mason, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics and Gynæcology*); Hyman Morrison, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); George W. Morse, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy and Surgery*); Arthur Percy Noyes, M.D. (*Psychiatry*); Frank Roberts Ober, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Everard Lawrence Oliver, M.D. (*Dermatology*); Karlton Goodsell Percy, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Henry Joseph Perry, A.B., M.D. (*Bacteriology*); André William Reggio, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Edward Peirson Richardson, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Augustus Riley, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy* and *Surgery*); Edward Hammond Risley, A.B., M.D. (*Anatomy* and *Surgery*); Charles Edouard Sandoz, M.D. (*Psychiatry*); Fred Albert Simmons, M.D. (*Otology*); Warren Richards Sisson, A.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); George Gilbert Smith, A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); William David Smith, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); John Baker Swift, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Raymond Stanton Titus, A.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); James Rockwell Torbert, Ph.B., M.D. (*Obstetrics*); Richard Goodwin Wadsworth, A.B., M.D. (*Gynæcology*); Clifford Black Walker, S.B., M.D., A.M. (*Ophthalmology*); Irving James Walker, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Wyman Whittemore, S.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); John Thomas Williams, M.D. (*Gynæcology*); George Henry Wright, D.M.D. (*Laryngology*); George Jesse Wright, M.D. (*Neuropathology*); Edwin Theodore Wyman, M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Edward Lorraine Young, Jr., A.B., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); James Herbert Young, S.B., M.D. (*Pediatrics*); Guy Edgar Youngburg, Ph.G., S.M. (*Biological Chemistry*.

Teaching Fellows: Edward Adelbert Doisy, A.B., S.M. (*Biological Chemistry*); George Henry Jackson, Jr. (*Histology and Embryology*); Frank Herbert Rose, A.B. (*Histology and Embryology*); Ralph Faust Shaner, Ph.B. (*Comparative Anatomy*).

Allan Rowe Cunningham, A.B., M.D., *Boston Dispensary Research Fellow in Pediatrics;* William Carter Quinby, A.B., M.D., *Director of Laboratory of Surgical Research;* Wolfert Gerson Webber, A.B., M.D., *Charles Follen Folsom Teaching Fellow in Hygiene.*

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Graduate School of Medicine.

Frederick Lafayette Jack, M.D., *Lecturer in Otology.*

Associates: Franklin Greene Balch, A.M., M.D. (*Surgery*); John Taylor Bottomley, A.B., M.D., LL.D. (*Surgery*); George Washington Wales Brewster, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Frederic Codman Cobb, A.B., M.D. (*Laryngology*); Rockwell Augustus Coffin, M.D. (*Laryngology*); Joseph William Courtney, A.B., M.D. (*Neurology*); John Henry Cunningham, Jr., M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Lincoln Davis, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Arthur Willard Fairbanks, M.D. (*Neurology*); Walter Elmore Fernald, M.D., A.M. (*Psychiatry*); Joel Ernest Goldthwait, S.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Allen Greenwood, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Walter Brackett Lancaster, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Clarence Cook Little, A.B., S.D. (*Comparative Pathology*); Richard Frothingham O'Neil, M.D. (*Genito-Urinary Surgery*); Charles Fairbank Painter, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); John Jenks Thomas, A.M., M.D. (*Neurology*); Harvey Parker Towle, A.B., M.D. (*Dermatology*); Hugh Williams, A.B., M.D. (*Surgery*).

Instructors: Harold Woods Baker, S.B., M.D. (*Gynæcology*); Charles Henry Hare, A.M., M.D. (*Gynæcology*); Henry Fox Hewes, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Thomas Chittenden Hill, Ph.B., M.D. (*Proctology*); William Augustus Hinton, S.B., M.D. (*Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*); Oscar Richardson, M.D. (*Pathology*); George Phippen Sanborn, M.D. (*Bacteriology*); James Warren Sever, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Arthur Kinsbury Stone, A.M., M.D. (*Medicine*); Franklin Warren White, S.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Frank Percival Williams, M.D. (*Proctology*).

Clinical Assistants: John Edward Butler, A.B., M.D. (*Anæsthesia*); Harold Beck'es Chandler, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Edward Keith Ellis, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Francis Patten Emerson, M.D. (*Laryngology*); Charles David Jones, A.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); William Fletcher Knowles, M.D. (*Laryngology*); William Liebman, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); John Leroy Lougee, M.D. (*Laryngology*); William Holbook Lowell, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Roland Chester Mackenzie, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Daniel Francis Mahoney, M.D. (*Surgery*); Charles Galloupe Mixter, S.B., M.D. (*Surgery*); Nathaniel Niles Morse, Litt.B., M.D. (*Anæsthesia*); George Hale Ryder, Ph.B., M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Lincoln Fleetford Sise, A.B., M.D. (*Anæsthesia*); Henry Burt Stevens, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*); Edward Russell Williams, M.D. (*Ophthalmology*).

Assistants: John Dresser Adams, M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Philip Challis Bartlett, M.D. (*Medicine*); William Parsons Boardman, A.B., M.D. (*Bacteriology*); Francis Gorham Brigham, S.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Rockwell Augustus Coffin, M.D. (*Otology*); George Alfred Dix, M.D. (*Syphilology*); Cleaveland Floyd, M.D. (*Medicine*); Harry Winfred Goodall, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Thomas Francis Leen, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); William Liebman, M.D. (*Roentgenology*); Mark Homer Rogers, A.B., M.D. (*Orthopedic Surgery*); Lesley Hinckley Spooner, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*); Nathaniel Knight Wood, A.B., M.D. (*Medicine*);

Fellows in Otology: John Hammond Blodgett, M.D.; John Leroy Lougee, M.D.; Leon Edward White, A.B., M.D.

Teaching Fellow: Gordon Berry, A.B., M.D. (*Laryngology*).

Dental School.

Lecturers: Julius Frank Hovestad, D.M.D. (*Crown and Bridge Work*); Albert Leonard Midgley, D.M.D. (*Dentistry*); Henry Carlton Smith, Ph.G. (*Dental Chemistry*).

Instructors in Operative Dentistry: Charles Henry Abbott, D.M.D., Ernest Earl Carle, D.M.D., Asher Harriman St. Clair Chase, D.M.D., Benjamin Howard Codman, D.M.D., Arthur Sylvester Crowley, D.M.D., Walter Alonzo Davis, D.M.D., Charles Sumner Emerson, D.M.D., Nathan Anthony Estes, D.M.D., Stuart Roberts Hayman, D.M.D., James Edward Heap, D.M.D., Herman Everett Hichborn, D.M.D., William Gleason Jewett, D.M.D., Leon Julius Lawton, D.M.D., Arthur Allen Libby, D.M.D., Frank Randall McCullagh, D.M.D., Leslie Herbert Naylor, D.M.D., Charles Erwin Parkhurst, A.B., M.D., Harry Snow Parsons, M.D., D.M.D., Joseph Totten Paul, D.M.D., Frank Perrin, D.M.D., Charles Gilman Pike, D.M.D., Charles Weston Ringer, D.M.D., William Vernon Ryder, D.M.D., David Frederick Spitney, D.M.D., Frank Turner Taylor, D.M.D., John Talbot Timlin, D.M.D., Clarence Bartlett Vaughan, D.M.D., Ernest Victor Leon Whitchurch, D.M.D. Thomas Weston Wood, Jr., A.M., D.M.D., Eugene Barry Wyman, D.M.D.

Instructors in Prosthetic Dentistry: Robert Scott Catheron, A.B., D.M.D.; Wilson Case Dort D.M.D.; Guy Edward Flagg, D.M.D.; Thomas James Giblin, Jr., D.M.D.; Herbert Frank Langley, D.M.D.; Nels Henry Malmstrom, D.M.D.; Habîb Yûsuf Rihan, A.B., D.M.D.; Ubert Clifton Russell, D.M.D.; Clarence Shannon, D.M.D.; Frederick Jeremiah Sullivan, D.M.D..

Instructors in Anæsthesia: Walter Irving Ashland, D.M.D.; Ralph Corydon Curtis, D.M.D.; Charles Allen Jameson, D.M.D.; Stephen Parker Mallett, D.M.D.; Walter Fairfield Provan, D.M.D.; William Daniel Squarebrigs, D.M.D.; Stuart Hamilton Vaughan, D.M.D.

Instructors in Orthodontia: Adelbert Fernald, D.M.D.; Ralph Edward Gove, D.M.D.; Horace Leonard Howe, D.M.D.; Walter Curtis Miner, D.M.D.

Instructors in Extracting and Anæsthesia: Edwin Linwood Farrington, D.M.D.; Frank Herbert Leslie, D.M.D.; Joseph Aloysius Ring, D.M.D.; Oliver Perry Wolfe, D.M.D.

Instructors in Crown and Bridge Work: Horatio Le Seur Andrews, D.M.D.; Walter Irving Brigham, D.M.D.; Frederick Waldemar Hovestad, D.M.D.; Maurice Earle Peters, D.M.D.; Walter Nelson Roberts, D.M.D.; Reinhold Ruelberg, D.M.D.; Judson Clarence Slack, D.M.D.

Instructors: Earle Clinton Cummings, D.M.D. (*Roentgenology*); Fred Martin Rice, A.M. (*Chemistry*); Roger Browne Taft, D.M.D. (*Oral Surgery*).

Clinical Instructors in Operative Dentistry: Samuel Tuttle Elliott, D.M.D.; James Austin Furfey, D.M.D.

Assistants in Operative Dentistry: George Brickett

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Blaisdell, D.M.D.; Homer Robinson Gray, D.M.D. Edward Charles Hoey, D.M.D.; Sterling Nye Loveland, D.M.D.; Arthur Verne Rogers, D.M.D.; Frank Packard Simpson, D.M.D.; Henry Carlton Spencer, D.M.D.; Ellmore Loftis Wallace, D.M.D.

Assistants in Prosthetic Dentistry: Arthur Leo Cavanagh, D.M.D.; Walter Harlow Chambers, D.M.D.; Frank Holmes Cushman, S.B., D.M.D.; Clarence Marshall Glazier, D.M.D.; Charles William Goetz, D.M.D.; Simon De Salles McCarty, D.M.D.; Harold Lee Peacock, D.M.D.

Assistants: Fred Ralph Blumenthal, D.M.D. (*Orthodontia*); Homer Charles Sowles, D.M.D. (*Crown and Bridge Work*).

For the first half of 1918–19, Charles Wilson Killam, *Acting Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Chairman of the Council of the School of Architecture;* for the second half of 1918–19, Reginald Francis Arragon, *Instructor in History;* for three years from Sept. 1, 1918, Harold Joseph Laski, *Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics;* from Sept. 1, 1918, Edmond Earle Lincoln, *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics;* for five years from Sept. 1, 1918, Cyrus Hartwell Fiske, *Assistant Professor of Biological Chemistry;* Andrew Watson Sellards, *Assistant Professor of Tropical Medicine.*

Voted to nominate Charles Hunter Dunn as *Physician-in-Chief* of the Infants' Hospital from June 19, 1918.

Voted to appoint Professor E. C. Moore (Chairman), Dr. George A. Gordon, and Bishop Lawrence a standing committee to select, in the future, William Belden Noble Lecturers.

Voted to change the title of Reginald George Trotter from *Austin Teaching Fellow* to *Instructor in History.*

The following list of members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard College who have been chosen by the Associates as an Academic Board of Radcliffe College for the academic year 1918–19 was submitted and approved: Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, Chairman; Professors E. L. Mark, H. S. White, E. H. Hall, H. W. Smyth, G. L. Kittredge, C. H. Grandgent, G. P. Baxter, W. S. Ferguson.

The announcement of "Courses of Study for the year 1918–19 in Radcliffe College" was presented to the Board, and it was *voted* to approve the list of instructors and examiners therein contained.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Instructor Brewer G. Whitmore from June 15 for the remainder of 1917–18, while in the service of the Government.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Assistant Professor K. G. T. Webster for the academic year 1918–19, while in the service of the Government.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Stated Meeting, May 13, 1918.

The following twenty-one members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; and Messrs. Delano, Elliott, Felton, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Hallowell, Herrick, Higginson, Lamont, Marvin, Palmer, Roosevelt, Shattuck, Slocum, Swayze, W. R. Thayer, Wister.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The Board consented to the election of Richard Clarke Cabot, *Clinical Professor of Medicine,* of Franklin Spilman Newell, *Clinical Professor of Obstetrics,* and of Eugene Anthony Crockett, *Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor of Otology,* all to serve from Sept. 1, 1918.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of April 29, 1918, appointing seven Instructors for three years from Sept. 1, 1918, and three Assistant Professors for five years from Sept. 1, 1918, and the Board voted to consent.

Upon the nomination by the President of the Board, the Board elected Inspectors of Polls for the election of Overseers on Commencement Day.

The Board also voted that the President of the Board be authorized to fill any vacancies that may arise in the office of Inspectors of Polls for the election of Overseers on next Commencement Day.

On account of the expiration of Mr.

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Frothingham's term of service as Overseer on the next Commencement Day, the President of the Board, with the consent and approval of the Board, appointed Dr. Shattuck as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board, in the place of Mr. Frothingham.

Mr. Wister presented the report of the Committee to Visit the School of Architecture, Mr. Elliott the Report of the Committee to Visit the Graduate School of Business Administration, Judge Swayze the Report of the Committee to Visit the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Marvin presented an informal report from the Special Committee on the McKay Trust that the Committee had held several meetings, had conferred and corresponded with many Harvard graduates, and with representatives of the Harvard Engineering Societies of New York and Boston, and of the alumni of the Lawrence Scientific School, and had given careful consideration to the suggestions made by these graduates and organizations, and to the problems involved in the McKay bequest, but that the Committee was not prepared, and did not deem it advisable, to make any definite recommendations at the present time, and transmitted to the President of the University copies of all of the reports and letters of recommendation and suggestions made to the Committee for such consideration as the President shall find useful.

The Board voted that this meeting be adjourned to May 14, 1918.

Adjourned Meeting, May 14, 1918.

The following seventeen members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Delano, Felton, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Hallowell, Marvin, Palmer, Shattuck, Slocum, Swayze, W. R. Thayer, Wadsworth, Wister.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of May 10, 1918, appointing Ephraim Emerton *Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1918, and the Board voted to consent.

Upon the motion of Professor Palmer, and after debate thereon, the Board voted, by ten votes in the affirmative to four votes in the negative, that hereafter in the annual Harvard University Catalogue the names of the Overseers in their respective classes shall be arranged in the order and on the basis of collegiate seniority, and not as heretofore upon the basis of the number of votes received by them when elected.

Upon the motion of Mr. Fish, and after debate thereon, it was voted that this Board cordially approves the attitude of the President of the University, and the Faculty, to the military activities of the students of the University in relation to their normal work, and urges hearty co-operation with the National Government in securing the adoption of the policy to which the President of the University and the Faculty are committed.

Upon the motion of Mr. Slocum, the Secretary was instructed to communicate to Prof. Richard Thornton Fisher, Assistant Professor of Forestry, and Director of the Harvard Forest, and to Mr. Arthur Henry Lea, of Philadelphia, the appreciation of the Board of Overseers of Mr. Lea's gift of new trees, and of Professor Fisher's admirable and efficient restoration of the College Yard to its present flourishing and promising condition.

Stated Meeting, June 20, 1918.

The following fourteen members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of

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the University; Messrs. Frothingham, Herrick, Higginson, Lamont, Marvin, Morgan, Palmer, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, Wadsworth.

The Secretary of the Board communicated letters received from Mr. Arthur H. Lea and Prof. R. T. Fisher gratefully acknowledging the appreciation of the Board of Mr. Lea's gift of new trees, and Prof. Fisher's admirable and efficient restoration of the College Yard to its present flourishing and promising condition.

The Board voted to consent to a number of appointments. The votes of the President and Fellows electing Paul Thorndike, *Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery*, to serve for five years from Sept. 1, 1918, with a seat on the Committee of Full Professors during the war, and David Linn Edsall, *Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and of the Medical School*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1918, were consented to.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of June 19, 1918, conferring degrees upon persons recommended therefor by the Faculties of the several departments of the University respectively, and the Board voted to consent to the conferring of said degrees, and further voted that the Secretary be instructed, in accordance with the precedents of previous years, to make such changes as may be found necessary and proper to perfect the lists of said degrees.

The total number of said degrees is 657.

The President of the Board presented a Report of the Committee to Visit the Kitchens and Commons of Harvard College, and it was accepted and placed on file.

Dr. Shattuck presented the Reports of the Committees to Visit the Bussey Institution, on Economics, and on Classics, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, the Board voted that a sub-committee of the Committee to Visit the Medical School be constituted, to be called the Advisory Committee on the Study and Prevention of Industrial Disease, and that the following members be appointed thereto: W. E. McKay, S. Harold Greene, Frank J. Hale.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

BERTHA M. BOODY, R. '99.

In May there was a patriotic mass meeting where the girls were the speakers, and after this meeting it was decided to make plans for even better war work next year than the College had been able to do this year. A war committee was appointed, of which Priscilla Ring is chairman. The spirit through the College of wanting to do more definite work in regard to the war does not seem to have interfered with the regular course work. It may have influenced the choice of courses, but not the standing of the work done. The spirit does, however, tend to make the girls more and more want to give up things. There has been less interest in the usual recreations of the College year.

The Radcliffe College farm in South Byfield, where the first workers went in June, before Commencement, is under the direction of Miss Wells of Amherst Agricultural College. The house is in charge of a Radcliffe graduate who is the hostess, different graduates serving in turn. The girls are also, when their own farm work makes it possible, working on the farms in the neighborhood. They sing in the church choir, and have interested themselves in the surgical dressings work of the town.

All through the spring there was more definite planning than we have ever had before, by a greater number of girls, in regard to summer work. Almost every one planned to do something, from farm to factory work. Many of the girls just

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out of college went at once to the various summer training schools. Radcliffe is represented at the Vassar Training Camp for Nurses, at the Harvard Technology School of Public Health, at the Psychopathic Hospital, at the courses in industrial supervision at Bryn Mawr. Several of our graduates have gone to France for Y.M.C.A. canteen service. We have a constantly growing list abroad. Dean Boody, who is on the examining committee for Y.M.C.A. women workers, went to New York in June for the conference at Columbia and Barnard, held for the men and women overseas workers before their sailing.

The College has had a great loss in the death of Lucy N. Fletcher, '10, who died in France in May. Miss Fletcher went to France a year ago as a nurse in the Massachusetts General Hospital Unit. She is the second one of our graduates to die in service. A gift of $100 in her honor was made to the College by a classmate, Elizabeth Odlin Whittemore, to be used in some way for the war work of the College. With Mrs. Whittemore's permission this gift was turned over to Mrs. George P. Baker, who is the chairman of the war work committee of the Alumnæ Association, to use for the committee's work. The money may possibly be spent under the direction of Dr. Augusta Williams, the Alumnæ Association's official representative in France.

The largest war collection that the College has ever made was in the week of May 20 in the Red Cross Drive. Over $2100 was raised. Another activity at the end of the year was in charge of the scientific girls. They brought to the notice of the students in the College the work that is being done to prevent the use of platinum for jewelry, in order to leave the small supply which exists entirely for the use of scientists. The leader in this work was Alice Daland, '18, who, by articles published in the News and by pledge cards, made the question of platinum in jewelry form a matter of personal responsibility for each individual. Mrs. Ellwood W. Spear (Edith Taylor, '97) has done splendid work throughout the country on the platinum committee. The American Fund for French Wounded was given $400 from the receipts of the French play presented by the Harvard Cercle on May 4 and 6, in which our girls played the women's parts. The receipts from the Glee and Mandolin Clubs' dance on May 20 were for the Red Cross. The last Idler of the year was Pomander Walk, and at the regular Idler performance Mr. and Mrs. Jewett and some of the members of the Jewett company were guests of the Idler Club. There were two other performances of the play at Commencement time.

This year during Commencement week there was no meeting of the Committee on Resources, as it is not the time for raising money, and there was really no new business for the Committee. Class Day was somewhat changed. The Seniors decided to have no refreshments, but they received their friends as usual in the various buildings, and there was the usual singing, and afterwards dancing in both the Gymnasium and the living room. The graduates gave up the "reminiscent show" which usually comes on the Saturday after Class Day, but throughout the week there were class reunions.

Bishop Lawrence at the Baccalaureate Service on Sunday, June 16, spoke to the girls about the value of the spiritual forces of life, and he reminded them that our Baccalaureate Service was different from others in that just outside our door we could see, in close connection, the place where Washington had given those ideals to the men who were forming to serve under him, and the new barracks which were being built on the common for the men who were going out to-day. For the first time the music, as well as the words, of the Baccalaureate hymn was written

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by a member of the Senior Class. Frances Holmes wrote the words, and Mary Gibson the music. Also the response which was sung after the prayer was written by two Seniors — the music by Margaret Shortall, and the words by Sophia Morris.

On Monday came the class exercises, and at 11.30 the members of the Radcliffe Phi Beta Kappa chapter were the guests of the Harvard chapter at the exercises in Sanders Theatre. Our Phi Beta Kappa prize was awarded this year to Ethel M. Spurr. This is the prize of $50, and it is given to the ranking Junior of the five Junior members taken into the Society.

Commencement came on Wednesday, June 19, in Sanders Theatre. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Raymond Calkins. Lt.-Col. Woods, who was to have been the speaker, was called away at the last moment on Government service, and Professor George P. Baker, who has always done much for Radcliffe College, took his place, and gave the Commencement address. In part Professor Baker said: —

"It will be thirty years next autumn that I met my first class in Radcliffe College, and sometimes I have wondered just what is this higher education doing for all these women. To-day we have the Red Cross nurses, the women helping in the Y.M.C.A. huts, the reconstruction workers with their college units, the telephone girls, the women ambulance drivers — all these and many more abroad. At home women are replacing men in trades and professions, and even in the making of munitions themselves. As never before in the history of man, this is woman's hour of proved ability and accomplishment. What do you believe the men on the other side are thinking of you? It is not of your learning, not of your practical adaptability, your power to take up the task that they laid down when they went to war. It is of your instinctive understanding of them, when sometimes they hardly understood themselves, of all that is associated with the word "feminine" in its best sense. It is the training that your mothers, and those mothers round us, and millions of others over the country, have given their sons that has founded the ideals of this army of ours; but such teaching is not wholly the result of the higher education. That you are highly educated women seems to me to increase your responsibility to see that your natural gifts as women are enriched and heightened to greater powers of usefulness. Have you thought what lies ahead, after the war, when those who survive shall try to take up their accustomed life, when the women who have taken their places will not all of them be glad to turn to the customary duties of life? These men who have been on the fighting line will shape the future of our country, but at first they will be restless, disturbed, eager to understand this country of theirs, and eager to be understood in their restlessness. Understanding these men is absolutely essential. All that is most essentially feminine in women is called into public service. Those qualities will be of the utmost service in the readjustment. Shall educated women do less well than the less educated citizens? Surely you will not permit that. Those women, your grandmothers for instance, lacked much of the education that is yours as a birthright, but there was something about them which makes them an exquisite memory to men of my generation. Perhaps just because their opportunities were less, they knew how to relate their feminine qualities to such opportunities as became theirs. Each month now shows more clearly than ever, as the opportunities for unaccustomed work come, the increased demand for sympathy, tact, and instinctive understanding. The perfect education leaves these powers strengthened, and enriched, and ennobled. May that education be yours as the gift of Radcliffe College."

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The candidates for degrees were then presented by the Dean, and the degrees were conferred as follows: 1 A.A., 128 A.B.'s, 26 A.M.'s. and 1 Ph.D. Of the A.B.'s 71 received the degree without distinction, 39 *cum laude* (of whom 15 had distinction in special subjects), 16 *magna cum laude* (of whom 12 had honors and 4 distinction in special subjects), and 2 *summa cum laude* (with highest honors).

Christina Hopkinson Baker, '93, was the college marshal. Fannie S. Russell, '06, was head usher, and the two alumnæ marshals were Constance C. Alexander, '93, and Alice B. Huling, '08. The procession formed in the New Lecture Hall, which was given to Radcliffe College for the purpose, as Memorial Hall itself was being used for the Radio School. Mabel W. Daniels, '00, gathered her chorus for Commencement, and trained them in the Commencement music. Miss Daniels is always ready to put her help and skill at the service of the College.

After Commencement there was a luncheon for the Alumnæ and the members of the Union, and then in the theatre the members of both bodies listened to reports of common interest. One outside speaker was Mrs. Francis Rogers, who came on from New York to tell about the service that college women can give in the Y.M.C.A. canteens abroad. The Alumnæ business meeting was held in the theatre after this joint meeting. There were many reports and some discussion about alumnæ matters. One most interesting announcement was that all but two or three of the Class of 1918 had already joined the Alumnæ Association. During the day there was balloting for certain alumnæ offices which were to be filled in June, 1918. The result of the election was as follows: first vice-president, Lucy A. Paton, '92; secretary, Margaret A. Fish, '03; director, Rose Sherman, '94. The Union at its business meeting appointed certain committees, and made certain appropriations for the coming year electing for 1918–19 the following officers: president, Leslie Hopkinson, '84–'86, '87–'88 ('91–'94, '00–'01); treasurer, Eleanor H. Hinckley, '15–'17; director, Mrs. Thomas R. Watson (Frederika Davis), '96–'98; nominating committee, Caroline B. Shaw, '01, chairman, Lucia R. Briggs, '09, Caroline L. Humphrey, '98, Mrs. Byron S. Hurlbut (Eda A. Woolson), '88–'92; Laura R. Kelsey, '05–'06, '11–'12.

Just as last year the Alumnæ Association in the evening had a supper instead of the Alumnæ dinner. After the supper there were speeches in the theatre. Mabel Harris Lyon, '97, the president of the Alumnæ Association, presided. The class speakers were Elizabeth B. Nichols, '08, and Alice Jose Gleason, '93. Miss Boody spoke of the year at the College, telling specially of the unusual advance in Student Government — that the College had been as a whole in it, that there were no lines between student body, Student Government, and the office, that all had worked together with a purpose that was perhaps different because of the conditions of life everywhere. Mr. John Farwell Moors, in a very direct speech which held his audience absolutely from beginning to end, told about the responsibilities of educated people. By stories which proved the way the people had in many instances been led astray in their judgment by lack of getting at facts, he made every one feel the need of thinking out each thing for himself, and at the end he turned it all into a speech of patriotism, by showing how this intelligence must stand actively behind our country and our President. Lieutenant Morize, who was to have spoken, was obliged to send word during the evening that military duty was keeping him away. The last speaker was President Briggs, who paid a tribute to the fineness of the boys who are going out "with eyes wide open into unspeakable horrors," and then he went on to show

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that "this magnificent disregard of death is not in a man alone." He spoke of Ruth Holden and Lucy Fletcher, and he told of the thousands of women whose strength is helping. He said that if it was ever true that men must work and women must weep, it is true no longer; men must work, and women must work too.

The Woods Hole Scholarships for work at Woods Hole this summer have gone to Helen W. Spencer, unclassified student, and Helen S. Thomas, graduate student. Two Carnegie Foundation fellowships have been given to Radcliffe women, one of $1000 to Bernice V. Brown, '16, the other of $700 to Eleanor W. Allen, '18. The Caroline I. Wilby Prize, for the best original work in any department, was awarded to Olive B. White, '18, for her thesis on "The Verse Translations of John Dryden"; and the Captain Jonathan Fay diploma and scholarship, for the Senior who in the judgment of the Academic Board had shown the greatest promise, was awarded to Alice M. Graham. The new member of the Associates elected for a term of three years is Professor Thomas N. Carver, and Mrs. Henry Parkman was reëlected to the Council for a term of seven years.

The class gifts at Commencement were as follows: from the Class of 1893 a Liberty Bond; from the Class of 1903 a grandfather's clock for the upper floor of the library; and from the Class of 1908, $1050, to be invested in Liberty Bonds, for the Mary Coes Endowment Fund. On Commencement Day $100 was added to the Mack Loan Fund. Marian C. Nichols, '99, the former chairman of the Distant Work Committee, made an addition to the fund for the Distant Work Committee Scholarship in the shape of a $100 Liberty Bond, which makes the Distant Work Fund, that has now been turned over to the Treasurer, over $1500. Through the last additions which have come in from the Howe estate, the bequest now equals about $300,000. The new gate in honor of Mr. Arthur Gilman, which was given by Mr. Gilman's family and friends, was in position at Commencement time, and although all the iron work was not in place, the gate was near enough to completion to make the alumnæ realize how happy a thing it is to have this beautiful gate with Mr. Gilman's name on it standing at the very place which was connected with him not only because of the College but because it was the entrance to his old school. We were glad to have Mrs. Gilman our guest this day when we were specially remembering Mr. Gilman, and the foundation work that he had done.

STUDENT LIFE.

EDWARD ARMITAGE HILL, '19.

Owing to two sets of special final examinations held in May for those going to the 4th Officers' Training Camp, and to the June Undergraduates Camp at Plattsburg, there were few left in the University by the 1st of June. Last year President Lowell obtained permission for the Seniors at Plattsburg to return for the Class Day exercises, but this year the Seniors were scattered in the different branches of the service, and J. W. Angell was the only member of the Class Day committee in Cambridge.

Of the three marshals, Lieutenant G. A. Percy, U.S.M.C., is in Virginia; Ensign W. J. Murray, U.S.N.R.F., is at sea, and Lieutenant J. M. Franklin, of the Heavy Artillery, is in France. The secretary, F. E. Parker, Jr., is now on a Government mission to Sweden, and the treasurer, F. H. Stevens, is a cadet in naval aviation. Both odist and poet were absent, as Alfred Putnam is in the naval air service, probably in France, and Thatcher Nelson is a lieutenant in the Pioneer Infantry, stationed in South Carolina.

The great increase in labor costs made it impracticable to hold the exercises of June 18 in the Stadium, so bleachers were

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built in the quadrangle back of Sever Hall. The exercises were in this way kept out of doors, making it possible to hold the usual confetti battle.

Memorial Day was marked by the appearance of Lieutenant Morize, of the French Army, as the speaker at the exercises under the auspices of the Memorial Society in Sanders Theatre. Mr. W. C. Lane, '81, presented a Roll of Honor to the University, containing the names of all former members of the University who have died in the war, exclusive of those killed fighting for Germany. At that time seventy names were already inscribed on the Roll in chronological order, beginning with that of G. Williamson, '05, and ending with K. P. Culbert, '17.

The *Lampoon*, *Illustrated*, and *Advocate* continued publication until the end of the year, but the *Crimson*, owing to the departure of nearly all its editors to the June Plattsburg Undergraduates Camp, or to their entrance into military service, suspended publication June 8. Shortly before it suspended publication the Memorial Library of W. H. Meeker, '17, was dedicated in the *Crimson* Sanctum. Meeker was President of the *Crimson* in his senior year, and was killed in the aviation service in France. It was his wish that his library should be installed in the Sanctum, and his father sent the entire collection of about 1000 volumes.

The curtain fell on the first year of wartime sport with a victorious race for the crew against Yale, but defeat in every other sport. The baseball team won only one game out of nine, but the difficulties encountered in obtaining sufficient time for practice, owing to the military schedule, the lack of experienced players, and the large number of crack service teams on the schedule were chiefly accountable for the poor showing. The Freshman baseball team was more successful than the University, but both University and Freshman track and tennis teams were failures. Somehow, the idea of sport solely for the sake of winning seems to have disappeared, and the way in which Princeton gave up its clubs to Harvard teams helped to establish better relations, and make the University somewhat ashamed of the less cordial manner in which it has been accustomed to treat visiting teams.

The University over-subscribed its quota in the second Red Cross War Fund drive. Three undergraduate teams canvassed the dormitories, and collected $4481.70.

Last year the University turned into a military camp on May 15, for three months, but this year it was decided to hold the camp as part of the Summer School, giving credit for the work. The first three weeks were spent in Cambridge, the Smith Halls being used as barracks. On July 22 the Corps moved to Lancaster, for three weeks on the estate of Bayard Thayer. The enrolment was approximately 600, which allowed for only 10 companies, with two instructors for each company. The instructors were United States Reserve Officers, detailed from Camp Devens, National Guard officers, members of the Faculty of the University, who had had military training, and for the first three weeks of camp, two West Point cadets.

The instructors devoted their entire time to the Corps during the period of training, living with their companies, and attending all exercises. Lieutenant Morize took immediate charge of the instruction in methods of modern warfare, and the procedure of discipline adopted by the United States Military Academy at West Point was closely followed. At the end of the course the instructors graded the students, and recommended those who seemed fitted for Government Training Camps.

Realizing the need of educated men, both during and after the war, President

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Lowell and Lieutenant Morize persistently urged the undergraduates to return and finish their courses this coming fall, but the possibility of a lower draft age has made many hesitate, and at the present time the probable enrolment for 1918–19 is a matter of conjecture.

At a meeting of the Student Council the following nominating committee was appointed for the year 1918–19: R. McA. Lloyd, '19, J. S. Baker, '19, R. S. Emmet, '19, A. H. Bright, '19, E. A. Hill, '19, J. Otis, '20, F. Workum, '20, and H. H. Faxon, '21.

The following have been elected on the board of the *University Register* for the year 1918–19: President, G. C. Barclay, '19, of New York City; Managing Editor, D. S. Guild, '19, of Roxbury; Assistant Managing Editors, W. T. Selg, '19, of Brookline, and B. W. Patch, '20, of Framingham; Circulation Manager, G. C. Houser, '20, of Akron, O.; Business Manager, P. Zach, '19, of Roxbury; Assistant Business Manager, G. H. Dorr, '21, of Nutley, N.J.; Editors, H. R. Thompson, '20, of Worcester; R. G. Sloane, '19, of Sands Point, L. I., N.Y.; W. Cantor, '20, of Lowell; W. M. Keyser, '20, of Baltimore, Md.; and M. Stolz, '20, of Syracuse, N.Y.

The *Illustrated* has announced the election for the year 1918–19 of C. F. Zukoski, Jr., '19, of St. Louis, Mo., as President; W. R. Swart, '19, of Nashua, N.H., as Managing Editor; A. F. Tribble, '19, of Kansas City, Mo., as Secretary; G. H. Hood, Jr., '20, of Somerville, as Treasurer; R. R. Eisendrath, '20, of Chicago, Ill., as Business Manager; and C. H. Holladay, '20, of San Francisco, as Photographic Manager.

The *Advocate* has announced the election of the following officers for the year 1918–19; President, M. Cowley, '19, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Secretary, J. G. King, '20, of New York City; and Treasurer, S. H. Ordway, Jr., '19, of New York City.

The University Chess Club elected the following officers for the year 1918–19; Captain, R. G. Sloane, '19, of Sands Point, L. I., N.Y.; President, C. de Zaldo, 2L of Havana, Cuba; and Secretary, L. Hall, '20, of Annapolis, Ind.

The *Lampoon* has announced the election to the editorial staff of C. R. Larrabee, '19, of Chicago; J. Cowles, '21, of Des Moines, Ia.; D. T. McCord, '21, of Washington, Pa.; and J. D. Merwin, '21, of Bloomington, Ill.; and to the business staff, the election of E. G. Rogerson, '20, of Milton; F. Albright, '21, of Buffalo, N.Y.; G. S. Baldwin, '21, of Chestnut Hill; F. Beidler, Jr., '21, of Chicago; R. W. Gratwick, '21, of Buffalo, N.Y.; A. McElwain, '21, of Boston; H. B. Snelling, '21, of Concord; and L. B. Stoddart, Jr., '21, of New York City.

The Lloyd McKim Garrison prize, consisting of a silver medal and $100 was awarded to J. Auslander, a special student, of Brookline, for a group of three sonnets. Auslander studied for a year at Columbia University before coming to Harvard. The Boylston Prizes for elocution were awarded by Dean Briggs to K. Lewis, '18, of New York City; W. Hettleman, '19, of Baltimore, Md.; and J. C. Scanlon, '18, of Somerville. Only second prizes were awarded because the judges agreed that the speaking was not of sufficiently high calibre to merit a first prize.

As a result of the efforts of Mr. L. J. A. Mercier, of the French Department, the Comité France-Amérique has offered to the University a medal to be awarded each year to the successful contestant in a French debate. The debate is to be conducted in French under the direction of the French Department of the University which shall announce each year the subject, time, and place. It is to be open to all Harvard undergraduates, and the subject is to be some aspect of French civilization.

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THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

BOSTON.

The unveiling of Mr. Joseph De Camp's portrait of Colonel Azan, which is reproduced in this issue of the MAGAZINE, took place on June 26.

The portrait was the result of a popular movement, a desire to testify to the esteem in which the Harvard alumni of Boston hold Colonel Azan. The fund that provided the gift was raised entirely by subscriptions of one dollar each from the members of the Club.

At the end of July there were 1048 members in active military or naval service, and between four and five hundred members giving all their time to activities connected with the war.

CINCINNATI.

The Club has been rather inactive. It thought it best to forego the usual spring dinner and decided that war work could better be done by the members in connection with other organizations. There were three applicants for the Club's scholarship, but one did not pass and another's marks were mediocre. The successful candidate, Mr. Lyon, is a son of the principal of the Hughes High School and will be an excellent representative of the Club.

LONDON.

On June 24, the Harvard Club of London entertained the master and fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, at dinner. A large silver vase, in commemoration of the fact that John Harvard was graduated at Emmanuel College, was presented to Emmanuel. J. H. Seaverns, '81, M.P., made the presentation. Dr. Peter Giles, master of Emmanuel College, responded. Speeches were also made by Dr. Arthur E. Shepley, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, Viscount Bryce, Jerome D. Greene, '96, and Professor F. C. de Sumichrast. There were about fifty persons present, including a number of American military and naval officers.

NEW YORK CITY.

The officers for the year 1918–19 are as follows: President, Francis R. Appleton, '75; vice-president, J. P. Morgan, '89; secretary, Francis Rogers, '91; treasurer, George Whiting, '07.

The Committee on Military and Naval Service, of which Langdon P. Marvin, '98, is chairman, and Alden S. Thurston, '03, is secretary, has advised and assisted many members of the Club who were desirous of taking part in war activities. It has also kept war records of Club members. On July 20, there were in active service 1321 members of the Club — more than one quarter of the total membership. In addition there were 750 men in auxiliary service. On July 20 there were thirty-two gold stars on the Club's service flag.

ROCHESTER.

The Annual Smoker was held at the University Club on May 1, and in accordance with the Club's usual custom the High School Boys intending to go to Harvard were invited. They were entertained with a set of stereopticon slides relating to the history of the University. There is active competition among the boys of the Rochester High Schools for the Harvard Club Scholarship, which was awarded for three consecutive years to George A. Madigan, a promising and brilliant youth, who died at Stillman Infirmary on April 18 of pneumonia.

ST. LOUIS.

On May 28 about thirty members of the Club met at dinner at the St. Louis

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Club in honor of Professor Lowes, who is leaving St. Louis to accept a professorship at Harvard next year. The nature of the dinner was a surprise to the guest of honor until President O'Reilly announced its purpose from the chair, and appointed a committee of two to escort Professor Lowes to the seat of honor. A very clever paper was read by George T. Moore, '95, and speeches were made by George D. Markham, '81, Edmund H. Sears, '74, and others. As an honored member of Washington University, as a sound thinker on all questions of the day, and as one possessing rare qualities of good fellowship, Professor Lowes has endeared himself to the entire community of St. Louis as well as to the Harvard men who hold him as one of their own, and in leaving them, he carries with him their universal good-will and best wishes for the further fulfilment of a career, in a chair that he is so ably qualified to fill.

On July 1 a small group of Harvard men met at dinner at the new University Club in honor of Joseph Lee, '83, newly elected overseer of the University, and President of the Playground Association of America. The purpose of the dinner, however, was to greet Mr. Lee in his capacity as a member of the War Camp Community Board appointed by President Wilson to look after the moral welfare of the enlisted men and officers when they are away on leave from the camps and barracks. Mr. Lee spoke most interestingly of the work that is being done by the Board.

UTAH.

Although there were seven applicants for the Club's $300 Scholarship fund, none of them took the examination. It is supposed that they have all decided to enter the service rather than go to college; and the Club has decided to put the money into War Savings Stamps until after the war.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

No formal dinners or smokers have been held since the dinner at the University Club on April 13, 1918, at which Professor Merriman was the guest of the Club.

As a result of arrangements made by Edward E. Jenkins, '94, luncheons of the Club members are held every Wednesday at the Union Club, Pittsburgh. Out-of-town Harvard men are always welcome.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

*** The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

*** It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

*** Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

*** The name of the State is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

1857.

ROBERT M. MORSE,
Surviving Member of the Class Committee.
57 Equitable Building, Boston.

George Mary Searle died July 7 in New York at the age of seventy-nine years. He was of old New England stock, a direct descendant of Governor Dudley. He was born in London, June 27, 1839; both his parents died three years later, and he was brought up in this country by his elder brother and sister. He was prepared for college at the Brookline High School. After graduation from Harvard, though brought up a Unitarian, he joined the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1862 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the United States Naval

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Academy, then at Newport, where he remained two years. During his professorship he again changed his religious convictions and joined the Roman Catholic Church. In 1865 he went to Europe and studied theology for a year. In 1866 he became assistant in the Cambridge Observatory, then went to the Dudley Observatory, and while there discovered the asteroid Pandora. He resigned his position in order to study with the Paulist Fathers, and in 1871 was ordained a priest. His first work with the order was as Professor of Theology in the Paulist Scholasticate, New York; in 1889 he was transferred to the Catholic University, at Washington, where he was Professor of Mathematics and director of the astronomical observatory. Later he returned to New York; in 1904 he became superior-general of the Paulist Order. He retained the office until 1910, when he retired.

1860.

REV. HENRY SPAULDING, *Sec.*,
1470 Beacon St., Brookline

Stephen William Driver, M.D., '63, a prominent physician and surgeon of Cambridge for more than fifty years, died at his home, May 20, 1918, 84 years of age. He was born in Sharon, April 17, 1834, and was the son of Rev. Joseph Metcalf Driver, a Baptist clergyman, who was known as "a fine preacher and a conscientious man of iron nerve." His mother was Maria Antoinette Saunders, who was "a strong influence in his intellectual and spiritual life." He attended the Salem Latin School and entered Harvard College in 1856. By directing the choirs of Christ Church and the Old Cambridge Baptist Church and tutoring, he paid his College expenses. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club and wrote the Class Song for '60. At his death he was secretary of the Class, a position he had held for twenty-five years. His faithful service was recognized by his classmates, when they celebrated their fifty-fifth anniversary, and he was presented with a silver bowl and a purse of money. He studied medicine with Dr. Jeffries Wyman, of Cambridge, and entered the Harvard Medical School in November, 1860. He enlisted in the Civil War service and went on the "Butler Expedition" to Ship Island in the Gulf of Mexico, and was appointed Contract Surgeon of the Engineers Department. He received his medical degree in '63 and commenced the practice of medicine in Cambridge, residing on Brattle Street in the Colonial house which was built in 1737 and which has an unusual and beautiful garden. He was a member of the American Medical Association and at one time vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and one of the original staff of the Cambridge Hospital, serving for many years. He was also president of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society. He was married at Christ Church, Sept. 6, 1866, to Martha Hamilton Fitz Clarence, daughter of Andrew and Martha Fitz Clarence of England. His wife died April 23, 1916. He is survived by one child, his daughter, Martha Elizabeth Driver, a well-known musician. — **Edmund Wetmore,** a noted lawyer and a distinguished graduate of Harvard University, died at his home, 124 E. 57th Street, New York, July 8, 1918. He was born June 3, 1838, in Utica, N.Y., the son of Edmund Arnold and Mary Ann (Lothrop) Wetmore. His father was twice Mayor of Utica, and a prominent lawyer. Mr. Wetmore was graduated from Harvard in 1860 and from the Columbia Law School in 1863, where he held the highest honors. He entered the law office of Spring & Russell. When Mr. Russell was made Acting President of

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Cornell University, Mr. Wetmore became junior partner, and upon the death of Mr. Spring, the firm was changed to Wetmore & Jenner. Mr. Wetmore engaged in general practice early in his career, but later confined himself to equity and patent cases in the federal courts. He has been counsel in most of the important patent litigations in the country for the past thirty years. He was an Overseer of Harvard University from 1889 to 1901 and from 1902 to 1908, and had been president of the Harvard Alumni Association. He was twice president of the Harvard Club, from 1885 to 1888, and from 1889 to 1901. From 1905 to 1910 he was president of the University Club. He was also president of the American Bar Association in 1900 and the Bar Association of New York in 1908. In 1894 he was made president of the Republican Club, and was president of the New York chapter of the Sons of the Revolution from 1904 to 1914 and from 1911 to 1915 of the national body of that organization. In 1913 the Sons of the Revolution published a paper which he read before them, on the "Birth of the Constitution." He was a member of the Metropolitan and Players' Clubs. He married Miss Helen Howland, daughter of Benjamin Jenkins and Hannah (Clark) Howland, on Sept. 20, 1866.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*,
225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

The annual meeting of the Class was held at Young's Hotel the evening before Commencement. Woodward Emery was chosen a member of the Class Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Kennedy. The annual Class Supper followed the meeting. Woodward Emery died in Cambridge July 11, 1918. He was the son of James Woodward and Martha Elizabeth (Bell) Emery, and was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 5, 1842. He fitted for college with Oliver Carlton at Portsmouth and Salem. The two years following graduation he was a member of the Harvard Law School, and in July, 1866, he received the degree of LL.B. The next year he spent in the study of law in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler, and was admitted July, 1867, a member of the Suffolk Bar. He held the position of special justice of the police court in Cambridge from June 14, 1872, to June, 1880. He was a member of the Common Council of the "reform" government of the city of Cambridge in 1877 and in 1878 and represented the First Middlesex District in the Legislature of 1885, serving as chairman of the Committee on Towns. In July, 1894, he was appointed by the Governor a member of the Harbor and Land Commission of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of which he was made chairman, and so continued under successive appointments for three years. In 1895 he was made chairman of a Special Commission under an act of the Legislature "to provide for an investigation of the wants of the Port of Boston for an improved system of Docks and Wharves and Terminal Facilities in connection therewith." The Commission made its report to the Legislature in 1897, and many of the recommendations therein have been adopted into the legislation of the Commonwealth. He was married in Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 5, 1878, to Anne Parry Jones, daughter of Mary Ann (Prince) and William Parry Jones.

1866.

CHARLES E. STRATTON, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

There were present at Cambridge on Commencement Day: Batchelor, Blake,

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Carpenter, Dixon, Emerson, Farlow, Fenno, Flagg, Gregg, Haskins, Hawes, Hayes, Leonard, Putnam, Sargent, Stoddard, Storey, Stratton, Underwood, Vinton, Williams.

1867.

JAMES R. CARRET, *Sec.*,
79 Milk St., Boston.

The Secretary completed in June, 1918, the Fourteenth Class Report just in season to hand to those members of the Class who attended the Class Supper at the Harvard Club in Boston on the evening of Wednesday, June 19. It was discovered subsequently that owing to haste in proof-reading several errors existed in the statistical part of the Report. The Secretary, desiring to have a correct Report outstanding, has sent out a circular for the return of the copies of the Report which had been sent and has arranged to have those errors corrected, and a corrected Report sent out.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

On June 19, the evening before Commencement, the Class dined at the Harvard Club in Boston, to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary since graduation. Out of the 42 living members of the Class (graduates 37, temporary members 5) 31 attended the dinner as follows: W. B. Allen, R. A. Boit, Frederick Brooks, A. G. Bullock, J. T. Busiel, J. F. Casey, A. D. Chandler, E. G. Cutler, J. W. Denny, C. F. Dole, E. C. Ellis, F. I. Eustis, C. O. Files, M. S. Greenough, Edgar Huidekoper, H. F. King, C. A. Lovejoy, E. S. Mansfield, C. A. Morrill, Milton Reed, W. T. Reid, W. W. Richards, F. C. Shattuck, E. E. Sprague, H. P. Talmadge, Dexter Tiffany, Moses Williams and Walter Wood (28), and of the temporary members, Samuel Bradstreet, W. F. Hooper and Theodore Sutro (3). The oldest member present was W. B. Allen, in his 78th year. The youngest was Milton Reed in his 70th year. The average age of those present was 71 years, 9 months, 4 days. The average age of the 42 living members, June 20, 1918, was 71 years, 8 months, 25 days. On Commencement Day, June 20, following the custom of the fiftieth-year graduates, the Class gave a luncheon at Phillips Brooks House to all former graduates, to those of the three following classes, and to certain University, Civil, Military, and Naval officials, the attendance at the luncheon numbering about 325. The Class herewith acknowledges its sincere appreciation of the many cordial letters received from far and near in response to its invitation to that luncheon.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, *Sec.*,
Second National Bank, Boston.

Frank Woodman died at Charleston, W.Va., on July 12. He was born in Mineral Point, Wis., Sept. 26, 1846, the son of Cyrus and Charlotte (Flint) Woodman. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and studied civil engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School and in Paris. For three years he was engaged in railroad work in the Northwest; in 1874 he went to Charleston, W.Va., and made his home there until his death. He was engaged in various manufactures, and for fifteen years was in charge of the Charleston Water Works and Gas and Electric Company. He married in 1884 Miss Nannie Maria Cotton, who, with two daughters, survives him.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*,
719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

Charles Herbert Williams was born at Boston, April 19, 1850, and fitted for

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college at the Boston Latin School. After graduation he spent three years at Harvard Medical School, and received the degree of M.D. in 1874, and for a year was the ophthalmic externe at the Boston City Hospital. A Harvard degree of A.M. was received in 1875 for work in optics, and afterwards he went to Europe for about a year and a half to continue the study of medicine and diseases of the eye at Vienna, Zurich, Paris, Utrecht and London. He returned to Boston in 1876 and in 1877 was appointed assistant surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, serving for ten years until 1887 when he resigned to go to Chicago to accept a position in the service of the C.B. & Q.R.R. as assistant superintendent and medical director of the Relief Department. During his stay in Boston he was assistant surgeon of the First Corps of Cadets for several years, and afterwards medical director for the Second Brigade, M.V.M. In Chicago his jurisdiction extended over the whole seven thousand miles of the C.B. & Q. system, and during the Chicago riots of 1894 he was in command of the C.B. & Q.'s employees, who volunteered to defend the company's property in Chicago. He returned to Boston in 1895, and continued his practice in connection with his brother, Dr. Edward R. Williams, '94. He was for several years secretary of the Boston Athanæum, a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society, Chicago Medical Society, Harvard Club of Chicago, Boston Society for Medical Observation, Harvard Musical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, American Ophthalmological Society, New England Ophthalmological Society, Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Fellow of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the St. Botolph Club of Boston. Various articles in connection with his specialty as an oculist have appeared from time to time in medical journals, and a paper before the teachers of the Boston Public Schools on the "Use and Care of the Eyes, especially during School Years," was widely circulated. He was married Oct. 1, 1884, to Caroline Ellis Fisher, of Brookline, who survives him with a daughter and a son, Osgood Williams, '14. — **James McManus** was born in Ireland, August 20, 1848, and fitted for college at the Natick High School. After graduating he studied law in the office of J. G. Abbott, of Boston, and subsequently began the practice of law at Natick. He was appointed Town Clerk of Natick in 1886, which position he held until his death on June 14, 1918, and for several years he served as superintendent of the Water Department of Natick.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,
126 State St., Boston.

To celebrate the annual reunion of the Class this year we were invited by Arthur Lord to lunch with him on Tuesday before Commencement, at the Club of Odd Volumes, Mt. Vernon St., Boston, and nineteen members were present. After lunch several members motored to Concord and paid a call on Arthur Holland whom they found in good spirits, but not yet sufficiently restored to be able to join the Class. In the evening the following were present at the dinner given to us by E. W. Hutchins at his home, 166 Beacon St.: J. M. Allen, Charles Almy, G. F. Babbitt, W. S. Beaman, J. F. Brown, Arthur Burgess, F. R. Hall, R. S. Hall, E. N. Hill, E. W. Hutchins, C. G. Kidder, A. L. Lincoln, Arthur Lord, W. C. Loring,

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E. S. Sheldon, W. E. Thwing, J. F. Tufts, C. H. Titus, T. F. Waters, M. P. White. After the dinner we adjourned to the library and there spent an hour or two in a very sociable, informal fashion, the Secretary giving such news of the Class as he had gathered since the publication of his last printed report and calling attention to some corrections to be made. The report of the Class Fund was also presented. Judge W. C. Loring gave a brief account of his trip to California and told us of his meeting with G. H. Gould in Santa Barbara. Thayer 3 was open to the Class as usual on Commencement and our customary lunch was served. S. E. Guild was present in addition to most of those who were at the dinner, making 22 of the 57 surviving members of the Class to take some part in this annual reunion. At the brief business meeting Arthur Lord was elected a member of the Class Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Amory Williams. — **Frank Haller Sawyer** was stricken with paralysis last August, but so far recovered as to be able to go about for several weeks during the fall. In December another severe stroke followed from which he never recovered and his death occurred on April 14 at Biddeford, Me., in the room in which he was born March 9, 1850. His parents were Dr. James and Sophia (Foss) Sawyer, both from old New England families; his father was a surgeon in the Army during 1862–63. Sawyer attended the public schools in Biddeford and entered College from Phillips Exeter Academy, after a year at Phillips Academy, Andover. He was disposed to follow in his father's footsteps and for two years after graduation devoted himself to the study of medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, and in the Harvard Medical School, but he then changed his mind and after a trip to San Francisco entered the office of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Lowell, where he remained for two years and then returned to San Francisco, convinced that California was the place for him to live. He became connected with the *Evening Bulletin* of that city and remained on its editorial staff till July, 1895. In December of that year he accepted the position of private secretary to Hon. George C. Perkins, United States Senator from California, a position he retained until compelled to resign in 1913 on account of ill-health. While with Senator Perkins he was successively Clerk to the Committee on Fisheries, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and the Committee on Naval Affairs, and won from Senator Perkins the compliment of being " the squarest man in every way I ever met." For the past five years he had lived in Biddeford, enjoying the society of his books and engaged wholly on his personal affairs. He was always of a reserved nature and of a retiring disposition and even while living in Biddeford failed to attend the class reunions. His last appearance with the Class was at the Commencement meeting in 1895 when he came East after leaving the *Evening Bulletin*. He was married at Boston, Dec. 12, 1873, to Julia M. Jordan, who survives him. — **John Seabury Eldridge**, familiarly known as Jack Eldridge, for the short time he was connected with the Class, died in Boston, May 1, last. He was born in Dorchester July 27, 1849, the son of Seabury and Louisa (Thompson) Eldridge. His father was at one time president of the old Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad. Eldridge spent many years in the West and was at one time in business at Laguna, N.M. For the past few years, however, he had been living most of the time with his sister, Miss Ruth

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Eldridge, on West Cedar St., Boston, but failed to respond to the Class circulars. He was never married. — On June 18 Arthur Lord was elected a director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. — Gardiner C. Allen, youngest son of J. M. Allen, has recently enlisted in the Seventh Company C.A.C., and is now stationed at Ft. Warren.

1874.

C. S. Penhallow, *Sec.*,
803 Sears Building, Boston.

The Class dinner this year was very informal, attended by twenty-one members. Dr. Mason, of Bangor, presided, with Arthur Foote at the piano. Paul Dana, of New York, who was present, told about his trip to Belgium a year or two ago and the terrible happenings there. Dr. J. W. Elliot gave an interesting talk about his surgical dressings work: and R. H. Dana about his work in connection with the Civil Service Commission. — In accordance with a vote at the Commencement meeting the Secretary appointed a committee consisting of Dr. C. M. Green, Judge Frederick Lawton, and Dr. W. C. Mason to make arrangements for our celebration next year, it being our forty-fifth anniversary.

1875.

Warren A. Reed, *Sec.*,
Brockton.

Thomas Ely Secor died at New York City, May 11, 1918. He was the son of Francis and Anna Maria (Ely) Secor, was born in New York City, April 15, 1848, and was fitted for college at New York College and Phillips Academy, Exeter. After graduation he studied at the Columbia Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1878. He practised in New York City until December, 1884, when a severe attack of nervous prostration compelled him to relinquish his practice. He had been in ill-health ever since. — Nathan Matthews was elected a resident member of the Massachusetts Historical Society at the June meeting.

1876.

Emor H. Harding, *Sec.*,
6 Beacon St., Boston.

D. W. Abercrombie has resigned the principalship of Worcester Academy, after a little more than thirty-six years of service. The *Worcester Gazette* of May 21, 1918, gives the following interesting information: . . . "For a year previously, Dr. Abercrombie had taught at the Academy, and in June, 1883, was made Principal. The Academy then consisted of one building; 43 students were enrolled. The property value of the school was $75,000. To-day the Academy comprises 10 modern buildings, finely equipped; its student body approximates 250, and its property value is set at $1,000,000. Dr. Abercrombie has been a prime factor in bringing this material growth about." — **Walter Emerson Lufkin** died April 16, 1918. He was the son of Abram Parker and Mary Ann (Stone) Lufkin; born at Galveston, Tex., Dec. 10, 1854; prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. He left College after two years and took up the grain business. In 1901 he became engaged in railroading and for many years was the auditor of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway Company. He was married, Nov. 29, 1877, to Nettie Cruger Bremond, who died before him. — **Thurlow Weed Barnes** died June 27, 1918; son of William Barnes and Emily (Weed) Barnes; born at Albany, N.Y., June 28, 1853; prepared for college at Cambridge. He joined the Class in June, 1873. After graduation he entered the newspaper

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field as a member of the staff of the *Albany Evening Journal*, his grandfather's paper, and was active in editorial and political work. In 1883 he wrote a *Life* of Thurlow Weed. In 1887 he went to Boston and became a member of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. In 1893 he took up his residence in New York. Since that time he had devoted himself to business, mostly in the Orient, to politics, and to literary work. He spent four winters in the Far East, and then three times made a tour of the world, making an especial study of the Chinese. In April, 1898, he negotiated for the so-called "Brice Syndicate" contracts with the Chinese Government for a railway from Hankow to Canton, and other important concessions in China. He was one of the oldest members of the Metropolitan Club, New York. He married Eda Macy Austin, July 14, 1881, who died. His second wife was Frances Isabel Morris.

1877.

LINDSAY SWIFT, *Sec.*,
Boston Public Library.

James Smith Walker died at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1918. He was the son of George and Sarah Dwight (Bliss) Walker, and was born at Springfield, May 20, 1854. He prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was with the Class only during the Freshman year. He had been connected with the Department of Agriculture at Washington, but at the time of his death was an insurance solicitor. He leaves a wife, but no children. — G. E. Woodberry delivered a course of lectures during July at the Summer School of the University of California. J. F. Tyler, Secretary of the Class for 28 years, has resigned. His resignation was accepted on Commencement Day with great reluctance, and Lindsay Swift was chosen Class Secretary in his place. Resolutions in recognition of Tyler's services were passed. — The Fortieth Anniversary (7th) Class Report is published. If any member has received an imperfect copy he is advised to send it to Mr. John Benbow, Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass., who will replace it by a perfect one. — Lieut. Philip Washburn Davis ('08), U.S. Aviation Division, A.E.F., son of S. W. Davis, was killed within the German lines, on June 2. A memorial service was held Aug. 4, at the Unitarian Church, West Newton.

1878.

HENRY WHEELER, *Sec.*,
511 Sears Bldg., Boston.

The Class celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its graduation by a dinner at the Parker House, Boston, on the evening of June 19, at which thirty-nine members were present. The Secretary presided, and after dinner an interesting discussion of the issues of the day took place, in which a considerable number of those present took part. A selection of old college songs, prepared by E. W. Morse, was sung. Several letters and telegrams from absent members were read and their absence regretted. — **Osborne Sargent Curtis** died in London July 1, 1918. He was born in Boston, March 1, 1858, the younger son of Ariana Randolph Wormeley Curtis and the late Daniel Sargent Curtis. He was prepared for college at "Noble's" School in Boston, and after being graduated from Harvard in 1878, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, England, taking there his B.A. in 1882. He entered upon law studies at the Inner Temple in London, but discontinued them for more congenial pursuits. He was married Nov. 3, 1887, at Penrith, Westmoreland, England, to Frances Henrietta

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Garnett Gandy, daughter of Capt. Henry Gandy, of Skirsgill Park, Penrith, and thereafter led the very happy life of an English country-gentleman, mostly in Norfolk, where he was known as an enthusiastic rider to hounds and a crack shot. He became a member of "Lords" and when in London passed many happy days at the big cricket matches there. When increasing weight obliged him to give up riding, he took up golf, joined the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, and thereafter, until his last year, passed his summers at St. Andrews. His son, Harry Osborne Curtis, born Nov. 18, 1888, was destined for the army, went the regular course at Sandhurst, etc., and was commissioned in the King's Royal Rifles, "60th Rifles," campaigned in France, was wounded and in hospital, London, recovered and was in the Salonica and Palestine campaigns; he is at present serving as brigade-major in France, and has been awarded the Military Cross. A younger son, Arthur Randolph Wormeley Curtis, born on Nov. 8, 1889, was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and was a clerk in the London house of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., of which his great-grandfather had been agent, and his grandfather a partner, in Boston. On the outbreak of the war he joined the 11th Hussars, served in France, was wounded severely, recovered in London, rejoined his regiment, and later joined the Royal Flying Service and then back to the Hussars; is now acting as staff captain in France, and has received the Military Cross by "immediate award" for distinguished services. Neither son is married. His daughter, Ariana Edith, younger than her brothers, was married in London in 1914 to Edward Darby Jackson, now lieutenant-colonel of the King's Scottish Borderers in France. They have one girl and one boy. Curtis made his home in England, but kept his American nationality, though his children are English by birth in England of an English mother. She survives him. Of late years Curtis suffered from several illnesses, making several visits to America in search of health and pleasure; but since the great war and the anxieties which he suffered about his children, his health failed rapidly, and after a lingering illness he died after a series of strokes of apoplexy. His body was cremated and his ashes placed in the churchyard of Dedham, England, where are those of his father and will be those of his mother, who has placed in the church a handsome memorial window to her husband's memory. While at College his high spirits and good fellowship brought him warm friends. Younger than most of his classmates, he was always an agreeable companion, and it was a great pleasure to his old College friends to meet him from time to time when he visited this country in after life.

1879.

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, *Sec.*,
10 Tremont St., Boston.

On Commencement Day, the Class voted to subscribe $500 toward the Harvard R.O.T.C. of 1918. Resolutions in memory of Edward Hale, the late Secretary of the Class, were adopted as follows: "*Resolved*, that the death of our classmate and Secretary, Edward Hale, pastor of the First Church at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, brings to each of us a deep sense of personal loss, and that we desire to place on record our appreciation of his scholarship and refinement, his gentleness of spirit and cheerful fortitude, and the self-sacrificing devotion of his life consecrated to the service of Christ and the uplifting of humanity. In his daily

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conduct he exemplified the spiritual graces which he so efficiently taught in the pulpit and in the professor's chair. The Class which he ably represented and constantly and loyally served will always hold him in affectionate remembrance. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family in token of our profound sympathy." A memorial fund in memory of Hale is to be created by the First Church of Chestnut Hill of which church he was the pastor for more than twenty years. — J. T. Coolidge has recently returned from France after seven months' service as captain and chief of the Bureau in the American Red Cross in Paris. He says: " The passes required by members of the A.R.C. to go into the field had to be got from headquarters of the French, English, American and Belgian armies, and the process was often subject to delays and refusals, so that applicants whose presence in the field might be urgent, had to wait from two to thirty days to get out; and as there were frequently over 100 applications a day, the bureau of P. & P. was hard-worked and well abused. I made two trips to American headquarters, and one to British headquarters and the field, where I spent two days. Another trip, cut short by the early June drive on the Somme, was to the American front far to the east in the Vosges where the Rainbow Division and the New England division were stationed. We were within 2½ miles of the American and German trenches, with the American guns firing over us. We were required to wear helmets and gas-mask bags strapped around our necks, but nothing came our way until, three hours after we left, a heavy barrage fire struck the road we were on (called Dead Man's Corner) and a few miles farther 200 of our men were caught by gas fire. We saw twenty of them in hospital the next day, some of them very sad sights. The wounded brought in were jolly, cigarette-smoking fellows lying in their ambulances and looking for no consolation. The country was beautiful, hilly and mountainous, and in the intervals of passing, parts of guns, and convoys of artillery and supplies and ammunition, and occasional clusters of graves neatly cared for and decorated with French or American flags. When the distant or near artillery fire had ceased and we passed by no ruined towns, it was very difficult to believe that war was going on."

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

The Class met for its usual informal dinner on the night before Commencement at the Union Club in Boston. Thirty members were present. There was no speaking. Several letters from classmates engaged in war work here and in Europe were read. — **Alfred Wilkinson** was born at Elmira, N.Y., on June 9, 1858, and was the son of Alfred and Charlotte May Wilkinson. He prepared for college at the Syracuse, (N.Y.) High School and with a private tutor. After graduation he was employed for the next five years in the private banking house of his father's firm of Wilkinson & Co., in Syracuse. In 1886 he began the study of the law and was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1887. In 1901 he removed to New York City where he was engaged in the practice of patent law from that date. He had not been well this spring and had gone to Atlantic City to recuperate, where he died suddenly from a heart trouble on May 27, 1918. Wilkinson never married. He is survived by a brother and two sisters.

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1881.

REV. JOHN W. SUTER, *Sec.*,
8 Chestnut St., Boston.

At the informal Class Dinner at the University Club the night before Commencement, the following summary of the war activities of the sons and daughters of the Class was read, and informal speeches were made by Major Lovett, of the Medical Corps, Lieut. Com. Cordeiro, of the Navy, and others. This is necessarily incomplete, but gives some indication of the war activities of the sons and daughters of '81:

Notices sent	205
Replies received	107
Information given about —	
Sons	101
In Army	37
" O.T.C. or R.O.T.C.	14
" Navy or Nav. Res.	18
" Aviation	9
" Med. Reserve	8
" Various activities	15
Overseas	26
Daughters	47
In Red Cross	33
" " " in France	1
" Hosp'tal Work	4
Instructor of Blind	1
Various activities	8
Overseas	5

Of the sons reported, two, Lieut. Philip Comfort Starr, '14, and Corporal Claudius Ralph Farnsworth, '17, were killed in action, as was Joel Harrison Seaverns, Christ Church, Oxford, the first of the sons to die in service early in the war. Reports were also made of 21 sons-in-law, 35 nephews, all in service, as well as of other relatives and connections engaged in various activities. — At the present time the Class numbers 153 regular, 40 temporary members; 193 total.

1882.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,
89 State St., Boston.

W. I. McCoy, who was in October, 1914, appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was in May, 1918, raised to the position of Chief Justice. His second son, a lieutenant in the Army, has died in France from wounds received in battle. — W. L. Putnam is a special partner in the Boston firm of Richardson, Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, of which his eldest son George is a general partner. — Ernest Noel Perrin died suddenly of heart failure on May 7, 1918, at Long Lake, Hamilton County, N.Y., where he had lived winter and summer for the past six years. His father, Edwin O. Perrin, had been a well-known lawyer in New York and for many years Clerk of the State Court of Appeals. Ernest was born in Brooklyn, Jan. 28, 1856, but lived for many years on 43d St., New York City, where a part of the Hotel Manhattan now stands. He took the degree of A.B. at the College of the City of New York in 1879 and joined the Harvard Class of 1882 at the opening of the Sophomore year. After graduation he spent a year with a brother on an orange grove in Florida and then two years at the Columbia College Law School where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1885, and practised law in New York City for ten years. In 1895 he entered the Department of English Language and Literature in the College of the City of New York and served with credit for twelve years, first as tutor and then as instructor. In 1907–08 he spent a sabbatical year in study at Cambridge, and the following year decided to give up his teaching position in New York and study for the degree of A.M. at Harvard, which he took in 1910, and then stayed on for a year more of study. During these four years at Cambridge he lived at the Harvard Union where his wonderful talent as a pianist made him a welcome addition to the daily life of the Union, and his linguistic abilities made him an active and valued member of the under-

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graduate French and German societies. He married in November, 1887, Miss Martha C. Drinker of Bloomsburg, Pa., who died in 1898. He had two sons, one of whom died when an infant as the result of an accident. The elder son, Edwin, in whom his father took great pride and with whom he took many happy vacation trips, graduated from Williams College in 1911, married Miss Celeste Heckscher, of Philadelphia, in 1912 and became a stock broker in New York City; he is now a lieutenant in the army. In 1912 Perrin had warnings of approaching ill-health and having no professional or family ties to prevent, he decided to live at Endion, his place on Long Lake in the Adirondack Mountains where he had passed many pleasant summers. Here he lived to the end, his happy disposition and cheerful philosophy enabling him to use his talents for the pleasure and comfort of those about him. His frequent letters to his old friends in the world spoke only of the happy things in his life and never a word of the activities and pleasures from which he was shut off. Modest and unassuming, he probably little realized how many warm friends he had who will miss his letters and his little presents and tributes from his mountain home, and he would have been one of the last to realize that the way in which he took the joys and sorrows of life could well serve as a model for his fellows. — **Daniel Butler Fearing** died suddenly of apoplexy at Newport, R.I., on Sunday, May 26, 1918, while arranging on the beach a singing festival for the young seamen of the Naval Training Station. The son of Henry Seymour and Serena (Jones) Fearing, he was born at Newport, Aug. 14, 1859, and fitted for college at St. Mark's School at Southboro, a school in which in after life he took a deep interest and of which he was for many years a trustee. He was at Harvard for nearly two years, and for a part of the time was captain of the freshman baseball team; then he spent a few years in mercantile life, partly with the Deerfoot Farm at Southboro and partly with a wholesale dry goods firm in New York City. After that he traveled extensively, going around the world twice, and spending many of his winters in Rome, but living much at the beautiful old home at Newport that he had inherited from his father. Though not following any profession or business, he yet led an active and busy life, and was always a notable figure in any community where he lived. He served Newport as school committeeman, alderman, and mayor, and president of the Redwood Library. He was also president of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island and chairman of the State Commission on Inland Fisheries. The clubs, social and literary, to which he belonged were legion, and there was probably no place that he was in the habit of visiting where he did not have the entrée to the best, and where his joyous nature and good fellowship did not make him welcome. His big, warm heart overflowed with kindness to his fellow-men of all degrees, and his life, which led him along a happy, easy path, was full of earnest work and good deeds to others. His greatest interest, upon which he spent many of his best years, was the collection of his matchless library upon fish and angling, some 12,000 volumes, and perhaps the most complete in the world upon this subject. He gave this to Harvard in June, 1915, and was happy in seeing it housed in the great Widener Library. He also gathered and gave to Harvard, in memory of his dear friend, the late Professor Morris H. Morgan, a wonderful library on Persius. In recognition of his work Harvard gave

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him in 1911 the honorary degree of Master of Arts. His love for his Class was as strong as that for his College. He was devoted in attending Class reunions and one of the pleasantest days the Class ever spent was in June, 1913, when they enjoyed as his guests the hospitalities of the famous Squantum Club, just below Providence, R.I. His interest in fishing as well as his collection of books upon the subject, made him an official of the best fishing and angling associations. During the last few years his wife and he devoted themselves to war work at Newport, and his home there was a haven to the young sailors; his sudden end came while he was busy at this work. He married, in 1887, Miss Henrietta T. Strong, of New York, who died in Rome in 1908. In 1912 he married her cousin, Miss Charlotte Strong, who survives him. He had no children.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*,
2 Joy St., Boston.

The Thirty-Fifth Anniversary of our graduation was celebrated on a sober and modest scale, as befitted the times, but with no lack of cheer and quiet enjoyment. Forty-four men, at Keith's friendly invitation, sought the Framingham Country Club, on the morning of June 19, and were his guests at lunch, after the golfers had played their rounds and the rest had smoked and gossiped on the veranda, or strolled about enjoying the superb views which the fine weather revealed. Meanwhile the wives of '83 had journeyed to Hudson near by, and were most hospitably entertained by Mrs. Keith at her country home. In the evening fifty-four classmates assembled at the Hotel Vendome, and sat down to a most enjoyable, informal supper. There was no speechmaking, but Brackett called at intervals upon Burch and Sherwood, who told us what the West and Middle West were doing, and upon J. S. Clark, who paid a glowing tribute to Charles M. Schwab for the stupendous results of his shipbuilding campaign. The chief feature of the evening was the singing by virtually all of our old Glee Club members; and the voices of Bachelder, Codman, S. Coolidge, Dorr, Earle, Eaton and Sullivan seemed never to make greater appeal. Messages were read from Bryant and Perin in India, from Dr. Howard Lilienthal in France, and from Hamlin in Washington. Our service flag was displayed on the wall at the end of the dining-room. Two gold stars at the top commemorated the two sons of '83 who have given their lives for their country: Lieut. William N. Hewitt, who met his death in the Aviation Service, and Kenneth Weeks, a private in the foreign legion, who fell in action. Two large blue stars in the centre of the flag were emblematic of the two members of the Class in active service abroad: C. P. Curtis, lieut., U.S.N.R.F., and Howard Lilienthal, major, M.R.C., Am. Ex. Force; and in the lower half a large numeral, 58, composed of smaller blue stars, represented the sons of classmates in the various services. — Joseph Lee was elected at Commencement a member of the Board of Overseers. — J. F. Moors published in the *Boston Sunday Herald* of Aug. 4, a three-column review of the Wilson Administration. — Prof. C. H. Grandgent is president of the Italian War Relief Fund of America. — L. A. Coolidge is a member of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board and chairman of the Welfare Committee of the Council of National Defense. — F. W. Kaan is in the Enforcement Division of the Food Administration at Washington. J. H. D. Eaton writes from Florida

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that he is growing castor beans for oil to be used in aeroplanes. — E. E. Hale is chairman of the Military Committee of the Faculty of Union College and a member of the Schenectady Committee of the Military Training Camps Association. — W. H. Page has four sons with the colors: Douglas J. Page, captain, 17th U.S. Cavalry; William K. Page, 1st lieutenant, Ordnance Dept.; Richard M. Page, 2d lieutenant, Signal Corps; and Donald O. Page, 2d lieutenant, U.S. Marines. — C. J. Hubbard is helping to win the war by raising all the crops he can on a 60,000-acre tract in the Southwest, which he is managing and developing for an English syndicate. — The Rev. W. E. C. Smith has changed his address to 29 Follen St., Cambridge. — Wallace Rice has been prominent in the preparation for the Illinois Centennial Celebration, which is to cover the entire year 1918. He has been appointed pageant writer and secretary to the Centennial Commission, and has published *The Masque of Illinois*, intended for the use of High Schools, Colleges and Communities. He has written the words of "Our Illinois," the Centennial Hymn; and of "Hail Illinois," the Centennial song; and of "Freedom and Glory," a song of the Army and Navy; likewise six plays for children.

1884.

T. K. Cummins, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

On Commencement Day about twenty-five members of the Class visited the Class room, 22 Holworthy, where a light luncheon was served. — The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred at Commencement on Outram Bangs, who was associated with the Class during the entire course as a special student in the Lawrence Scientific School. — J. G. Coolidge has removed his residence to Washington, D.C., where he is occupying a position in the Department of State. — C. B. Davis has taken a position with the Power Section of the War Industries Board in Washington. — **Emlyn Metcalf Gill**, a temporary member of the Class, died at his house in Larchmont, N.Y., on June 21, 1918. He was the son of John and Ellen Maria (Metcalf) Gill. He was born in Walpole, on March 21, 1862, and prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. After leaving College he was a newspaper writer until 1887, when he founded the Gill Engraving Company, New York City, of which he was president until the time of his death. He was also vice-president of the Color-plate Engraving Company of New York. He was married on Sept. 30, 1887, to Annetta S. Van Riper, by whom he had two children, Helen Van Riper and John Emlyn. His wife died on April 23, 1902. He was married on June 16, 1904, to Pauline Frances Johnson. — Rome G Brown delivered an address, "The Disloyalty of Socialism," before the Iowa State Bar Association at Des Moines, Iowa, on June 28, 1918. He is chairman of the Committee to Oppose Judicial Recall which submitted its report at the meeting of the American Bar Association, held at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 28–30, 1918.

1885.

Henry M. Williams, *Sec.*,
10 State St., Boston.

The Class had its annual dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, on the evening before Commencement. Thirty-two were present. The speakers were: J. J. Storrow, Congressman Winslow, A. S. Johnson, Jennings, and the Secretary, all of whom spoke on subjects connected with the war. H. Jennings, '77, brother of S. J. Jennings, was present as

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a guest and spoke on the McKay Fund. The evening was closed by a lantern-slide talk by Professor A. G. Webster, of the Naval Advisory Board, on various inventions and problems relating to war matters. The Secretary reported on the returns from the inquiry as to war work. Eight of the doctors out of fifteen, Arnold, Craigin, Edgerly, Lewis, Litchfield, R. Peterson, W. S. Thayer, and Yocom, are in uniform and two of them, Craigin and Thayer, are already in France. Five other men are in Army service: Aldrich, Chanler, Delano, Dorr, and Fishback. Five are in the State Guards. Two, Paulding and Lent, are engaged in Red Cross work in France, two are in Congress, two on the Naval Advisory Board, six on various United States commissions, seven on Draft Boards, six on Legal Advisory Boards, and dozens more serving on various local committees. Twenty-nine sons are in the Army, fourteen in the Navy, and four engaged in expert war work. Seventeen daughters are married or engaged to men in active service and six daughters are in active service, several of them overseas. — F. A. Delano has resigned as a member of the Federal Reserve Board to accept a commission as major of Engineers to serve in France with the Railroad Engineers contingent. — W. S. Thayer has been promoted to colonel and H. D. Arnold to lieutenant-colonel. — A. T. French has been made a captain of the Coast Artillery, New York State Guard, and is head of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Club at Tours, France. — Wadsworth is one of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees of the Throop College of Technology in California, now actively engaged as a War College. — E. Howard conducted a concert tour of Elks for the benefit of the recent Red Cross Drive. — G. E. Foss is candidate for U.S. Senator from Illinois.

1886.

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, *Sec.*,
201 Devonshire St. Boston.

The thirty-second annual Class dinner was held at the St. Botolph Club, Boston, on Wednesday evening, June 19. Dr. F. B. Mallory presided. The following twenty-eight men were present: W. L. Allen, F. B. Austin, T. T. Baldwin, G. G. Bradford, S. Chase, F. S. Churchill, A. D. Claflin, S. Coolidge, P. R. Frothingham, C. Guild, M. G. Haughton, F. C. Hood, W. H. Howe, E. B. Jennings, G. F. Jewett, F. A. Kendall, F. B. Mallory, F. J. Moors, E. H. Nichols, G. R. Parsons, C. D. Porter, C. A. Pratt, W. H. Slocum, G. Tompkins, W. B. Waterman, G. M. Weed, F. C. Weld, G. G. Wilbur. There were no formal speeches, but many of the men spoke briefly of one phase or another of the war. Dr. Mallory told of the war work in the Harvard Medical School. Bradford and Guild discussed the problem of the negro in relation to the war. The Secretary read a statement — as yet incomplete — of the war-work in which members of the Class are engaged, mentioning also the sons and daughters in service or in training. Major E. H. Nichols and Major F. S. Churchill described the medical work in the Army. Frothingham spoke of the ministry in war. Hood told of labor conditions. Pratt and Moors discussed the "war-chest." Porter mentioned the home service of the Red Cross. Kendall described the housing problem at Fore River. Jewett told of his work for children of soldiers. W. H. Allen spoke of Liberty Loan and Public Safety work. — War work: P. Allen, sons, Duval, Ambulance Service, France; Paul, Jr., R.O.T.C., Harvard. — W. L. Allen, Liberty Loan and Public Safety Committees, Newton; sons, W. L. Jr., Army; H. C., Naval Reserve.— O.

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Ames, sons, Oliver, Jr., 1st lieutenant, 165th Infantry, France; Richard, 303d Infantry, France. — F. B. Austin, son, F. R., Infantry, France. — J. C. Ayer, Red Cross; N.Y. State Guard. — E. H. Babbitt, P.O. Department, Washington; son, G. R., Army, France. — T. T. Baldwin, Adjutant-General's office, Mass. — W. W. Baldwin, four-minute man; appeal agent, Local Board, 158, N.Y.; son, Summerfield, 3d, Ambulance Service, France, Croix de Guerre. — B. A. Beal, U.S. Embassy, London. — P. G. Bolster, Legal Advisory Board, and appeal agent, Local Board 21, Boston; son, C. S., ensign, U.S.N.R.F. — W. G. Borland, son, J. N., Junior Plattsburg Camp. — W. C. Boyden, sons, W. C., Jr., enlisted, now at Officers' Training Camp; P. B., 1st lieutenant, 343d Infantry. — W. Chanler, captain, Infantry, with mission on Italian front; son, at Annapolis. — F. S. Churchill, major, M.R.C., Camp Stuart and Camp Devens. — A. D. Claflin, chairman Volunteer Motor Corps; Red Cross; son, W. W., R.O.T.C., Harvard. — G. W. Cobb, Alien Property Custodian; sons, G. W., Jr., U.S.F.A.; R. H., U.S.M.; both in foreign service. — R. G. Cook, sons, R. S., 2d lieutenant, F.A., A.E.F.; A. A., sergeant, pilot, Aviation, Foreign Legion of France; G. E., N.Y. State Guard. — S. Coolidge, two sons in service. — A. K. Day, medical examination of recruits; sons, P. S., captain, U.S. Signal Corps; R. B., 2d lieutenant, 101st Engineers. — W. R. Dewey, son, W. R., Jr., lieutenant, Ordnance Department. — J. C. Faulkner, sons, J. C., Jr., private, 101st Field Signal Brigade; Winthrop, sergeant, 101st F.A., A.E.F. — P. R. Frothingham, National Allied Relief Committee; Fatherless children of France; N.E. Belgian Relief Committee; Speakers' Bureau, Public Safety Committee. — T. H. Gage, special attorney, Division of Enforcement, Food Administration, Washington; chairman Worcester Fuel Committee. — C. L. Gibson, major, M.R.C.; director, U.S.A. Base Hospital No. 9, France, August, 1917, to February. 1918. — W. Graham, captain, Ordnance R.C.; five sons; Ambulance; 1st lieutenant, F.A.; lieutenant, Ordnance; Naval Reserve; R.O.T.C. — E. Hamlin, sub-committee, Council of National Defense. — C. L. Harrison, district chief of production, Division of Ordnance Department, Cincinnati; Liberty Loans; Camp Sherman Lodges; son, C. L., Jr., lieutenant, 84th Division. — F. C. Hood, sub-committee, Advisory Council of National Defense; National War Labor Board; son, D. T., lieutenant, Naval Aviation. — A. B. Houghton, son, Amory, R.O.T.C., Harvard. — P. S. Howe, son, P. S., Jr., in service. — W. H. Howe, Mass. State Guard; Lowell Fuel Committee. — G. E. Howes, Mass. State Guard; assistant to Executive Secretary of Fuel Administration; son, Ralph, sergeant major, F.A., France. — G. F. Jewett, care of children of soldiers and sailors. — W. V. Judson, brigadier-general, N.A. (Colonel of Engineers, U.S.A.); chief of military mission to Russia; commanding 76th Brigade; temporarily commanding 38th Division; son, Clay, captain, Infantry, R.C., France. — F. A. Kendall, Liberty Loan, Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross Committees; work on housing problems at Squantum and Fore River. — N. S. Kenison, son at Camp Dodge, Iowa. — E. T. Lee, son, N. W., in France. — W. Littauer, major, Remount Depot, Camp Devens. — A. H. Lloyd, sons, F. T., in France, Sept., 1917, to Feb., 1918, discharged for disability; P. C., R.O.T.C., Harvard. — H. G. Locke, Aviation Examining Board. — E. C. Lunt, four-minute man; work in Department of Justice. — F. B. Mallory, son, T.B., M.R.C. —

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J. M. Merriam, Clerk of Local Board, 32, Mass.; sons, P. A., C.O., 2d Co., Officers' Training School, Camp Devens; J. C., 5th F.A., France. — E. H. Nichols, major, M.R.C., U.S.A. Base Hospital No. 7, France. — G. C. Noble, sons, L. A., naval work; Kingsley, Ensign School, Harvard; J. K., lieutenant, Marine Corps, Miami, Fla. — W. F. Osgood, son, William, Engineers' R.C. — J. M. Overton, chairman local Exemption Board; son, John, lieutenant, Marine Corps, France. — G. R. Parsons, Liberty Loans and Y.M.C.A. Committees. — J. H. Payne, assistant surgeon, U.S.N.; recruiting, Raleigh, N.C.; Medical Examining Board, Navy Yard, Boston. — C. D. Porter, chairman Civilian Relief, Essex County Chapter, Red Cross. — W. H. Potter, with Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington. — C. A. Pratt, War Chest Committee. — G. A. Pudor, captain, M.R.C. Camp Devens. — E. E. Rankin, Home Guard Executive Committee; Y.M.C.A. Committee. — E. Richards, son, Eben, Jr., R.O.T.C., Harvard; O.T.C., Camp Devens. — T. W. Richards, National Research Council Chemistry Committee, and Nitrate Committee of National Relief Council; consulting chemist in Bureau of Mines; son, W. T., R.O.T.C., Harvard. — O. Roberts, son, S. M., to be enrolled in Navy, Sept., 1918. — E .C. Rowse, Missouri Home Guard; son, E. F., Officers' Training School, Camp Devens. — T. Sedgwick, chairman of War Commission of Diocese of New York. — F. B. Smith, three sons in service. — W. L. Smith, Y.M.C.A. Secretary, France. — G. B. Stevens, Council of National Defense; Public Safety Committee, Lowell; Quartermaster's Corps, S. and E. Division; son, Ames, Naval Reserve. — H. Taylor, sons, Geoffrey, captain; Murray, 1st lieutenant. — A. H. Vogel, Regional Director, War Industries Board; Chairman Milwaukee County, First Liberty Loan; County Council of Defense; three sons, Navy, Field Artillery, Ordnance. — F. C. Weld, Mass. State Guard. — R. D. Weston, Legal Advisory Board, Cambridge; sons, Robert, Charles, and Melville, each 1st lieutenant, 152d Brigade, Infantry. — H. G. Wilbur, Red Cross; son, in service. — G. G. Wilson, Counselor of Legation, The Hague; service with Navy Department; son, G. L., captain, army. — W. R. Wilson, son, C. G., 80th F.A. — G. W. Woodbury, Mass. State Guard; Red Cross, vice-chairman, Essex County Chapter, and chairman Gloucester Branch. — G. Woodbury, son, Peter, 107th Infantry, France. — F. Wyman, Liberty Loan and Y.M.C.A. Committees. — Members of the Class who have not already done so are requested to notify the Secretary of their war activities, so that the list may be made complete. — New addresses: E. B. Jennings, 16 Quincy St., Cambridge; W. W. Simmons, 27 Kilsyth Road, Brookline.

1887.

GEORGE P. FURBER, *Sec.*,
344 South Station, Boston.

Thirty-eight members of the Class attended the informal dinner at the Tavern Club, Boston, on the evening before Commencement. Remarks were made by Baker, Blake, Mead, Spalding, the Secretary, and others. A message of sympathy was directed to be sent to Blodgett whose son had recently lost his life in the aero service in France; and the greetings of the Class were cabled to Endicott of the Red Cross in London. — C. S. Thompson has gone abroad in the transport service of the Y.M.C.A. — W. W. Grinstead is now assistant trust officer of the Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and his address should be changed accordingly. — G. E. Ladd is in the Government

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service in Washington: address, Chevy Chase, Md. — F. H. Sellers's address is 1210 Astor St., Chicago: T. C. Craig, Wenham; T. B. Scott, Miller Place, Long Island, N.Y.; S. B. Stanton, 49 W. 57th St., New York City. — E. S. Abbott, major, M.R.C., has been psychiatrist at the base hospital at Chillicothe, Ohio, and is now stationed at the U.S. Army hospital at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. — By the death of **Benjamin Whitney** the Class has lost a quiet, retiring member, who on account of his health had for many years withdrawn more and more from the active affairs of life, outside the imperative ones connected with his business; but nowhere could a more loyal son of Harvard be found, or one more interested in his classmates, or a more passionate patriot at this time of our country's need. Benjamin Whitney, son of Benjamin Duick Whitney and Charlotte Elizabeth Hayes, was born at Vicksburg, Miss., on Jan. 15, 1864. He entered Harvard from the Cambridge High School, where he had already shown a marked taste and ability for scientific research, especially in the field of biology. He was a close and rarely sympathetic observer of nature. In College he was interested in the ancient classics, and both interests persisted in spite of the direction which his activities subsequently took. On graduating from College, he entered the employ of Lewis F. Perry, shortly afterwards becoming his partner. He remained a member of this firm, of late years known as the Lewis F. Perry's Sons Co., up to the time of his death. Except for this, his life had little of outward event to record, but it was one that was rich in the gifts of an intense and sensitive personality. A keen and original sense of humor, charming simplicity, and directness of manner, and a shrewd insight into events, made him a delightful companion; and no one who ever enjoyed the privilege of his friendship and the warmth of his hospitality can ever forget them. The writer has experienced both in full measure and can heartily testify that a truer friend never lived. Although for months seriously failing in health, he battled against great and increasing physical weakness, and carried on his business obligations up to the very day of his death with the same indomitable sense of honor and independence that characterized his entire business life. His devotion to his home was such that it was only on very rare occasions that he could be lured from it, even to a Class reunion. His spirit helped to make the home one of unforgettable charm. In 1888 he married Annie Dexter Perry, who, with three children, Mrs. F. Clark Bennett, Lieutenant Benjamin P. Whitney, and Emily Whitney, survives him. (*E. S. A.*)

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, *Sec.*,
412 Barristers Hall, Boston.

Chandler Davis is now captain in the 6th U.S. Engineers, A.E.F. On June 7 he was awarded the Military Cross under orders of Gen. Rawlinson, commanding the 4th British Army. The order states: "Awarded the Military Cross for gallantry and devotion to duty in action. His lieutenant being killed, Captain Davis, although wounded, insisted on remaining with his command during heavy bombardment until his company was relieved." He had sufficiently recovered of his wounds to return to service on June 17. Davis was in command of the Headquarters Company of the 6th Engineers, and his company with two others was a part of the force assembled by Gen. Carey in the March offensive and used to stop a breach in the Allied line.

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1889.

CHARLES WARREN, *Sec.*,
262 Washington St., Boston.

New addresses are: W. R. Bigelow, 15 State St., Boston; C. L. Case, 169 Massachusetts Ave., Boston; E. S. Griffing, 141 Broadway, New York City; V. M. Harding, 1216 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg,. Chicago, Ill.; P. M. Reynolds, 84 State St., Boston; A. C. Robinson, Room 301, 50 Congress St., Boston; H. F. Snow, War Trade Board, Washington, D.C.; W. B. Bentley, 2 Newport Road, Cambridge; W. P. Derby, Saxonville; R. Isham, P.O. Box 591, Santa Barbara, Cal.; E. N. Kirby, Jamesport, L.I., N.Y.; C. W. Luck, McCall, Ida.; T. B. Meteyard, Moses Hill Farm, Fernhurst, Sussex, Eng.; R. D. C. Ward, 37 Fayerweather St., Cambridge.— An informal dinner of the Class was held at the University Club, Boston, June 19, 1918. The Class Secretary presided, Bentley and Jennings — the chemists — told of war gas; Morgan, of the Overseers; Ropes, of the Food Administration. The following 28 men were present — a smaller number than usual — Bentley, Burdett, Burr, Caner, Darling, Dorr, Durfee, Faxon, Grew, Hight, W. T. Hodges, Holliday, Jennings, Latimer, G. W. Merrill, Morgan, Newell, G. S. Phelps, Potter, Raymond, Reynolds, Richardson, Ropes, Saltonstall, Taylor, Townsend, Ward, C. Warren. At Hollis 12 on Commencement the following 29 men were present — Bentley, Bigelow, Bunker, Burdett, Burr, Eames, Darling, Deblois, Durfee, Faxon, Grew, Holliday, Jennings, Latimer, Maynadier, G. W. Merrill, Moore, Morgan, Newell, Perry, Pillsbury, Potter, Reynolds, Ropes, Saunders, Taylor, F. W. Thayer, Townsend, C. Warren.— W. B. Bentley is captain of Ordnance Reserve Corps, at the testing laboratory, Watertown Arsenal. — R. C. Cabot is major, U.S. Base Hospital No. 6, in France; director of health centres in the Bureau of Refugees. He has recently been appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Harvard Medical School. He has published *Training and Rewards of the Physician* (1918). — C.B. Davenport is anthropologist in Surgeon-General's Office, and is likely to receive a commission in Sanitary Corps. He has published " Heredity in Stature " in *Genetics*, July, 1917. — M. L. Gerstle is major in Q.M. Department (promoted from captain). — H. S. Glazier is major in Q.M. Department N.A., assigned to Construction Division, Washington. — A. P. Hebard is first sergeant, Co. E., 1st Infantry, Missouri Home Guard. — P. M. Lydig is major, Q.M. Department, U.S.R., in France. — G. H. Mairs is in the Supply Service, American Red Cross, in France. — G. S. Macpherson is captain, M.R.C., in Washington. —J. W. Merrill is in 1st Motor Battalion, Co. A., Mass. State Guard. — T. B. Meteyard is corporal, 3d Battalion, County of London, Regular Volunteers. — J. H. Morse is captain in Sanitary Corps, N.A. — C. H. Palmer is captain, American Red Cross, in charge of supplies for three hospitals in France. — R. F. Perkins is supply sergeant, Co. I, 13th Regiment, Mass. State Guard. — H. J. Proctor is major (promoted from captain), Q.M. Department, N.G., and assistant to Division Quartermaster, 36th Division, Fort Worth, Tex. — R. Salisbury is in New Jersey State Militia Reserve. — H. M. Sears has been a convoyer of canteens, American Red Cross, in France, and has received the Croix de Guerre. — P. S. Sears is major, Adjutant-General's Department, Northern East Department, N.A., at Boston. — J. S. Stone, is major, M.R.C.; was in service at Camp Greene, N.C. —G. Strong was appointed in July, 1917, colonel 3d Illinois Field Artillery (now 124th Field Artil-

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lery), N.G. He was also tendered appointment as lieutenant-colonel, 1st Illinois Engineers, which he declined; he has been for six years prior a colonel of Ordnance, Illinois National Guard; owing to ill-health he resigned in January, 1918. — G. E. Turnure is major, Q.M. Department, R.C. — W. H. Warren is captain, Q.M. Department, at Washington, in Inspection Branch of Subsistence Division. — A. G. Barret is attorney for State Food Administration of Kentucky; member Legal Advisory Board for Draft; on Kentucky Council of National Defense; elected in January, 1918, president of Louisville Board of Education. — C. C. Batchelder was field director of the American Red Cross at Camp Doniphan, Okla., August to November, 1917; is now on Executive Committee for Postal Censorship, New York, on U.S. Bureau of War Trade Intelligence. — A. Burr is chairman, Metropolitan Branch of American Red Cross in Boston; was chief marshal of the Red Cross Day Parade, May 17, 1918. — L. Davies is member of Wisconsin Council of Defense, and of Loyalty League. — W. E. Ellis is member of Committee of Public Safety of Pennsylvania; chairman of Draft Board for Delaware County; member of Executive Committee, National Security League; member of Advisory Board, War Welfare Council for Philadelphia and vicinity; president of Board of Township Commissions for Radnor Township, Delaware County. — F. Green is member of Legal Advisory Board for Draft; was in England and France, October, 1916, to June, 1917. — L. Hulley was elected to the State Senate of Florida, June 4, 1918; he is chairman of Executive Committee of Florida State Council of Defense. — W. L. Jennings is working with Offense Chemical Research Division of War Gas Investigation. — H. T. Kellogg has been designated by Governor Whitman an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, for the Third Department, for five years from January, 1918. — A. Knapp has published *Medical Ophthalmology* (1918); is member of Medical Advisory Board. — F. E. Lane has been doing war work in Switzerland for the International Red Cross. — W. L. Monro is chairman of Service Committee of Window Glass Manufacturers of United States; president of Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania; a director of Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. — O. Prescott is president of the New Bedford War Fund Association and has been elected president of Wamsutta Mills, the oldest cotton mill in New Bedford. — J. H. Ropes is devoting his entire time as member and assistant secretary of Massachusetts Board of Food Administration. — J. H. Sears is on New York Publicity Committee of Resource Mobilization Bureau. — L. F. Snow has returned from Manila and is assistant, Editorial Division, War Trade Board, at Washington. — M. A. Taylor is treasurer and secretary of Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company. — C. M. Thayer is chairman of Speakers' Bureau in Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. campaigns in Worcester. — A. W. Tolman has published *Jim Spurling, Fisherman* (Harper & Brothers, 1918). — C. Warren resigned as Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, April 19, 1918. He drafted the Espionage Act, the trading with the Enemy Act and the recent so-called Sabotage Act; he also favored legislation for the suppression of hostile activities in the United States, especially of alien enemies, by trial by court-martial under military law. — G. E. Wright is vice-president of the Harvard Law School Association.

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1890.

JOSEPH W. LUND, *Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

Henry Duffield, formerly of Detroit, is now permanently at Los Angeles; address, Hotel Alco, 808 W. 10th St., Los Angeles, Cal. — P. K. Brown, M.D., is with the American Red Cross, 4 Place de la Concorde, Paris. He is personal aide to Dr. Alexander Lambert, chief surgeon of the American Red Cross for France. — W. M. Cole is captain, Q.M.R.C., instructing in Regimental Supply at Harvard College. — Howard Corning, of Bangor, is now with the New England Division, American Red Cross, 755 Boylston St., Boston. — F. J. Cotton, M.D. is a major, M.R.C. — J. T. Crowley's permanent address is 3601 Lowell St., Washington, D C. — C. L. Crehore is Captain, American Red Cross; address, Hottinguer & Cie., 38 Rue de Provence, Paris. — E. A. Darling is major, M.R.C. Camp Devens. — G. A. Dorsey is lieutenant, Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C. His permanent address is Granville, Ohio. — Homer Folks is director of civic affairs in France for the American Red Cross; address, 4 Place de la Concorde, Paris. — E. B. Greene, Professor in the University of Illinois, is chairman of the National Board for Historical Service. — A. B. Grover is assistant provost-marshal general in Indianapolis. — H. H Hunnewell is with the New York Branch Office of Naval Intelligence; address, The Brook, 7 East 40th St., N.Y. — H. B. Learned is special agent, Bureau of Special Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; address, 2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, D.C. — F. P. Morgan is captain, M.R.C., with 118th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga — A. G. Morse is captain, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. — W. S. Nickerson is captain, M.R.C., Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas. — G. R. Payson has become a member of the firm of Clark, Payson & Co., of Boston, New Bedford, and Fall River. — Henry King Nuss has changed his name to Henry King Wildey; address, P.O. Box 115, New York City. — T. W. Slocum is with the Shipping Board, Division of Planning and Statistics, Chairman of Hearings Committee, Washington, D.C. — H. H. Thorndike is captain and acting aide, Divison Headquarters Staff, Mass. State Guard, State Guard Headquarters, State House, Boston. — B. F. Tilton is major, M.R.C., Base Hospital 116, A.P.O. 731, A.E.F., France. — Russell Tyson is with the American Red Cross in France; address, care of Munroe & Co., 4 Rue Ventadour, Paris. — H. G. Vaughan is with the United States Shipping Board, Custom House, Boston, Supervisor General in Training Ships of the Recruiting Service of the U.S. Shipping Board. — J. P. Hutchinson is surgeon in charge of the American Ambulance at Neuilly, France.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*,
12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Francis Rogers is recruiting for the Y.M.C.A. overseas service. His own experience in France has especially qualified him for this work. He has also been elected secretary of the Harvard Club of New York City; home address, 144 E. 62d St., N.Y. City. — A. E. Beckwith has a son in the service as an enlisted man. Beckwith himself writes that he proposes to become an army Y.M.C.A. worker. — T. N. Perkins has been appointed assistant to the Secretary of War in matters of purchase and supply for all bureaus of the War Department, to act during the absence of Assistant Secretary

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Stettinius. — A. J. Garceau has a son, Grenville, with the C.O.T.C., Camp Lee, Va.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, *Sec.*,
Andover.

Dr. F. S. Newell has been elected clinical professor of obstetrics in the Harvard Medical School. — Edgar Pierce is now a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve. — W. B. Stearns's present address is Lieut. W. B. Stearns, N.O.T.S., 45 Broadway, New York City. — R. C. Robbins is now a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve. — Dr. J. C. Hubbard has been promoted to the rank of major in the Medical Reserve Corps. — Dr. H. P. Mosher has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps. — Lieut. J. O. Porter is executive officer of the Massachusetts Schoolship *Nantucket*. — Dr. D. F. Jones is a major in the Medical Reserve Corps. — Dr. R. G. Loring is a captain in the Medical Reserve Corps. — A. T. Peckham has the rank of captain in the National Army. —His address is care of University Club, Washington, D.C. During the recent draft he was U.S. Government Appeal Agent. — A. M. White has been commissioned a captain in the National Army, and is attached to the Military Intelligence Branch, office of Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C. — J. G. Moulton is temporarily in charge of the A.L.A. Library at Camp Jackson, S.C. — There was a regular meeting of the Boston Association of Harvard '92 at the Ward-room Club, No. 6 Rowe's Wharf, Wednesday evening, June 19. — Lieut-Col. P. L. Spalding has been promoted to the rank of colonel and has been assigned to the bureau of aircraft production under John D. Ryan. — Fisher Ames, Jr., has gone abroad with a captain's commission to write an account of the Red Cross work in France.

1893.

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*,
721 Tremont Building, Boston.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration of the Class followed that of last year in being of modest scope, but was carried through most successfully, and favored with splendid weather throughout. To universal surprise, over one hundred and fifty men attended — considerably more than last year. On Tuesday, June 18, the Class gathered in the afternoon at the Harvard Club of Boston, received their copies of the Anniversary Report, and had an informal supper. Proceeding to the Union Boat Club they enjoyed a "beer night," with an entertainment in which, like the cigars, domestic and imported talent were happily mingled, abetted by our old friends the Salem Cadet Band. On Wednesday all hands repaired by autos to Frothingham's beautiful estate at North Easton, and spent the day in outdoor sports, with a particularly sumptuous luncheon. In the evening the Class Dinner was held at the Algonquin Club, Boston. Martin presided, Cary was chorister, Muzzey read a fine poem, and speeches of a high order of merit were made by Hand, Pike, C. S. Butler, H. C. Smith, Collamore, and others. Thursday, Commencement Day, Frothingham was Chief Marshal, with the following aides: Batchelder, Bell, Blagden, Burden, Cary, Collamore, Converse, Dallinger, S. C. Davis, Dibblee, Dodge, Hallowell, Hand, Hathaway, Ingalls, Martin, Muzzey, Nutter, Parker, A. P. Stone, Taylor, Trafford, Ware, Weld, Wiggin, and Wilder. The Class Spread was combined with the Chief Marshal's in a tent in front of University Hall, where we had the honor of entertain-

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ing Lord Reading, Colonel Azan, John Masefield, and other dignitaries. At the afternoon exercises Frothingham formally presented the Anniversary Gift of $100,000, which was accepted by President Lowell. — Murray Bartlett, Y.M.C.A. Secretary in France, has been cited for bravery in bringing out wounded under fire in the Montdidier sector. While acting as stretcher-bearer in the Château-Thierry sector he was himself wounded, losing his right ear. — Dunn has been promoted from captain to major, in the Aviation Service in France. — Farquhar has accepted a position offered him in the Italian Red Cross, and has gone overseas. — Farnsworth writes under date of June 30, 1918: "After going through the School of Aerial Photography at Cornell, I was sent over in charge of a section, and soon afterwards came to the Headquarters of the Advance Section, where I am still. Circumstances over which I had no control made me for the time being, at any rate, chief photographic officer of the Zone of Advance. It is most interesting to try to run a part of the show, but the work has also the disadvantage of carrying with it more responsibility than can be lightly borne; consequently business hours are long and amusement is conspicuous by its absence." — **Joseph Longworth Nichols** died of tubercular spinal meningitis at Saranac Lake, N.Y., on June 17, 1918. He was born at Cincinnati, Nov. 10, 1870, the son of George Ward Nichols and Maria Longworth. He fitted at St. Paul's and was a regular member of '93. He had always been interested in medicine, and took up the study of it at Johns Hopkins, with such success that he was graduated in 1897 at the head of his class, and was appointed Fellow in Pathology. The next year he went to Berlin for further study. In the spring of 1900, while working in the London hospitals he developed pulmonary tuberculosis. After traveling in Switzerland, Colorado, Arizona, Egypt, etc., he settled at Saranac Lake in 1906 and devoted himself to laboratory researches in tuberculosis with marked ability. He also took up vigorously the philanthropic and practical work connected with the disease, and became treasurer of the Society for the Control of Tuberculosis, president of the Saranac Lake General Hospital, a member of the New York State Committee of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, and treasurer of two institutions for finding work for tubercular patients. He was also much interested in boys' clubs, church work, etc. Gifted with marked talent in his profession, constantly giving of his best for the amelioration of suffering and the betterment of his community, of an unusually lovable nature, he won the esteem and affection of all who came in contact with him, and, triumphing over the limitations imposed upon him, lived a useful and happy life. April 5, 1910, he married Mary Morgan, of Baltimore, who survives him. — **Huntington Saville** died of a sudden attack of acute bulbar paralysis at Cambridge, July 27, 1918. He was born in Boston, Nov. 9, 1870, the son of Henry Martyn Saville, physician, and Antoinette Hale Carruth. The family was of old Massachusetts stock, domiciled for several generations at Quincy. He fitted for college first at St. Paul's and later at Hopkinson's School. He was a regular member of '93, and after graduation entered the Law School, taking his LL.B. in 1896, and becoming associated with Shattuck & Munroe, of Boston. When this firm was dissolved by death, he succeeded to all its business, mostly the management of numerous important estates and trusts. In 1905,

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he formed a partnership with Albert M. Chandler, Harvard 1900, which continued until a few months before his decease. Outside his profession he took an intelligent and forceful part in municipal politics and various reform movements in Cambridge, his home city. He was best known, however, as one of the leading laymen in the Episcopal Church, being Secretary and later President of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts, a member of the Diocesan Convention, treasurer of the Boston City Mission, a delegate to the general convention, a director of *The Churchman*, and a highly successful organizer of various financial campaigns for church purposes. Since the beginning of the war, he not only took a prominent share in raising funds for the Y.M.C.A. work, but became intensely interested in the Massachusetts State Guard. He joined the Cambridge Company M, 12th Regiment, where his natural powers of leadership, although he had had no previous military training of any kind, caused his speedy election as captain. A man of the highest principles and great strength of character, universally admired and beloved, his death is a distinct loss to the community at large. May 22, 1900, he married Anne Pierce Whittier, of Boston, who survives him. — H. C. Smith has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel and acting chief of staff in the New York Guard; address, Adjutant General's Office, Albany, N.Y. — W. N. Stearns sailed for France in June as a field secretary in the Y.M.C.A. — H. H. White has given up the management of the Harvard Medical Units in France, and has been commissioned a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. He is at present assigned to the Intelligence Department of the First Naval District, comprising most of the New England coast.

1894.

E. K. Rand, *Sec.*,
107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The Class held its annual reunion on Commencement Day in Stoughton 23. Forty men assembled for the dinner at the Harvard Club. S. M. Williams was toastmaster; Prouty and Magrath were in charge of the singing. Speeches were made by Rand (" War Record of '94 "), Saltonstall (" Law "), Major Homans (" Discipline "), Rev. R. Macdonald (" Prussian Atrocities "), Lee (" The '94 Treasury "), Stevens (" Americanism "), and Lieut. Kemble, U.S.N.R., put on the screen some extraordinarily accurate specimens of aerial photography. Letters were read by Williams and Rand from Buckminster, Davis, and H. C. Greene, all at the front. Buckminster is on Colonel Logan's staff in the 101st Inf. and is also working in the School for Officers. He was recently gassed, but has satisfactorily recovered. Davis has been at the front with the Rainbow Division, serving at a field hospital and later at an evacuation hospital. His permanent appointment is still with Base Hospital No. 6. Greene, as captain in the Red Cross, is engaged in the reconstruction of devastated districts, a work conducted by the French and ably supported by the American Red Cross. — **Everett Pray Hervey** died January 3, 1918, at Montclair, N.J. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and after graduation studied in the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1897. He practised law in New York City, eventually becoming a member of the firm of Hervey, Barber & McKee. He married Alice Galbraith Hastings in New York, Jan. 10, 1901. His widow and two children survive him. — G. T. Weitzel, from whom the Secretary had not heard for years, writes as follows: " Shortly after the

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beginning of hostilities in Europe, I was appointed in November, 1914, as Assistant to the American Ambassador at Constantinople, and in 1915, while still on my diplomatic mission, had an opportunity to visit most of the belligerent capitals, including Bucharest, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London. I had previously been in service as secretary of legation, chargé d'affaires, and minister plenipotentiary, and had two years in the Department of State in charge of Mexican and Central American affairs. On my return to the United States, I entered the first Plattsburg camp to help forward the preparedness movement and to qualify for a commission, having already served my apprenticeship, if it may be so called, as an enlisted man with troops abroad during the Spanish War. Since the United States entered the war I have served in both the Ordnance Office and the Judge Advocate General's Department, and am now on active duty as major, J.A.G.R.C., in headquarters of Central Department, Chicago, Ill., and have high hopes, when sufficiently prepared, of an assignment with the A.E.F. in Europe." — J. W. Glidden is major, Adjutant-General's Department, at present stationed with the 6th Division at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., which will go across in the near future. — J. D. Logan is a sergeant in No. 6 Special Service Co. C.E.F., in Halifax, N.S. He was in active service as inspector of sanitation on the French front from February to October, 1917, when he was declared unfit for overseas service. — C. F. M. Malley, who has changed his name to Charles O'Malley, enlisted in the Canadian Army as a private in August, 1917. He has been at the front since May 7; address, 42d Battalion, R.H.C., C.E.F. He sends the Secretary a letter dated May 14, containing a quotation from Lowell's "Commemoration Ode" and ending with the '94 Class cheer. — W. R. May entered active service as 1st lieutenant, M.R.C., April 15, 1917, at Fort Slocum, N.Y. He went to the Medical O.T.C. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for two months. On Nov. 20, he was sent to the Base Hospital, Camp Bowie, Tex., where he still is; captain, M.R.C., August, 1917, major, M.R.C., Feb., 1918. — E. B. Niver is post chaplain, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. — The Class Baby, David Gregg, is 1st lieutenant, U.S.A., Air Service, assigned as scout pilot to one of the Royal Flying Corps, London, Defense Squadrons, subject to orders to France at any time. — L. G. R. Crandon has been, since March, surgeon, U.S.N.R.F., with rank of lieutenant-commander. He writes: "The organization of the Navy Department is wonderful beyond the dreams of the public." — P. H. Kemble is a lieutenant, U.S.N.R.F., in the office of the Inspector of Naval Material, Boston. — G. S. Whiteside is assistant surgeon, U.S.N.R.F. — F. S. Dunn is a 2d lieutenant in the Home Guards of Eugene, Or. — J. Clement has been in Washington, D.C., since May 1, as statistician in the Civilian Personnel Section, Army Ordnance, War Department. — J. D. M. Ford has a Government appointment as translator in the Post-Office Department. — F. L. Olmsted has been since May, 1917, a member of the Committee on Emergency Construction of the War Industries Board, advisers to the Executive Bureaus of the Government on war construction work, especially cantonments and warehouses. The chief responsibility for selecting contractors for about $400,000,000 of construction work has rested on this committee. He has also been working since October, 1917, on the problem of industrial

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housing in connection with war industries, and since January, 1918, has acted as " chief town planner " for the Board of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor. — E. E. Reardon is doing civilian war work with the War Trade Board, Bureau of Imports, Washington, and is in charge of matters relating to the export regulations of Foreign Countries, and applications of foreign manufacturers to their governments for permission to manufacture goods for war industries of the United States. — On June 10, at a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, Prof. O. M. W. Sprague presented a comprehensive plan of taxation, proposing consumption taxes and heavy levies on war profits, incomes and luxuries. — W. C. Bailey has served for the past year at Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, as member and secretary of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Red Cross. He sailed for France in July as member of the Rockefeller Commission to France. — R. G. Perkins served on the Red Cross Commission to Roumania during the fall and winter of 1917; see the report in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for March 16, 1918. He is now consultant in hygiene to the Federal Public Health Service, with the duty of sanitary inspection of Government contract workshops and factories. — M. W. Croll is educational secretary at Camp Oglethorpe. — F. C. Bosler writes: " Our electric furnace ferro-manganese operation in Colorado dispenses with mining, coking, and shipping 900 tons of coal per month and has set free a 1600-ton boat to take the food to Europe. I must hurry out there to push the operation to set free two more 1600-ton boats." — B. M. Duggar is Acting Professor of Biochemistry in the Washington University School of Medicine during the absence of Major Shaffer, who is in charge of the food work of the A.E.F. in France. He is a member of an executive committee on organization appointed at a meeting of the editors of botanical publications held at Pittsburgh, December, 1917, to consider the desirability of undertaking the publication of an abstracting journal for botany; he is associate editor in charge of the section on physiology in the proposed journal. — H. B. Eddy has been making pen-and-ink sketches on shipbuilding Government advertisements for the West Coast papers. — W. I. Frothingham is deputy fuel administrator in charge of Glen Cove District, Nassau County, N.Y. — J. G. M. Glessner has been reappointed a trustee of State Institutions in New Hampshire. — J. L. Tryon, New England secretary of the American Peace Society, has made a number of patriotic addresses in both this country and Canada. He is associate member of the Legal Advisory Board No. 1, Portland, Me. — H. D. Weed writes: " Very busy sending agricultural implements over Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, to raise cotton for gun-cotton and peanuts for butter, both to be used in France." — Since 1898 F. W. Cobb has been teaching in a Government school in the heart of Alaska, two months away from the mails. — T. F. Currier is a member of the American Library Institute. — A. L. Endicott is treasurer of the Importers Co., 100 Summer St., Boston. — F. W. Farrington is master of Chevy Chase School, Washington, D.C. — J. P. Fox writes: " Have been busy for the last six months fighting some of the enemies at home, the public utility corporations, who are using the war to make unfair demands on the public. Have assisted cities and towns in Massachusetts and am at present

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transit expert to the city of Reading, Penn. I have also done transportation work for the Government in New York and Washington." — C. Herrman has been appointed a visiting physician to the Riverside Hospital for Communicable Diseases, New York City. — C. G. Hoag is secretary of the Proportional Representative League of Philadelphia. — G. B. C. Rugg is feature editor of the *Boston Traveler.* — H. B. Smith is secretary of the Colorado Education Association and member of the Library Commission of Denver. — G. W. Tower has recently returned from a two-year sojourn in Portugal. — Addresses: J. B. Lowell, 24 Broad St., New York City (residence, 570 Park Ave.); E. S. Stearns, 86 Bromfield St., West Somerville; A. J. Wellington, 401 Pemberton Building, Boston.

1895.

FREDERICK H. NASH, *Sec.*,
30 State St., Boston.

A. W. K. Billings, civil engineer, U.S.N.R.F., is in charge of the construction work of the U.S. Naval Aviation Forces, Foreign Service, in Europe. His headquarters are at 4 Place d'Iena, Paris. — John Caswell, lieutenant-colonel Ordnance Corps, has returned from France discharged for physical disability. — H. W. Dresser is in Y.M.C.A. service in France. — E. V. Huntington is a major, N.A., and has been assigned to statistical duty under the Chief of Staff. — F. E. Lowell is a trustee of the newly organized Boston Symphony Orchestra. — A. J. Ostheimer is a captain in the Medical Reserve Corps. — C. S. Pierce has resigned the office of counsel for the Boston & Maine Railroad and has been appointed assistant federal manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad. — Townsend Walsh is dramatic critic on the *Boston Traveler.*

1896.

J. J. HAYES, *Sec.*,
30 State St., Boston.

H. D. Brown is associated with Jackson & Curtis, bankers and brokers, 19 Congress St., Boston. — H. G. Wyer is a major, M.R.C. — H. S. Satterlee is a lieutenant-colonel, M.C.N.A. He has been director of field hospital and commanding officer of the sanitary train, 83d Division. — F. L. Huidekoper is a major in the Ordnance R.C. — R. B. Merriman is a captain in the Ordnance R.C. — John Warren is a major, M.R.C. — A. R. Weil is a captain, M.R.C. — A.B. Holmes is a 2d lieutenant, M.R.C., at Ft. Oglethorpe. — S. F. Sears, Associate Professor of English at State College of Washington, has received a year's leave of absence to accept the Harrison Fellowship in English for 1918–19 at the University of Pennsylvania. — J. L. Bremer is in the service of the American Red Cross in London. — A. E. Small is a 1st lieutenant, M.R.C., in France. — Merrick Lincoln is a captain, M.R.C. — C. S. Bryant is a captain, M.R.C. — E. J. Marsh is a captain, M.R.C., on duty in Eye Department, Base Hospital, Camp Shelby, Miss. — David Townsend is a captain, M.R.C., on duty at U.S. General Hospital, New Haven, Conn. — **George Homer Spalding** died at his home in Lowell on May 27, 1918. He was the son of William Henry and Helen Porter (Cushing) Spalding. He prepared at the Lowell High School and graduated from College with degree of A.B. *magna cum laude.* He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. The next few years he studied law in the office of Frank E. Dunbar, of Lowell, and was admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts in 1899. Until 1904 he practised law alone, then formed a partnership with his brother A. C. Spalding, '99, with whom he was associated under the firm

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name of Spalding & Spalding up to the time of his death. He was secretary of the Lowell Harvard Club for fifteen years. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

1897.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR., *Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences voted, on May 8, to award the Rumford Premium to Theodore Lyman, Professor of Physics, in recognition of his researches on light of very short wave length. — R. B. Dixon is a member of the Harvard, Mass., Committee of Public Safety. — F. A. Chace is Government appeal agent for the Draft Board, Division 4, Fall River. — A. G. Thacher is a captain of Infantry, serving as regimental adjutant, A.E.F. — C. F. Prescott, 1st lieutenant, F.A., registered in Paris at the Harvard Bureau of the American University Union in Europe on May 11. — J. A. Sullivan is the major commanding the 303d Machine Gun Battalion. — J. C. Gray, Jr., is 1st lieutenant, Q.M.C., with the A.E.F. — L. F. Sise is assistant surgeon with rank of lieutenant, junior grade, U.S.N.,R.F. at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea. — O. Lentz is a captain of Infantry, N.A., located at the Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp Lee, Va. — P. L. Stackpole is a 1st lieutenant at the Army Corps Headquarters, France. — L. S. Hapgood is a captain, M.R.C., and attached to Base Hospital No. 51, at Camp Wheeler, Ga. — E. M. Halle has been elected vice-president of the Harvard Club of Cleveland, O. — R. Whoriskey is a member of the staff of Huntley N. Spaulding, of New Hampshire, and is in charge of the Division of Coöperating Organizations. — J. W. Connelly was elected High Chief Ranger at the 39th annual convention of the Mass. Catholic Order of Foresters. — E. F. Clark is now the senior partner of Clark & Quiner, real estate, with offices at 73 Tremont St., Boston.

1898.

C. C. PAYSON, *Sec.*,
18 Post Office Square, Boston.

J. S. Barstow has become a member of the faculty at Groton School. — Dr. H. O. Feiss, who returned to his home in Cleveland, Ohio, after three years' service in the American Ambulance Hospital at Paris, is now back in France, commissioned captain, in the Medical Reserve Corps, American Red Cross, Military Hospital No. 1. — R. H. Carleton is with the War Industries Board, Washington, D.C. — S. W. Fordyce is counsel for the War Finance Corporation, Washington, D.C. — Rev. Allen Jacobs is now general missionary for the Episcopal Church at Muskogee, Okla. His last parish was at Plymouth. — E. St. J. Johnson, M.D., '03, is a captain, M.C., and is at the Base Hospital, Ft. Riley, Kan. — Maj. G. H. Scull, Q.M.C., is in the Department of the Northeast as assistant to Brig.-Gen. Howze. — J. R. Proctor is a colonel on the General Staff, and chief of staff to Gen. George T. Bartlett, commanding the American Troops in Great Britain. — J. N. Willcut has been made a colonel, Q.M.C. — H. H. Childs has been commissioned a major in the Ordnance Department, U.S.R., in France. — S. L. Fuller is in the Air Division, U.S.A. — H. D. Scott has been promoted to major, American Red Cross, and is a field director in France. — The Class celebrated its Twentieth Anniversary by an informal dinner at the Harvard Club the evening before Commencement, June 19. Ninety men were present. William Woodward presided. There were no formal speeches, but Eliot Wadsworth gave a very vivid description of his experiences in France

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and the general work of the Red Cross. Charles Grilk and A. H. Rice also spoke. Grilk held the long-distance record for the dinner, although Millard, of Chicago, was also present. In the afternoon, previous to the dinner, about twenty-five men, most of whom had lunch together at the Harvard Club, went out to the Hoosic-Whisick Club, Milton, under the supervision of P. S. Dalton and H. G. Brooks. Two very exciting soft-ball games were played, the opposing nines being captained by Bancroft and Carr. Bancroft's nine went down to defeat by a very small margin in the first game and an overwhelming score in the second. The features of the game were catches by Stone and Waterhouse in the outfield and the fumble of a sharp grounder, first by Dalton, then by Wadsworth, and last by Bancroft, the hit being good for three bases. Woodward reported at the dinner concerning progress made toward raising the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Fund, and it was decided to have a permanent committee of seven to work for the completion of the Fund.

1899.

FRANK OWEN WHITE, *Acting Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

An informal and very enjoyable dinner of the Class was held on Friday evening, June 21, 1918, at the Harvard Club in Boston, attended by about forty members. F. O. White read letters from C. Blaikie, W. S. Parker, F. Tomlinson, W. C. Roper, R. A. Bidwell, W. L. Barnard, and E. B. Brown. Arthur Adams told of the experiences of W. L. Barnard and himself in the Navy. H. H. Fish and F. H. Whitmore spoke of activities, doings and experiences at Camp Devens. It was announced at the dinner that Thomas Hinckley Robbins, Jr., the Class Baby, who has just finished his second year at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, stands number one in his class. — Arthur Adams has been promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy. — C. P. Adams is a lieutenant in the Worcester Company, M.S.G., which is commanded by G. R. Stobbs. — E. G. Adams is a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. — G. E. Adams is a first lieutenant, and has been recommended for promotion to captain. He is connected with the Judge Advocate's Office in France. He went abroad with the Aviation Supply Department, and was then transferred to the Aviation Flying Department before his present assignment. His address is, S. O. Supplies, American Expeditionary Forces, via N.Y. — Walter Adams is assistant director of the Bureau of Supplies, S. W. Division, American Red Cross. — T. S. Alexander, who has been solicitor for the Boston & Maine Railroad, is on a furlough from the road, and is a major in the Judge Advocate General's Department at Washington. His particular duties consist in investigating troubles between the heads of the labor unions and the Government. His address is Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C. — F. M. Alger is a major in the F.A., 310th Am. Tr., Camp Custer. — G. C. Arvedson has just returned from a trip to France and Spain lasting several months. — G. F. Baker, Jr., was chairman of the American Red Cross Commission to Italy, which left New York in July, 1917, and after visiting the British and French fronts in France, spent five weeks in Italy studying conditions for the purpose of determining how the American Red Cross could render the most efficient aid and coöperation. Two weeks were spent with the Italian armies at the front. He has written an account of the undertaking entitled "Impressions of the American Red Cross Commission to Italy," which was published in *The Red*

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Cross Magazine for January, 1918. — L. T. Baker is with the New England Division of the Red Cross in the Bureau of Supplies. — W. L. Barnard has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy. He is stationed in Washington, where he has been an assistant aide to Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations. — E. B. Barstow is doing work for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the Adjutant General's Department. — S. S. Beardsley is with the American Red Cross in France. — R. P. Bellows is a first lieutenant in the American Red Cross. He is in charge of the Department of Construction at Paris. — R. A. Bidwell is connected with the Law Department of the City of Springfield. — E. B. Brown has organized an advertising agency at 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City, under the name of Stroud & Brown, Inc., of which he is the vice-president. His home address is Scarsdale, N.Y. — C. S. Butler is secretary Y.M.C.A., in France. — E. O. Childs is serving his third term as Mayor of Newton, and is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the 13th Congressional District of Massachusetts. — W. B. Coffin is a sergeant in the Brookline Company, M.S.G. — G. A. Cole is associated with John C. Paige & Co., insurance, at 65 Kilby St., Boston. — P. H. Cook is a member of the Medical Advisory Board, 15 Mass. District. — C. S. Cooke is a captain in the Cavalry at Camp Dix. — Howard Coonley, who is vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was spoken of by Mr. Schwab in his speech on July 4, at San Francisco, to the workmen in the shipyards, as one "who already has won us by his masterly handling of detail, his understanding of men, and his appreciation of the difficulties." — B. T. Creden has been honorably discharged from the British Army on account of wounds, and has returned to Boston. He is working in the Engineers' Office for the Bay State Street Railway. His address is Riverbank Court, Cambridge. — Dr. J. H. Cunningham is a member of the Advisory Board to the Surgeon General of the Army. — B. S. Cutler is chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. — L. A. DeBlois is a sergeant in the Home Defense Militia of Delaware. — H. S. Dennison is in Washington as a member of the Shipping Board, acting as assistant to Dean Gay. — J. D. Dole is chairman of the Territorial Food Commission which was well started some months before the Federal Food Administration was established. Its main work now is to back up the work of the Federal Administration, but it is also doing supplementary work in the nature of stimulating production of foodstuffs in Hawaii. — Malcolm Donald has been appointed acting chief of the department of Clothing and Equipment of the Army Quartermasters' Corps. — Graham Duffield, U.S. Engineers, is in England. His address is 16 Charing Cross, London, Eng., care of Cox & Company. — George Dutton has returned to this country from England where he has been connected with the Allied Maritime Transport Council. — Mansfield Esterbrook is a captain, Ordnance Corps, at Springfield Armory. — Major J. W. Farley is now in service abroad. He is connected with the 76th Division. — H. H. Fish's address is 283 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington. — G. B. Ford is deputy commissioner in the American Red Cross Paris. — J. W. Frothingham is a major in the American Red Cross, Serbian Commission. — E. V. Gage is at Tallahassee, Fla. — Major R. D. K. Gilder, A.S., Signal R.C., is the com-

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manding officer at the Air Service School for Radio Officers at Columbia University. — Donald Gordon is a member of the First Motor Corps of Massachusetts. — F. B. Granger is a captain in M.R.C., and is at the Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C. His address is care of Surgeon General. He is president of the American Association of Electrotherapeutics and Radiology. — John Halliday is a first lieutenant, M.R.C. — J. T. Harrington is a first lieutenant, M.R.C., Ft. Benj. Harrison. — Herbert Haseltine is a captain and is engaged in camouflage work. — P. D. Haughton has resigned as president of the Boston National League Baseball Club, which office he has held since December, 1915. He has been commissioned a major with the National Army Chemical War Service, and is stationed in Washington, D.C. — H. B. Hayden is a director and treasurer of the Dennison Manufacturing Co., at Framingham, succeeding H. S. Dennison, who is now president of the concern. He is also a member of the Framingham Local Safety Committee. — F. W. C. Hersey, who is an instructor in English at Harvard, has been elected president of the Boston Chapter of the American Drama League. — H. H. Hill is vice-president and director of the John L. Whiting — J. J. Adams Co. — Major M. S. Holbrook, of the 55th Coast Artillery, N.G., has just finished a five weeks' training at the French Artillery School and is now at the front. — W. F. Hollings, who was a lieutenant in the Massachusetts Motor Corps, has resigned, and is in New York doing some housing work for the Government. — Dr. John Homans is a captain, M.R.C. He is assigned to the Rockefeller Institute, and is ordered to report at Camp Devens. — R. G. Hopkins is a sergeant in the Chestnut Hill Company of the Newton Home Guard. — H. M. Huxley is a captain of Ordnance, and is assistant to the head of the Artillery Munition Department in Washington. — R. A. Jackson is a first lieutenant, F.A., A.E.F., France. — Pliny Jewell, is a sergeant in Company I, 19th Regiment, M.S.G. — Major J. W. Lane, M.R.C., has been transferred to Ft. Riley, Kan., as chief of the Surgical Service, Evacuation Hospital, No. 12. — A. B. Lapsley is a first lieutenant, A.S.S.C., France. — H. H. Lay is a major in the Infantry, Camp Grant. — R. A. Leeson is a Corporal in A Company, First Motor Corps, M.S.G. — — H. E. Litchfield is a major, A.S.S.C., Washington, D.C. — R. McC. Marsh is a captain, F.A., Lakehurst, N.J. — George Marvin is a captain in the Infantry, A.E.F. — G. G. McMurtry is a captain in the Infantry, A.E.F. — Lt. W. G. Morse, U.S.N.R.F., who was the commanding officer of the Offshore Patrol of the 4th Naval District, is now in foreign waters with the destroyer force. — M. E. Nichols has resigned as private secretary to Mayor Peters of Boston. — E. L. Oliver is a captain, M.R.C., Base Hospital No. 6, Bordeaux, France. — A. M. Pappenheimer is a captain, M.R.C., G.H. No. 1, B.E.F. — W. S. Parker is secretary of the American Institute of Architects, having been reëlected at the last meeting. — Russell Perkins is second lieutenant, Q.M.C. — J. C. Phillips is a first lieutenant, M.R.C., at Field Hospital No. 28, Camp Greene, N.C. — E. W. Remick is a member of Company A, First Motor Corps, M.S.G. — F. L. W. Richardson is a captain in the American Red Cross, Paris. — H. M. Rideout has written two stories of adventure entitled *The Key of the Fields*, and *Boldero*. — Dr. W. B. Robbins was appointed Alumni Assistant of Medicine at the Harvard Medical School for the

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last part of the academic year. — Dr. **Harry Pringle Robinson** died Nov. 28, 1916, in Amesbury, where he had practised medicine since graduation. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Amesbury Medical Society, and on the staff of the Anna Jaques Hospital. He was also a censor of the Massachusetts Medical Society. — W. C. Roper, who is connected with Brown Bros. & Co. at 59 Wall St., New York City, has been devoting his entire time to the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and Thrift Stamp campaigns in New York. — Rev. Maxwell Savage, who is minister at the Unitarian Church in Lynn, has refused, on patriotic grounds, to serve as the director of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, to which office he was elected in May. — B. E. Schlesinger is connected with the Gas Defense Section, Sanitary Corps. — — S. P. Shaw, Jr., is a sergeant in A Company, First Motor Corps, M.S.G. — Brigadier-General J. H. Sherburne, formerly colonel of the 101st Field Artillery, who is in France, is the youngest general in the army. Out of 43 colonels who were recently promoted to the rank of brigadier, he and Cornelius Vanderbilt were the only ones not formerly in the regular army. — Capt. R. W. Sherwin, Signal Reserve Corps, is in France. — Sloan Simpson is a major with the 133d F.A., Camp Bowie. — Marshall Stearns is a major in the Infantry, A.E.F. — Major F. R. Stoddard, Jr., who was given a full and honorable discharge on April 16, 1918, after serving as anti-aircraft artillery observer with the British Third Army, commanded by Major-General Sir Julian Byng, at the British Somme Front, and with the French Tenth Army, commanded by Major-General Duchesne, at the French Aisne Front, in 1917, has been commissioned major in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, U.S.A. He is now stationed in Washington in the office of the Chief of Ordnance. — Clarke Thompson is a first lieutenant, in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, Camp Kelly. — H. S. Thompson has been on a trip to Havana, Haiti, and Panama for the American Red Cross in connection with the work of the Bureau of Military Relief. — Fenton Tomlinson has been actively occupied with the State of Maine Agricultural League, which organization, at the present time, is engaged in importing live-stock into Maine and selling to farmers, schoolchildren, and any one else who will care for the same for the purpose of producing meat for the coming winter. Owing to the difficulties of transportation last winter the league is planning to have a supply of food near at hand for the coming winter. — Capt. W. M. Tyler, of the Medical Reserve Corps, is stationed at Ft. Adams, R.I. — B. H. Whitbeck is a major, M.R.C., New York City. — M. D. Whitman has written an article in the *New York Commercial* discussing problems connected with the price-fixing plan of the U.S. Government for the purpose of pointing out a method to put an end to profiteering. — F. H. Whitmore is stationed at Camp Devens. He is connected with the Library Department, which has charge of the collecting and issuing of books for the use of the troops, and with getting the books to France. — Major Roger Wolcott is stationed in Boston, and is the officer in charge of the draft in Massachusetts. — E. A. Young left Warren Bros. Co. and conducted a motor freight line between Las Cruces and El Paso. The draft took so many of his drivers that he was compelled to close up the business and is now in Chicago. His address is Hull House, 800 South Halsted Street.

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1900.

DR. JOHN B. HAWES, 2d, *Acting Sec.*
29 Gloucester St., Boston.

The usual Commencement Spread was held in Stoughton 7. In the evening of Commencement Day there was an informal Class dinner, which it has become the custom of the Class to hold at the Union Boat Club. About 50 members were present. Major F. C. Bauer, Captain Arthur Drinkwater, Lieut. Commander N. F. Ayer, U.S.N., Lieut. P. P. Chase, Wilmot Evans, Walter Collins and John Glidden, were among those who spoke. There was music and singing by those present, which was in charge of the Acting Class Secretary. — Arthur Drinkwater, Secretary of the Class, captain, Field Artillery, 151st Brigade, 76th Division, is attached to Staff Headquarters, under Gen. McNair. This Division sailed for France early in July. — Lieut. Commander N. F. Ayer has entire charge of the Radio School in Cambridge. — **Bartlett Brooks** died of pneumonia June 28, 1918. He was one of the best-known members of the bar in Maine, and had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Bangor and elsewhere. Bartlett Brooks, the son of George and Priscilla Nash Brooks, was born in Orrington, Maine, Feb. 1, 1875. He was educated in the schools of that town. He graduated from the East Maine Conference Seminary in 1894. In 1895 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and the next year entered Harvard and received his degree three years later. While in Harvard, he was prominent in literary lines in connection with the College publications, and was odist on graduation for his class. After Commencement, 1900, he spent the summer in Cambridge as guide and interpreter for the Teachers' Summer School. He returned to enter the Law School in the fall and graduated in 1902. He then at once began the practice of law in Bangor. In 1904, he began teaching in the University of Maine college of law, as instructor in contracts. In 1913, he was made assistant professor of law. In addition to his law work, he has published various poems showing a mind of rare imaginative and creative literary power. He was a progressive republican actively interested in political affairs. In 1904 he married Anna L. Nash, who died in January, 1917. He leaves three children — **Russell Day Crane** died Feb. 13, 1918, as the result of a fall from a window of the Tremont Building, Boston. Russell Day Crane was born in Hartford, Conn., May 26, 1877, the son of Cephas Bennett Crane, a prominent Baptist clergyman of Cambridge, and Mary Day Crane. He graduated at the Concord High School, Concord, N.H., and received his degree from Harvard in 1900. September 1, 1917, he married Edna P. Sharpe, of Cambridge, who survives him. After leaving College he was connected with the Boston & Maine Railroad as traveling freight agent for 8 years. He became deeply interested in politics in Cambridge and was a member of the Cambridge City Council in 1904 and was reëlected the next year. The following two years he was a member of the Cambridge Board of Aldermen and was sent to the State Legislature in 1910, 1911, and 1912. In 1915 he became Secretary of the Cambridge Board of Trade and conducted this office so successfully that the Board of Trade of Batavia, N.Y., elected him secretary of that organization. He served there until November, 1917, when ill-health compelled his return to Cambridge. He was editor of the *Cambridge Standard* during the years 1913 to 1915. He gave much of his time and strength to the betterment of the city in which he

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lived, and his loss will be deeply felt. — G. H. Albright has moved to 347 Madison Ave., New York City, from Colorado Springs. He is a member of the Y.M.C.A., National War Work Council, and a member of the War Personnel Board. — L. T. Baker is connected with the Red Cross Bureau of Supplies in Boston. — Major W. Barber is financing war work for two large corporations. — A. A. Benesch is legal advisor to Draft Board, and active in Thrift Stamp and War Chest Campaigns. — R. B. Bedford is supplying and dispatching machinery, tools, etc., for National Defense. — C. H. Bell is with the Quartermaster's Department, in Washington, Division of Subsistence. — J. S. Bigelow, Jr., is a 2d lieutenant, Sig. R. C., A.S., 672 Aero Squad. — E. D. Bond, major, M.R.C., is connected with the Office of Surgeon, Fort of Embarkation, Newport News, Va. — C. M. Brown, of San Francisco, is helping to instruct draft men in fundamental training. — J. H. Bufford, M.D., is assistant physician in the Skin Department of the Mass. General Hospital — W. R. Castle, Jr., is director, Bureau of Communication, American Red Cross, Washington, D.C. — B. Chandler leaves for overseas duty, American Red Cross, September, 1918. — P. P. Chase is lieutenant, junior grade, U.S N.R.F. — G. O. Clark is captain, M.C., M.S.G. — R. O. Dalton is major, Intelligence Bureau, Adjutant General's Office, State House, Boston. — H. J. Davenport is a member of the Local Exemption Board; chairman, Men's Education Committee; Brooklyn Chapter, American Red Cross. — J. S. Dunston is director of the Woodmere Branch of the Nassau County Chapter, American Red Cross; Member of the 2d War Fund Committee. — F. W. Eaton is 1st lieutenant, 19th Infantry, M.S.G. — W. Edmunds is chairman, War Savings Stamp Committee, Wellesley; member of the Mass. State Publicity War Savings Committee. —W. F. Ellis is member of Worcester Committee, 2d and 3d Liberty Loan and Lancaster Home Guard. — B. A. G. Fuller is captain, Infantry, U.S.R., attached to staff of Gen. T. H. Bliss at the Supreme War Council, Versailles. — E. H. George is in the Motor Corps; Mass. State Guard. — R. L. Gerry is executive assistant to Col. H. S. Cole, Storage Officer for the Port of New York City. — S. P. Goddard is member St. Louis Committee, U.S. Food Administration. — C. W. Goodrich has enrolled in the Public Service Reserve. — A. M. Goodridge is secretary of the Liberty Loan Committee of Cambridge. — A. C. Gould is member of the Newton Legal Advisory Board, Liberty Loan and Red Cross Committees; sergeant, Newton Constabulary. — R. J. Graves is major, M.R.C. — A. F. Griffiths is captain, M.R.C. — A. Hasbrouck is lieutenant-colonel, Coast Artillery, N.A., stationed at Fort Monroe, Va. — C. B. Hersey is connected with local Red Cross and Liberty Loan work. — H. S. Hirshberg is in charge of Camp Library, Camp Perry, Great Lakes Naval Training Station. — C. A. Holbrook is captain, M.R.C. — C. Hobbs is a wool expert for the Council of National Defense, and is connected with the Quartermaster's Department, Foreign Wool Committee; the Speakers' Bureau, New England Division, American Red Cross. — R. S. Holland is member of the 3d Liberty Loan Committee, Philadelphia. — W. L. Holt, M.D., is health officer at Beloit, Wis., and in addition runs a Baby Clinic and Tuberculosis Clinic in his city. He applied for a commission in the M.R.C., but was disqualified for physical reasons. — J. M. Hussey is vice-president War Funds Association. — H. R. Hub-

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bard is a member of the Home Defense League, Legal Advisory Board, and Red Cross Work. — P. A. Jay is in diplomatic service, Rome, Italy. — R. H. Johnson has published through the Macmillan Co., *Applied Eugenics*, he is consultant on fuel oil, Shipping Board. — S. A. Johnston is otologist to Aviation Examining Board; Advisory Board U.S. Selective Service, Indianapolis. — R. W. Kauffman is lieutenant, A.R.C. — R. W. McAllister, is captain, M.C. 12th Infantry, M.S.G. — J. E. MacCloskey, Jr., writes from Pittsburgh that he is still assistant general custodian, busy seizing enemy property. — C. K. Meschter has published another poem on Delaware Water Gap, entitled "Winona: a Historic Romance of Delaware Water Gap." — E. H. Moeller is captain, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, Construction Duty. — G. A. Morison is vice-chairman in Milwaukee County War Finance Committee; chairman, Local Red Cross, Liberty Loan and Y.M.C.A. Committees. — F. X. Morrill is with the 4th Pioneer Infantry, H.Q. Co., Camp Wadsworth, S.C. — C. S. Oakman is captain, 550th Infantry, Michigan State Troops. — J. G. Oglesby is major, Adjutant-General's Department, U.S.N.G., member of the Illinois State Council of Defense. P. J. O'Neil has a temporary commission in the U.S.N., Medical Department, and is stationed at the Naval Hospital, San Diego. — F. Palmer, Jr., is educational director, Y.M.C.A., Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., until September. — T. W. Pierce is sergeant, M.G. Co., 15th Regular Infantry, M.S.G. — W. Phillips is assistant Secretary of State, having charge in the Department of State of Western European and Near-Eastern Political Affairs. — J. W. Piper is in munition work, Newark, N.J. — R. R. Price is busy speaking for Red Cross and Liberty Loans and at Loyalty meetings. —A. L. Richards is associate member, Cambridge Legal Advisory Board. — H. G. Robinson is connected with Local War Chest, Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and War Savings Stamp Committees. — F. H. Simonds received a degree of Litt.D. from Dartmouth this spring. He has just issued Vol. 12 of his *History of the World War*. — C. O. Swain is a member of the Advisory Committee on Law of National Petroleum, War Service Committees. — M. Stimson is chairman, Los Angeles County 4-Minute Men, and has 150 speakers enrolled. — R. W. Stone has published, in the April number of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, "Magnesite Deposits of Washington" — C. H. Taylor is in France with the Aircraft Board Work. — G. A. Towns is training negro soldiers as field carpenters for military service in France. — J. N. Trainer, Jr., is treasurer of M. M. Davis & Sons, building ships for U.S. Shipping Board. — W. B. Swinford, Stillwater, Okla., is county chairman of the 4-Minute Men; member of the Executive Committee, Red Cross Chapter. — O. Veblen is captain, Ordnance Reserve Corps. — H. F. Wadleigh is member of Winchester Finance, Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and Y.M.C.A. committees. — T. H. Whitney is Public Service Commissioner, New York City. — N. R. Willard is captain, Co. B. 510th Engineers, A.E.F., American P.O. 710. — F. Wyman, 2d, expects to leave for France as secretary or physical director, Y.M.C.A., at an early date.

1901.

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR., *Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

The annual dinner of the Class was held on June 12, 1918, in the Esculapian Room of the Harvard Club of Boston. H. F. Hurlburt, Jr., was toast-

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master. He read a list of the members of the Class in the active military, naval, and administrative service of the Government, amounting in all to over ninety men. He also read very interesting letters from Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Goodwin, of the 102d Field Artillery and Captain C. J. Swan, of the 101st Engineers, both of whom have been at the front in France since early in February. A most interesting letter from Henry Corliss Shaw, who was killed on May 30, 1918, while in the Y.M.C.A. service on the Western Front was also read. The principal address was made by J. W. Hallowell, who gave some of his experiences as chief assistant to Mr. Hoover at Washington and discussed present food conditions. A message of greeting, drawn up by W. T. Reid, Jr., was signed by all the members of the Class present, and a photographic copy sent to each member of the Class in active foreign military or naval service of the United States. — Harris Livermore has been commissioned as a major in the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army. — H. B. Clark, who has been a major in the Officers' Reserve Corps stationed at the War Department in Washington, has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the Chemical Warfare Service in France. — C. D. Daly, who has been a major in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Regular Army, has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the National Army and is stationed at the Artillery School of Fire, Ft. Sill, Okla. — C. M. Clark is driving an ambulance at the front in Italy. — W. A. Frost has been commissioned a captain in the Quartermaster's Corps of the U.S. National Army. — J. L. Pultz is in the Aviation Section of the U.S. Navy. — R. S. Sherman is a captain in the 336th Field Artillery, A.E.F. — R. F. Forman is a captain in the 313th Cavalry, National Army. — W. G. Lee, captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, is with Base Hospital No. 116, A.E.F. — C. A. MacDonald is American convoy officer at Norfolk, Va., with the rank of lieutenant, Junior Grade, U.S.N.R.F. — W. K. S. Thomas, captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, is with Base Hospital No. 44. — Meyer Bloomfield, formerly director of the Vocational Bureau of Boston and now head of the Industrial Service Department, U.S. Shipping Board, will be one of the lecturers in the training course for labor experts and employment managers which will be carried on at the University of Rochester, under the direction of the Federal Government. He has published a book entitled "Readings in Vocational Guidance" (Ginn). This is a collection of the contributions to the literature of this subject. He has also published a book entitled "Youth, School and Vocation" (Houghton Mifflin Co.) which is an extended study of principles and beginnings in vocational guidance. — W. E. Hocking, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, has been appointed to the lectureship in philosophy of the Mills Foundation at the University of California from Jan. 1, 1919, to June 30, 1919. — L. C. Marshall, Dean of the Senior College and of the School of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago, has been appointed Chairman of the Department of Political Economy. — R. S. Russell has been promoted to lieutenant-commander, U.S.N.R.F. and is attached to the staff of Admiral Benson at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C. — R. A. Feiss has been selected as co-executive with L. E. Kirstein to purchase all U.S. Army uniforms for the Quartermaster General's Department. — R. E. Goodwin has been made

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lieutenant-colonel of the 102d Field Artillery, A.E.F. He has been at the front with his regiment continuously since Feb. 5, 1918. — P. E. Coyle, major in the Judge Advocate General's Department, National Army, has been sent to France as one of a commission to pass on claims for damages by American troops. — Warwick Greene is a major in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. He was executive assistant to the late Col. Bolling, '00. Since then he has been connected with the supply section of the Air Service and has been making inspection trips all over France and Italy. — C. M. Rotch, captain in the 101st Engineers, has been detailed by Gen. Pershing for special work on Lines of Communication in France, England, and Scotland. He was sent to the Island of Islay, Scotland, to take charge of the arrangements for identification and funerals of the victims of the *Tuscania*. Later he was made assistant provost marshal at the headquarters of the A.E.F. in France. — C. W. Wright has been made Professor of Political Economy at the University of Chicago. — G. S. Amsden is a member of the Medical Advisory Board of District No. 3, New York City. — H. L. Shattuck is chairman of the Local Draft Board of Division No. 8, Boston, — G. M. Allen has been elected secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History. — F. W. Hitchings has been commissioned as a captain in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army. — H. C. Force, first lieutenant in the National Army, has been assigned as instructor to the Utah Agricultural College Training Detachment, Logan, Utah. — **Alvah Kittredge Todd** died on May 22, 1918, at his home in Milton. He was in his 39th year. He was born in Boston, the son of Mrs. Julia Kittredge and the late Frederick W. Todd. He had been associated with the firm of Stone & Webster since his graduation from College. He is survived by his wife, Gertrude Curtis Todd, and one child. — **Henry Corliss Shaw** was killed in a motor accident in France on May 30, 1918, in the line of duty as a Y.M.C.A. worker at the front. He was born on Nov. 2, 1877, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell Shaw, of Cambridge. After graduating from College he attended the Harvard Law School from which he graduated in 1904. He then entered the office of Myers & Brooks in Boston and after a few years opened his own office at 70 State St., Boston, where he continued to practise law until he sailed for France for service at the front for the Y.M.C.A. in March, 1918. In his short period of service at the front he had some very interesting experiences and was able to accomplish much. He is the first member of our Class to lose his life in the war, and as one of the most enthusiastic and delightful members of the Class he will be especially missed at all Class gatherings. — **Harrie Rogers Chamberlin** died on March 5, 1918, at Newton. He was born on Aug. 7, 1879, at Ashtabula, Ohio, the son of Harriet Rogers and Carey W. Chamberlin. Before entering College he attended the Boston Latin School. After graduating from College he obtained the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1902 and the degree of B.D from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1905. He married Elizabeth Almaria Lamson, of Toledo, Ohio, on June 29, 1910. After three years as assistant pastor of the Lake Avenue Baptist Church in Rochester, N.Y., and two years as pastor of the Baptist Church in Morgantown, W.Va., he accepted the pastorate of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Newton, where he remained until his death. From time to time he did considerable literary work on re-

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ligious and social themes. — C. R. Small's address is now Norfolk House Center, Eliot Square, Roxbury, Mass.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, JR., *Sec.*,
44 State St., Boston.

R. B. Ogilby wrote under date of June 9 that he is leaving the Bagnio School, Bagnio, P.I., to go to France. He is applying for a position as a chaplain. — Truman Michelson has been appointed Professor of Ethnology in George Washington University. He also retains his position as ethnologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology. — P. H. Whiting is advertising manager of the Central Maine Power Co., Augusta, Me. — F. K. Jones is in the real estate and insurance business at 207 Hyde Block, Spokane, Wash. — W. B. Sprague is general agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., for Central Massachusetts. His address is 507 Main St., Worcester. — F. M. Sawtell is a captain, Headquarters, Base Section 1, A.E.F., France. — W. H. George is in American Red Cross Ambulance service, Sec. IV, Milan, Italy; address, care of American Consul, Milan. — J. H. Clifford is 1st lieutenant in the 301st Infantry. — C. H. King is captain, Company D, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, Students' Detachment, 27th Division, A.E.F., France. — C. R. Metcalf is in France on active service with Major Joel Goldthwaite's unit; address, Base Hospital, No. 32, Army Post Office No. 732, A.E.F., France. — F. R. Ayer is a lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, Washington, D.C. — Philip Wadsworth is a captain in the Ordnance Department, Washington, D.C.; address, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D.C. — J. deF. Junkin is a captain, 1st Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion, 1st Corps Troops, A.E.F., France. — Robert Goelet is a captain now in France. — Robert Sedgwick, Jr., is a 1st lieutenant, A.S., Sig.R.C., Headquarters Southern Department, Aviation Examining Board, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. — K. P. Budd is a major, now in France. — G. S. Franklin has been appointed a member of the War Loan Staff by the Secretary of the Treasury; also counsel for the War Finance Corporation, Washington, D.C. — L. P. Frothingham is a captain in the Ordnance Corps. He is stationed at Washington in the Supply Division, Trench Warfare Branch of Ordnance Department. — R. T. Lyman is a major, Aviation Section Sig. R.C., Washington, D. C. He is chief of Fabrics Section in Bureau of Aircraft Production. — C. A. Barnard is chief of the Registry Division, Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board, Washington, D.C. — Albert Dodge is major in the 316th Infantry N.A., and is at present stationed at Camp Meade, Md. — T. P. Peckham is a captain in the Ordnance Department. — K. B. Emerson is engaged in emergency work with the U.S. Fuel Administration, Washington, D.C. — C. A. Read is librarian of Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C. — Lieut. H. D. Stickney is with the First Army Headquarters Regiment, A.E.F., France. — G. W. Pratt is a major in the Ordnance Department. His address is 1901 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D.C. — G. M. Phelps is a captain, Roosevelt Hospital Unit, A.E.F., Base Hospital No. 15, France. — G. B. Emery is 1st lieutenant, M.R.C.; address, care of Camp Surgeon's Office, Camp Upton, N.Y. — J. W. Adams is a supervisor, District No. 10, Law Enforcement Division, War Department Commission on Training Activities, Washington, D.C. — Crawford Blagden is captain of Company A, 307th Infantry, A.E.F., France. — C. W. Faxon is captain, 323d Machine Gun Battalion, A.E.F.,

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France. — P. M. Hooper is 2d lieutenant, Q.M.C., N.A., Purchasing Branch, Office of Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City. — E. L. Pearson is 1st lieutenant of Infantry, N.A.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, *Sec.*,
48 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain.

The Quindecennial anniversary was not celebrated as such, and no attempt was made to hold a general Class reunion. About seventy of the members of the Class resident in or near Boston met on the evening of June 18 for a dinner at the Oakley Country Club in Watertown, and after indulging in some fun at the expense of some of the Class who had been attempting to display their prowess on the golf links during the afternoon, the meeting assumed the serious character which is appropriate to these times of war. A. F. Nazro presided. The Class Secretary introduced resolutions on the death of **Charles Robert Cross, Jr.**, the first and as yet only classmate to have given his life in the war. He also made a statement at some length regarding our classmates in the active and auxiliary service of the Government, his records at that time showing approximately 150 men so engaged. A. G. Monks, who has been actively engaged as consulting and construction engineer on important Government building operations, gave an interesting talk on the availability of concrete ships for practical use in the war and afterwards. Captain W. B. Flint, who has been for some months commanding one of the battalions of the Depot Brigade at Camp Devens, described his experiences in that capacity, and dwelt with particular emphasis on the democratic character of our new army. His statement that the foreign-born recruits not hitherto United States citizens showed a splendid spirit of enthusiasm was particularly significant. The following items regarding 1903 men in active war service are additions or changes from those previously published in the MAGAZINE: A. Ames, Jr., captain, U.S. Aviation Service, is director of the Photographic School, Fort Sill, Okla. — F. E. Ames, is captain, U.S. Engineers, doing forestry work in France. — Pascal de Angelis is lieutenant, junior grade, U.S.N.R.F., Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. — W. M. Angle is captain, Quartermaster Corps, N.A., Methods Control Division, Washington, D.C. — E. M. Ayer is captain, Ordnance R.C., and has been on duty in Washington almost a year. He is in charge of the Miscellaneous Projectile Unit, Artillery Ammunition, and is responsible for the design of all of the special types of shell. — R. M. Batten is a private at Auxiliary Remount Depot 313, Officers' Training Camp, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. — K. Baumgarten is first lieutenant, Engineers, O.R.C., in France. — H. E. Benedict is captain, Ordnance R.C., Washington, D.C. — A. F. Bigelow is captain, U.S. Aviation Service, Washington, D.C. — E. Bowditch, Jr., is major of Infantry, U.S.R., on General Pershing's staff in France. — A. M. Brown is ensign, Naval Reserve Flying Corps, Intelligence Officer, for service in France, — J. Bryant is captain, M.R.C., at Camp Grant, Ill. — F. B. M. Cady is first lieutenant, M.R.C., No. 1, General Presbyterian U.S.A. Hospital, B.E.F., France. — G. L. Chase is captain, M.R.C. — O. Chew to date of March 5, 1918, had been an enlisted man in the Motor Transportation Service, Q.M.C., for almost three months in France, where he had been since the early part of December, 1916. In March he had just

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received news that he was to get a commission as liaison officer in the Infantry, N.A., and was then waiting for confirmation from Washington. — F. A. Croston is in the Tank Corps. — L. B. Cummings was in the American Ambulance Service in France, August, 1916, to February, 1917; he is now captain of Infantry, N.A., aide-de-camp to Major-General Hale, 84th Division, Camp Sherman, Ohio. — I. T. Cutter is major, M.R.C., Fort Riley, Kan. — G. G. Davis is major, 302 Infantry, Camp Devens. — R. Derby is major, M.R.C., 2d Div. U.S. Regulars, A.E.F., France. — W. Drake is lieutenant-commander, U.S. Navy, now naval constructor at Puget Sound Navy Yard. — G. Draper is major, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D.C. — E. F. Du Bois is lieutenant, senior grade, U.S.N.R. — J. C. Dudley, who was commissioned captain of Engineers, U.S.R., is now private in the 26th U.S. Engineers, Camp Dix, N.J. — H. T. Emmons is in the U.S.N.R. — F. B. Faulkner is sergeant in the 40th Engineers Camouflage Corps, in France. — E. George is first lieutenant of Infantry, N.A., doing special work with the Department of Justice, Intelligence Service, at Spokane, Wash. — G. Gibbs Jr., is major quartermaster, N.A., in active service, Construction Division, War Department. — R. H. Goldthwaite is a lieutenant-colonel in the U.S. Medical Reserve, attached to the Third U.S. Aviation Centre in France. — C. C. Hackett is first lieutenant of Aviation, U.S.R., Signal Corps, in France. — W. L. Hanavan in 1917 was commissioned first lieutenant of Infantry in the O.R.C. He subsequently attended the First Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg. He is now captain of Infantry serving as an aide in France. — W. McM. Hanchett is captain, M.R.C., at Base Hospital No. 18, in France. — J. R. Harding is ensign, U.S.N.R.F. — T. W. Harmer is captain, M.R.C., at Base Hospital, 116, France. — L. J. Hibbard is first lieutenant, First Regiment, Engineers. U.S.R. — G. W. Hinckley is adjutant, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, U.S.A., in France. — J. P. Hogan is captain, First Regiment Engineers, U.S.R., in France. — H. B. Horwitz is captain, Engineers Reserve Corps, 516th Engineers, Camp Gordon, Ga. — F. G. Jackson is ensign, U.S.N.R., Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston. — F. Jaques is first lieutenant, Engineers, U.S.R., in France. — De L. K. Jay is major of Infantry, U.S.R., in France. — G. L. Jones is captain of Field Artillery, N.A., San Antonio, Texas. — A. King is first lieutenant of Infantry, in France. — R. J. Kissock is captain, M.R.C., Base Hospital 7, at Camp Devens. — J. A. Knowles is captain, 326th Infantry, N.A., Fort Gordon, Ga. — D. W. Knowlton is first lieutenant, Field Artillery, in France. — E. W. Leonard is second lieutenant, Aviation Section of the Signal Reserve Corps, at Washington, D.C. — P. W. Livermore is captain Intelligence Department, A.E.F., France. — J. C. Lord is first lieutenant, Q.M.C. — D. F. Maguire, major in the U.S. Medical Corps, serving in France, has recently been severely wounded in action. — C. A. McGlensey served with the American Ambulance in France for several months in 1917, then entered the Second Officers' Training Camp, and obtained a commission as captain of Infantry. — S. H. Noyes is lieutenant, First Aero Squadron, U.S.A., with the A.E.F., in France. — J. L. Peabody is lieutenant, U.S.N.R., Aviation Division. He is to do intelligence work with the naval force in France. — D. P. Penhallow is major, British Medical Reserve, in command of a British Base Hospital. — V. A. Remy is captain,

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Signal Corps, Aviation Section, Equipment Division, Washington, D.C. — P. B. Robinson is first lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps, and is acting assistant-quartermaster at M.C. Headquarters, Washington, D.C. — G. B. Ryder is in the U.S. Marine Corps. — R. K. Safford is first lieutenant, 104th Infantry, in France since October, 1917. His regiment has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre. — H. Saint-Gaudens is captain, Engineers, U.S.R., in France with Co. A., 40th Engineers, Camouflage Section. — D. P. Shea is in the Naval Reserve. — P. C. Stanwood on June 10, 1918, was commissioned first lieutenant, N.A., Chemical Warfare Service, Gas Defense Division, and is now stationed at Astoria, L.I. — W. T. Starr is major, chief aide of staff, 27th Division, in foreign service. — E. N. Stevens is a private in Co. C, 304th Battalion, Tank Corps, at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa. — H. P. Stevens, assistant surgeon, U.S.N.R., is on overseas service. — A. Stillman, 2d, is major, M.R.C., Base Hospital 15, in France. — T. Stokes is major, Field Artillery, on detached service at School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla. — S. A. Storer is captain in the 310th Cavalry of the U.S. National Guard, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. — W. N. Taylor is major of Field Artillery, U.S R., and is instructor at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla. — J. K. Tracy is major, U.S. Marine Corps, stationed in Haiti. — A. H. Vernon is first lieutenant of Infantry, N.A., Camp Fremont, Cal. — Stewart Waller is ensign, U.S.N.R.F., Pelham Bay, N.Y. — J. P. Williams is captain of Field Artillery, U.S.R., Camp Upton, N.Y. — The following items regarding 1903 men in auxiliary war service are additions or changes from those previously published in the MAGAZINE: D. C. Bard is in the Bureau of Intelligence, U.S. Navy. — N. S. Bartlett is attending the Harvard R.O.T.C. Training Camp. — G. Bettman is assistant to the Director, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C. — H. M. Boylston is furnishing testing apparatus and making professional investigations in metallurgy for the United States and Allied Governments. — W. A. Chadbourne is on a special mission to Spain. — R. W. Child is doing special work under the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Department of Labor. He is one of the Board of Governors of a Permanent Council of International Relations which was organized in June, 1918, in New York City. — J. G. Coleman is captain, American Red Cross, in France. — G. H. Conant is sub-inspector of ordnance in the office of the Naval Inspector of Ordnance of Mead Morrison Manufacturing Co., East Boston. — P. L. Coonley is assistant manager of U.S. Army's Gas Defense Plant, Long Island City. — L. M. Corey is now serving as secretary in charge of accounts for the Army Y.M.C.A. at Camp Devens. — E. J. D. Coxe is working with the U.S. Emergency Fleet Corporation, at Hog Island, Pa. — E. I. Cudahy is working with the Illinois Division of the U.S. Food Administration. — P. Davis was in the employ of the U.S. Emergency Fleet Corporation from September, 1917, to May, 1918, as superintendent of employment and welfare at the Hog Island Shipyard, Pa. — D. F. Downs is in the American Red Cross, Home Service Section, N.Y. Co. Chapter. — G. B. Fernald during the summer of 1917 was assistant in Atlantic Division Offices, American Red Cross, New York City, and expects to hold the same position during the summer of 1918. — J. A. Field is a member of the American Commission sent by the U.S. Shipping Board to the Allied Maritime Transport Council. — J. W. Foster is wool

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expert in the Purchasing Department, Q.M.C. — F. A. Golder is doing special war service in the Department of State. — A. Z. Gray is in the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., office of Naval Intelligence. — S. A. Greeley was consulting engineer of the design and installation of the water-supply and sewerage systems of the National Army Cantonment at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. He is also working for the U.S. Public Health Service in connection with the extra cantonment zone about Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville; also for the U.S. Shipping Board with reference to sanitation in and about the shipyards along the Pacific and the New England coasts. — Matthew Hale is vice-president and manager of the Liberty Shipbuilding Company for the construction of concrete ships. He is one of ten men nominated by President Wilson to act as umpires in controversies which cannot be settled by agreement of the membership of the War Labor Board. — J. H. Hall is making steel castings for Watertown Arsenal (gun carriages) and for Navy work (engine parts for destroyers), also for powder presses for U.S. Government plants, etc. — P. F. Hall is employed by the U.S. Emergency Fleet Corporation as inspector of hull construction, at Hog Island Shipyard, Pa. — H. W. Holmes is to be instructor in the Harvard R.O.T.C. next year; he is training in the corps this summer. — W. M. Houghton is head of the Bureau of Publication, National Service Section, U.S. Shipping Board. — D. W. Howes is working with the U.S. Emergency Fleet Corporation, at Hog Island, Pa. — G. Johnson and A. G. Monks, as members of the engineering firm of Monks & Johnson, are engaged as construction and supervising engineers on many important plants doing Government work, among them being the new plants of the Fore River and Bethlehem Shipbuilding Cos., that of the Liberty Shipbuilding Co. for construction of concrete ships, and two new plants being constructed directly for the U.S. Emergency Fleet Corporation. — G. M. Leonard from July, 1917, to March, 1918, was a member of Local Draft Board No. 3, Springfield. Since March 1, 1918, he has been with the Conservation Division, War Industries Board, Washington, D.C. — A. R. Little is in charge of the Boston office of the Industrial Service Department of the U.S. Emergency Fleet Corporation. He has been doing similar work in Washington for the past six months. — W. V. MacDonald is supervisor, Paris Headquarters, American Field Service. — D. D. L. McGrew was in the American Field Ambulance Service in France for several months in 1915. — J. B. Manning is captain, American Red Cross, and is in Paris, doing Child Welfare Work. — P. E. Marean is chief, Bureau of Branches and Customs, War Trade Board, Washington, D.C. — E. M. Parsons for the past five months has been director of the Bureau of Statistics in New England Division Headquarters of the Red Cross, 755 Boylston St., Boston. — J. G. Patterson is chairman of the War Service Committee for New England (except Connecticut), in charge of telephone service furnished the Government, including coast defenses, cantonments, shipyards, etc. — J. P. H. Perry, as contract manager of Turner Construction Co., New York City, is engaged in building storage bases for the Army and Navy. — L. V. Pulsifer is doing scientific research work for the U.S. Navy. — A. G. Rotch is assistant division manager, American Red Cross, New England Division. — Henry Schenck is assistant in Imports, Exports, and Embargoes Department of the U.S.

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Food Administration. — C. H. Scovell is in the Quartermaster General's office, Washington, D.C., as investigator and consultant on office, financial, and material control methods. — C. E. Stratton is assistant director, Massachusetts Division, U.S. Boys' Working Reserve. — H. N. Straus is controller, War Trade Board, Washington, D.C. — G. R. Taylor is special assistant to the American Ambassador in Russia, and is working with the Committee on Public Information in charge of Petrograd office. — W. S. Tower is chief, Commodity Section, Division of Planning and Statistics, U.S. Shipping Board, in charge of work on recommending restrictions of imports to the United States. — D. D. Walton is chairman, War Zone Pass Commission, Port of New York. — W. S. Warland is working with the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C. — Langdon Warner is U.S. Vice-consul at Harbin, Manchuria. — Spier Whitaker is a member, Bureau of Law, in the office of the Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D.C. — E. C. Whiting is planner with the Camp Planning Board of the Construction Division, War Department, Washington, D.C. — W. M. Whitehill is manager of Camp Devens Laundry, operated by the Laundry Owners' Bureau of Boston. — A. D. Wilt, Jr., is making airplane and motor-truck parts for the Government. — W. P. Wolcott is captain, American Red Cross representative at Base Hospital 18, France. — S. R. Miller has been appointed by Governor McCall as one of the five public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. — **John A. Roche** died in Chicago April 10, 1917. He was born in Chicago Aug. 23, 1880, the son of John A. and Emma (Howard) Roche. He attended the Harvard School at Chicago, and entered Harvard College in 1899, remaining for three years, but did not obtain any degree. On Oct. 17, 1905, he married Pauline Wiat, at New York City. After leaving College he was for some time secretary of the Elevator Supply & Repair Company in Chicago, and later was with the Harvey Steel & Iron Company, of Chicago. The Secretary has no information as to what his occupation was after 1907.

1904.

PAYSON DANA, *Sec.*,
515 Barristers Hall, Boston.

On June 29 the Secretary received the following cablegram: "Greetings from France to Nineteen Four; we are doing our best. Charles Stevens, Adjutant, Twenty-sixth Division."

1905.

LEWIS M. THORNTON, *Sec.*,
60 Worth St., New York City.

W. M. Elkins is a lieutenant, junior grade, U.S.N.R.F. — Bronson Crothers is a captain of the base hospital at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C. — J. W. Brock, Jr., is an ensign, U.S.N.R.F. — R. W. Bryant is a personnel officer, Aviation Section in England. — F. L. Candee is in the 316th Field Signal Bureau, Camp Lewis, Washington. — Marmaduke Tilden is a 1st lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps. — G. F. Tyler is a major assigned to duty in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War. — H. B. Webster is a major, M.R.C., Greenleaf, Ga. — W. M. Bunting is a battalion sergeant major of infantry at the headquarters of the Northeastern Department, detailed to the War Risk Insurance Bureau. — G. D. Gribble is with Base Hospital No. 5, in France. — W. J. Riley is with the Y.M.C.A. in France. — George Clymer is a captain, M.R.C., at Base Hospital No. 6 in France. — R. W. Hinds is a major, M.R.C. in Philadelphia. — E. C. Park-

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er, 2d lieutenant, Q.M.C., H.A., is a member of the Instruction Company, Camp Johnson, Fla. — F. C. Butterfield is with the Y.M.C.A. in France. — J. F. Kidder is a general secretary in the Y.M.C.A. in France. — S. B. Lathrop is an American Red Cross worker with the rank of Captain in Italy. — H. F. Mason is with the American Red Cross in France. — H. W. Parsons is with the American Red Cross in Rome with the rank of Captain. — A. P. Rice is a lieutenant and assistant to the chief of the Medical and Surgical Section, Military Affairs Department, American Red Cross, in France. — Trowbridge Callaway is in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps. — Swinburne Hale is a captain, stationed at the Military Intelligence Bureau, Washington, D.C. — Dudley Davis is a captain, Inf., R.C. in France. — J. R. Stewart is a captain, 113th Engineers, Camp Shelby, Miss. — Bruno Newman is a member of the general executive committee of the Mexican Food Commission. — Palfrey Perkins is now minister of the Unitarian Church, Weston. — B. S. Prentice of the American Red Cross in Italy was cited in part as follows: "His intelligent activity in organizing and directing the ambulance service of the American Red Cross at our front and the constant and generous sympathy shown our soldiers in repeated visits to the front line trenches most exposed to the enemy's fire, and regardless of personal danger, have won for him the gratitude and affection of the officers and soldiers of our army."

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, *Sec.*,
111 Broadway, New York City.

From a member of the family of Robert Horner Hogg, whose death in action in France was reported in the last issue the following further account has been received: "We have learned from a member of his company on furlough in the United States the circumstances as to his death in France. It appears that he was one of eleven volunteers under Lieutenant Cornelius Beard (Harvard, '09) of Co. A 101st U.S. Engineers (First Corps Cadets), who were engaged in constructing and throwing a pontoon bridge over a canal in connection with a raid in the early dawn of March 18, 1918. They advanced under very heavy shell fire from the enemy, and succeeded in putting together the bridge and were in the act of throwing it across the canal when a shell landed in their midst, one other man beside my brother was killed and all the others were wounded, with the exception of Lieutenant Beard, who escaped almost miraculously, and succeeded with great bravery in rescuing the wounded and bringing my brother's body back to the lines. In this action Lieutenant Beard was awarded the first Congressional Medal of Honor and all of the party were cited by the French command with the Croix de Guerre. My father has recently received the Cross awarded posthumously to my brother." — After the dinner of the New York members of the Class in March cablegrams of greeting were sent to as many classmates as could be reached who had usually attended similar dinners in former years and were abroad in the military service. The following reply dated April 24, 1918, on stationery of the Y.M.C.A., was received from L. I. Neale, 1st lieutenant 168th Inf., U.S.R. "Your cablegram of greetings from the 1906 Class Dinner has just been handed to me — brought out here to my dugout in the trenches — and although it was dispatched from New York more than a month ago, was especially welcome, because I had been thinking of the 1906 men and wonder-

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ing when I should see one again. I certainly do appreciate the thought of the boys at the dinner. They must have had an inkling of how happy it makes me to know that they thought of me. Since leaving America Francis Rogers and Knox Hardon are the only people known to me at home that I have seen — and oh, yes, a Harvard man named Hatch doing Y.M.C.A. work, particularly welcome because of the supper he secured for two privates and myself who were more than starved. Rique Zanetti, Bill Chadbourne and I have exchanged letters, but up to date I have not located Roger Emmons or George Gordon. They all seem to be in the vicinity of Paris, a place that does not appear to be on my beat. My most delightful experience since coming to France was a tour of duty of three weeks at the French Front. Since then — 31st March — it has been mostly hard work in excessively muddy trenches. Even so I have enjoyed it — but just now am abominably short on sleep. Please thank 1906 for the telegram and tell them I often think of them." — In the March issue the Secretary reported that H. H. Harbour was commissioned in the U.S.R. This was an error. His brother F. F. Harbour, who also graduated with our Class, holds the commission. H. H. Harbour has now gone to France as an officer of the Red Cross. — H. A. Nye is principal of the Colorado Springs High School. — F. C. Taylor has moved his office in New York to 30 Broad St. — The following members of the Class are in Washington: M. W. Jopling, T. B. Dorman, V. H. McCutcheon, and W. Sabine, all with the War Trade Board, Captain P. H. Keeney in the Intelligence Service, C. Kempner in the Bureau of Enemy Trade, J. L. White in the Railroad Administration, A. N. Holcomb in the Efficiency Bureau, A. R. Magruder in the State Department, M. Wertheim and N. Kelly, in the Treasury Department, R. Wheelwright in the Construction Division, War Department, J. D. C. Bradley on the Committee on Chemicals, Council of National Defense, R. L. Hale with the Tariff Commission, Lieutenant J. T. Boyd, Jr., in the Sanitary Corps, Captain L. J. de Milhan in the Signal Corps, Captain O. Seiffert in the Ordnance Department, and Captain H. Griffen in the Quartermaster's Corps.

1907.

SETH T. GANO, *Acting Sec.*,
50 State St., Boston.

C. M. Dane is a 1st lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A. and is stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. — Lieutenant R. S. Richmond, of the U.S.A., Ambulance Corps, has received the Croix de Guerre for bravery in carrying wounded men out of danger under fire. — F. W. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, was a member of the faculty of the summer session of Dartmouth College — Walter Lovell, who was formerly an aviator in the Lafayette Escadrille, is now a member of the French Aviation Mission with the American Forces. — McIver Woody is 1st lieutenant M.R.C. — P. R. Carpenter is a Y.M.C.A. worker with the French Army, and is director of athletics, Region of the East. — A. L. Benshimol is supervisor of instruction at Fort McArthur, Cal. — F. R. Dick is a captain in the 306th Field Artillery and is now on overseas duty with his regiment. — H. T. Chickering is 1st lieutenant, M.R.C., and is at Camp Jackson, S.C., as an instructor of M.R.C. officers. — Lieutenant C. J. Mundo is in the Engineers' R.C. at the Engineers' camp, Belvoir, Va. — B. E. Hamilton is a 1st lieutenant, M.R.C., and is abroad

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with the Expeditionary Force. — F. A. Bonner, formerly associate director of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, Chicago, is now in charge of Statistics and Publicity in the Chicago office of Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers. — G. L. Yocum is assistant paymaster of the Naval Reserve Force, with the rank of ensign, at the U.S. Naval Training Camp, Pelham Bay Park, N.Y. — Major Gill McCook has been transferred from Camp Sherman to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., where he is attached to Headquarters 2d Squadron, 312th Cavalry. — Captain J. H. Means is on inspection work as assistant to the chief surgeon, Base Section No. 3, A.E.F., London, Eng. — F. H. Sibley is in Red Cross work with the rank of captain and is engaged in superintending the erection of a large military hospital at Southampton, Eng. — J. J. Higginson is in France engaged in executive work in connection with the handling of supplies for the Red Cross. — Corporal A. B. Church is in France with Co. A, 107th Infantry. — Lieutenant George Blaney, Battery F, 55th Artillery, C.A.C., is now with the American Expeditionary Force in France. — S. P. Henshaw has received his commission as 1st lieutenant and is with the 48th Co., Depot Brigade, at Camp Upton. — John Richards, who has been attending our officers training school in France, has received his commission as 2d lieutenant A.I.S.S. — N. C. Nash, Jr. has received his commission as 1st lieutenant, Ordnance R.C., and will teach the use of the infantry rifle in one of the cantonments. — W. L. Weston is a 1st lieutenant of Infantry with the American Expeditionary Force in France. — Captain F. R. Appleton, Jr., of the 307th Infantry, went to France with his regiment in April. His address is now care of Morgan, Harjes et C^{ie}, 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France. — M. A. Norton is a student in the U.S. Military School of Aeronautics at Princeton, N.J. — A. R. McIntyre has been made residential sergeant-major, 301st Infantry, at Camp Devens. — A. G. Grant enlisted in May as a private in the 303d Infantry at Camp Devens, and later was assigned to the Officers' Training School. — Louis Starr, Jr., is a lieutenant in the American Flying Corps and is in charge of one of the transport divisions in France. — J. M. R. Lyeth has enlisted in the Navy and is now at Pelham Bay Naval Training Camp. — H. L. Sigourney is a captain in the Quartermaster's Corps and is stationed in Washington.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, *Sec.*,
120 Broadway, New York City.

The Decennial celebration of the Class has been definitely postponed until the Commencement following the end of the war. An informal celebration was held in Cambridge the night before Commencement in the form of a dinner at the Engineers' Club. Fifty men were present and the programme was largely one of getting together and reading letters from members of the Class who are engaged in war work. The percentage of 1908 men who are directly or indirectly in war service is very large. For example, at the New York Harvard Club 1908 ranks second among all the classes in the number of members who are in the service. An address list is nearing completion covering as far as possible the present location of 1908 men. It is obviously difficult to give accurate addresses in the numerous cases of men who are in active service and constantly changing from place to place. Members of the Class are urged to send to the Secretary the latest information with regard to

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present locations of 1908 men. — The attention of the Class is invited to the fact that we have been out of College ten years, and in fifteen years more we shall be expected to contribute $100,000 to the College. At the time of our twenty-fifth reunion a campaign to raise this money will have to be made. Considerable thought is being given, therefore, to the possibility of getting a large number of the members of the Class to set aside small sums now in the form of Liberty bonds, which will accumulate to the benefit of the Class and the College during the next fifteen years. The Class of 1893, which had its twenty-fifth reunion in June, reported subscriptions of approximately $124,000 from 227 men. This is an average of $546 each. It is certainly a splendid showing in war-time. It is believed that the Class of 1908 could exceed this record and it is suggested that as many men as possible have this in mind so that we can achieve, if possible, an even wider distribution of the gifts throughout the membership of the Class. It may be pointed out that $62,500 in Liberty bonds at 4¼ per cent, placed at interest for the next fourteen years, would amount to approximately $100,000. — In view of the fact that the Class address list will be sent around in the near future no changes of addresses are appended to these notes.

1909.

F. A. HARDING, *Sec.*,
52 Fulton St., Boston.

M. T. Ackerland is assistant paymaster, with the rank of ensign, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. — Cornelius Beard, lieutenant, Co. A, 101st Engineers, A.E.F., has been recommended by Major-General Edwards for the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished personal bravery on March 18, when at the head of a small contingent of men he drove a body of German soldiers from advanced listening posts in No Man's Land. — **Braxton Bigelow**, who was reported missing in action July 23, 1917, was killed in action on that date. At the time of his death he was a captain in the 170th Field Co., Royal Engineers, B.E.F., and was at the front near Lens. When the war began Bigelow was a mining engineer working in Peru, but returning to New York he joined the American Ambulance Field Service early in 1915, later serving in Serbia with a hospital unit and receiving a medal for bravery. In August, 1916, he was wounded, but returned to the front after recovery. — J. B. Brandreth is in command of the 3d Battalion, 152d Depot Brigade, with the rank of major. — K. S. Cate is in active service with the A.E.F., connected with the Y.M.C.A. He was recently mentioned for bravery in carrying French children and wounded American soldiers outside of the danger zone. — H. L. Chalifoux is 1st lieutenant in the Air Service Production, National Army, Washington, D.C. — H. P. Chandler is a 1st lieutenant, Ordnance Reserve Corps. — F. Clare is a member of the Draft Board for Division 5, Boston. — N. B. Cole is a captain, M.R.C., stationed at Fort McHenry, Md. — J. Curtis is an ensign, U.S.N.R.F. — J. Cutter is with the War Industries Board, Washington. — F. Cutting is a 2d lieutenant in the Military Intelligence Section, U.S.A., at General Headquarters, France. — L. F. Delafield, Jr., is a member of the Legal Advisory Board of the Bar Association, New York City. — W. H. Dial is 1st lieutenant, Co. D, 308th Engineers, 83d Division, in France. — R. B. Dow is in the Q.M.C., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla. — J. C. Fisher is a captain in the Intelligence Department,

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N.A. — F. Forchheimer, Jr., is a sergeant in the 16th Co., 4th Training Battalion, Replacement Regiment. — H. Goepper is with the Industrial Finance Corporation, 52 Williams St., New York City. — H. Gray is 1st lieutenant, M.R.C., stationed at the Base Hospital, Camp Devens. — H. F. Hadden is battalion sergeant major at Camp Mills, N.J. — A. L. Hoffman is 1st lieutenant, Signal Corps, U.S.R. — R. Kelly, lieutenant, U.S N.R.F., is in the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. — G. Lewis, Jr., is a 2d lieutenant of Infantry overseas. — C. C. Lilly is in the 151st Depot Brigade at Camp Devens. — S. B. Luce is a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Office of Naval Intelligence at Washington. — S. Morse is a 1st lieutenant, M.R.C., at the base hospital, Camp Lee, Va. — J. A. McKenna, Jr., is a captain in the Rainbow Division, A.E.F. — H. P. McLaughlin, 2d liustenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, is a student officer at the Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. — A. E. Newbold, Jr., is a captain, F.A.U.S.R. — D. M. Osborne is a 1st lieutenant, Signal Corps. — J. A. Paine is office assistant to the chairman of the Aircraft Board in Washington. — J. E. Rogers is a corporal in the U.S. Infantry in France. — W. M. Rand is a lieutenant, junior grade, U.S.N., in the office of Naval Operations, Washington, D.C. — T. Roosevelt, Jr., major, A.E.F., has been cited for conspicuous gallantry in action during the operations around Cantigny. He has been reported slightly wounded. — N. S. Simpkins, Jr., is an aide on the staff of Major-General Clarence R. Edwards with the rank of captain of Field Artillery. — J. W. Simons is 1st lieutenant, Ordnance, Reserve Corps in the office of the Chief Purchasing Officer in Paris. — R. W. Smythe is an inspector of ordnance in the Naval Reserve. — H. P. Spencer is physical director of public schools at N. Tonawanda, N.Y. — D. S. Starring is a 2nd lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps. — Allen Swift is a private in the 301st Supply Train, Co. C., Camp Devens. — F. Taylor, who has been serving in the trenches on the line of first aid, commanding surgeon of a regiment with the rank of captain, was wounded on March 22. — H. G. Tomlin is a captain, M.R.C., overseas. — P. D. Turner, 2d lieutenant, N.A., is a military instructor in the Training Detachment, N.A., at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. — **Goodwin Warner**, 2d lieutenant in the Motor Transport Service, A.E.F., died on June 29 in France. His illness was the result of an attack of the Spanish Grippe contracted just before starting on a 36-hour tour of convoy duty. Although somewhat incapacitated he determined to carry on his work on account of the shortage of men in his command and he performed his duties with excellent results. His illness soon developed into a serious case of pneumonia from which he died within a few days. During his illness he was promoted to group commander in charge of 250 men and about 100 *camions*, but did not learn of it, as he did not regain consciousness thereafter. — S. C. Whipple is a 1st lieutenant, Q.M.C., N.A., stationed at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, Cambridge. — A. Whitman, captain, M.R.C., is at Base Hospital, No. 15, A.E.F. — P. D. Wilson is a captain, A.E.F.

1911.

Rev. William Appleton Lawrence,
Acting Sec.,
80 So. Common St., Lynn.

Commencement for the Class of 1911 was an unimportant affair. The members of the Class were doing bigger

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things. Only three fellows were present, which shows splendidly how earnestly the Class is entering into this war and how generously the members are giving of their time and service. — Frederick Ayer has been commissioned as ensign in the Navy. — Morgan Butler is a 1st lieutenant, U.S.R. Signal Corps, Textile Division of Aircraft Production Board, with an address at Washington, D.C. — C. K. Cobb is in command of the submarine chaser S.C.35, and is in foreign waters. — W. W. Cook was in the 4th O.T.C. at Camp Devens. — Robert Crosbie is a lieutenant in the Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, and is now in France. — Morris Crosby is in Washington at the Department of Justice in the Division of Alien Enemies. — Roger Cutler is in the U.S.N.R. Flying Corps at Norfolk, Va. — F. P. Donovan is an ensign and is stationed at the U.S. Naval Base, Cherbourg. — Graham Glass, 1st lieutenant, F.A., N.A., has graduated from the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla., and has been assigned as instructor to the 4th O.T.C., Camp Lewis, Wash. — Harold Hayes is in the Red Cross Transport Service in France. His address is care of the American Red Cross, Paris, France. — Robert Hasbrouck is a captain in the Engineer Corps, attached to the Tank Service. He has just returned from France for purposes of instruction, and at last accounts was stationed at Gettysburg. — L. S. Higgins, formerly a lieutenant in the Infantry, has been transferred to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and is stationed at Kelly Field, Texas. — J. C. Howard has been promoted from a lieutenant to a captain, M.R.C., and is now at Camp Wheeler, Ga. — S. A. Levine was registered at the Harvard Bureau of the American University Union in Europe as a 1st lieutenant, M.O.R.C., Base Hospital, No. 23, A.E.F. — L. McK. Miller is a private in the 305th F.A., N.A., now in France, and his address is care of Morgan-Harjes. — Howard Osgood is a lieutenant, M.C., and is now in France with Base Hospital No. 116. — J. H. Sasserno, formerly an instructor in modern languages at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., has accepted a position at the Roxbury Latin School. — H. H. R. Spofford has been assigned to the Office of Construction, Navy Yard, Boston. — F. R. Titcomb has received the commission of 2d lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, and is now stationed in Texas. — D. H. Walsh has been promoted from 1st lieutenant to captain and is now in the Supply Division Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D.C. — H. O. Warner registered at the Harvard Bureau of the American University Union as working for the American Red Cross. — F. C. Whitmore is a chemist at the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. — Alexander Williams, who is farming at Harvard, helps to supply Camp Devens with milk. — Lothrop Withington, who was at the Harvard R.O.T.C., Lancaster, has been made a 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Chemical Reserve, and is to be sent overseas immediately. — J. F. Wolfe has been appointed acting sergeant, Troop F., 301st Cavalry, U.S.A., and is stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. — W. L. MacGowan is a private at Camp Lee, Va. — W. E. Remington is a 1st lieutenant at Camp Traves. — Captain J. C. Shaw was instructing at the 3d O.T.C., Camp Devens. — W. R. Stewart is a lieutenant, junior grade, U.S.N.R.F. — E. N. Wright is a 1st lieutenant of Ordnance, in France. — G. H. Brooks, 2d lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Gerstner Field, La. — J. T. Coolidge is in the photographic divi-

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sion of Aviation Section, Signal Corps. — J. H. Elliott is a 2d lieutenant in Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Love Field, Dallas, Texas. — Herbert Jaques resigned his commission as 2d lieutenant, Ordnance R.C., in order to enlist in the Naval Aviation Service and is now an instructor at the School at M.I.T. — C. B. MacLaughlin is in the Naval Aviation Corps. — W. D. Owen is 1st class sergeant, Corps of Intelligence Police, attached to the 40th Infantry, U.S.A., Fort Sheridan, Ill. — O. T. Russell is an ensign, U.S. N.R.F. — Howard Sachs is a 2d lieutenant, F.A.R.C., with the A.E.F. —F. W. Young is in France with the Aviation Section, Signal Corps. — Abram Silverman is a private in Co. D., 308th Infantry, N.A. — Piermont Blair is a yeoman, 3d class, Charlestown Navy Yard. — Lieutenant P. H. Smith registered at the University Union, April 7. — J. P. Carr has been commissioned 2d lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, and assigned to duty at the School of Aerial Observer, Langley Field, Va. — Manson Glover is a 1st lieutenant, 302d F.A. — Lawrence Goodhue is an ensign, U.S.N.R.F., attached to the Office of the Director of Training, 1st Naval District. — M. K. Lewis has been commissioned 2d lieutenant, Signal Reserve Corps, and assigned for duty with 7th Service Company, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. — R. F. Hooper is in foreign waters as an ensign, U.S.N.R. — H. M. Joy has been commissioned 2d lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps and is stationed at Camp Dick, Texas. — H. G. Meserve is a corporal in 2d Engineers, Tr. Rgt., Camp Humphrey, Va. — R. H. Pearce is a 2d lieutenant in Signal Reserve Corps, N.A., in France. — A. P. Happel is at the Ordnance Training School, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. — H. S. Hoyt, having graduated from the French Artillery School, has since been occupied translating French works on artillery into English at General Staff Headquarters. — H. B. Johnson is a 1st lieutenant, M.R.C., with a hospital train overseas. — C. L. Milward is a machinist's mate, U.S.N.R.F. — Irving Poole is a corporal in 22d Company, 6th Battalion, 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens. — H. T. Pulsifer is master signal electrician with 4th Service Company, Signal Corps, New York. — Lieutenant R. H. Reece, of Royal Air Service, B.E.F., has been made intelligence officer of his squadron and was on the first bombing plane used in France. — C. R. Union is a lieutenant, junior grade, U.S.N.R.F., in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D.C. — Samuel Cline is assistant surgeon, lieutenant, junior grade, U.S.N.R.F., now stationed at U.S. Air Station, Chatham. — J. C. Johnson is an ensign and assistant paymaster at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. — Bradshaw Langmaid has been assigned to the Supply School, Ordnance Training Camp, Camp Hancock, Ga. — C. W. Putnam is a 2d lieutenant in 301st Field Artillery, A.E.F. — Bayard Tuckerman, who is a 2d lieutenant, has been sent overseas in the Quartermaster's Corps. — M. M. Ballou is an instructor in military aeronautics, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U.S.R. His address is Overland Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. — Sergeant A. D. Carlisle, formerly a member of the American Field Service, but since that service was taken over by the United States, attached to Section S.S.U. 629, has been awarded a Croix de Guerre by the French Government. It is not known what particular act won him this honor, but it must have been in the battles of Picardy. — N. I. Bond is 2d lieutenant, Signal

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Reserve Corps, A.S., A.E.F., France.— Campbell Bosson has moved to 19 Brewster St., Cambridge. — Michael Corcoran is now a member of the firm of A. C. Sullivan & Co., at 45 Milk St., Room 413, Boston. — F. D. Everett is living in Milton and teaching and doing research work at M.I.T. — L. J. Wyeth is a 1st lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps and is living at 1717 20th St., Washington, D.C. — Lieutenant Horton Edmands, of the 104th Infantry, A.E.F., has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre by the French Government. — DeCoursey Fales is a lieutenant, junior grade, N.N.V. — H. G. Doyle is assistant professor of Romance Languages in George Washington University, Washington, D.C.— **Richard Mortimer Jr.** '11, LL.B. '13, of Tuxedo Park, N.Y., and Boston, was killed in the aviation service at the front, May 22. Mortimer tried to enlist in the Aviation Service as soon as the United States entered the war, but he was rejected on account of defective vision. He persisted, however, went South and qualified as a pilot, and was subsequently accepted in the Aviation Corps. He took a course in the Ground School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, went to England late in the summer of 1917 and finally to France. Before entering the service he had practised law for about three years in the office of Warner, Stackpole & Bradlee, of Boston. — The Secretary again requests that the members of the Class notify him of any war work which they are doing and keep him posted as to their military standing and addresses. Only so can the records of the Class be kept correct, and only so can the record of the Class in this World War be preserved for future generations. Please send in not only the necessary information concerning yourself, but also all the information that you can gather about others.

1912.

THORVALD S. ROSS, *Acting Sec.*,
146 Forest Hills St., Jamaica Plain.

With the 76th Division, recently departed, a number of classmates have gone overseas. From time to time a change of address, or even a pledge payment, finds its way to headquarters, but news is intermittent and our records are far from complete. The Secretary is most anxious to receive advices concerning Twelve and asks that families and friends send him whenever possible clippings, copies of letters from the front or from camp, and items of interest however trivial with which he may eke out the direct reports, necessarily so irregular, which form the basis of our Class Chronicle in the War. Particularly to be desired are photographs of our men in uniform. Will not the gentle reader contribute such photographs as are available to the 1912 Gallery? — At Class Day one Twelve was seen. A representation of four graced Commencement. Our Sexennial was a success — in the Fight! — Captain I. C. Bolton is with Battery A, 155th Field Artillery in France. — Captain N. C. Bolton is aide to Major-General Biddle, American Army Headquarters, London, Eng. — S. H. Bowles is in Co. 72, U.S. Marines. — H. W. Cheney is with the Walworth Manufacturing Co., S. Boston. His home address is 23 Carver Road, Watertown. — I. R. Desha's address is care of Thompson, Wilder & Cathcart, Honolulu, Hawaii, P.I. — F. Gooding has resigned as Y.M.C.A. secretary, and has enlisted for foreign service, 301st Heavy Field Artillery, 76th Division. — P. K. Houston is in the 825th Aero Squad. — Major Ralph Lowell has been retained as an instructor and

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transferred to Fort Lee, Va. — Ensign J. R. Pratt is in the Communication Service, U.S. Navy Headquarters, Paris. — Captain R. B. Wigglesworth is with the 76th Division. — Captain R. B. Wolverton is in the Electrical Engineering Department, Signal Corps.

1913.

FLOYD G. BLAIR, *Acting Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

Lieutenant Walter Tufts, Jr., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, is "overseas." His address is care of Baring Bros., Bishopsgate, London, E.C., 2. — A. J. Lowrey is a lieutenant, junior grade, Naval Aviation. He is stationed at Washington, D.C. — Captain G. v. L. Meyer is aide to Major-General Leonard Wood. His present address is Headquarters, Camp Funston, Kan. — Lieutenant P. S. Wendell, 102d Field Artillery, has returned from France and is at Ft. Sill, Okla., acting as an instructor. — **Lieutenant William Vernon Booth, Jr.**, was killed in an airplane fight on the Western Front on June 25. He was flying over the German lines when attacked. A bullet shattered a leg and another set fire to his machine. He succeeded in partly righting the plane before it struck the ground. He set fire to the machine to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Hun. He was rescued and taken to the Scotch Women's Hospital where he later died. He had been decorated with the Croix de Guerre with palms and the Military Medal, the highest honor France bestows for bravery. On April 27, he was married, at Paris, to Miss Ethel Forgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Forgan, of Chicago. — W. G. Rueter is an ambulance driver in the Ambulance Company of the Commonwealth Military Emergency Hospital connected with the Massachusetts State Guard — **Lieutenant Livingston Low Baker,** Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, was killed at Foggia, Italy, in an airplane accident on June 1, 1918. He enlisted in California in the summer of 1917 and graduated from the School of Military Aeronautics at Berkeley, with honors, on Sept. 1. He was sent to Foggia to train and received his commission on March 1, 1918. After a short time spent at the Italian Front he was called back to Foggia as an instructor. The chief pilot of the Italian Aviation referred to Baker's loss as follows: "To-day America and Italy jointly lose one of their best officers, one of the best pilots of the Allied Aviation Services." — Sergeant-Major R. C. Evarts, Headquarters 3d Division, Regulars, in France, has returned to his old company in the line as a private.

1916.

WELLS BLANCHARD, *Sec.*,
1514 17th St., Washington, D.C.

The toll of war is beginning to take its course with the Class of 1916, as is inevitable in view of the tremendously large percentage of members who are in the service — just how large a percentage is not yet determined. — **William Key Bond Emerson, Jr.**, was killed in action in France on May 14. He was acting as observer in an airplane on the American front when the machine crashed. He left College in January, 1915, and was with the American Ambulance Field Service for six months in France. During that time the whole unit of which he was a member was cited for bravery. At the end of his term of enlistment he returned to College and graduated with the Class. In January, 1917, he went back to France, reënlisted in the American Ambulance and saw hard service with the British Army of the Orient. In January, 1918, he was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for bravery in

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removing wounded men from the battlefield near Monastir, while under heavy fire. Last September he left the Ambulance Service, enlisted in the U.S. Artillery and attended the officers' school at Fontainebleau. At the expiration of the course he was commissioned 2d lieutenant, F.A., and almost immediately began active service at the front as an observer directing artillery fire. By a recent order of the Division of Military Aeronautics the new aviation field at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., is named "'Emerson Field' in memory of Lt. William Emerson, F.A., who was the first Artillery Observer killed while serving in an American squadron on the Front." — **Edward Kemp, Jr.**, was killed March 7, 1917, while on duty as a private with the Armored Motor Battery of the State of New York. — **William Dennison Lyon** was accidentally killed by the discharge of a revolver which he was cleaning at New London, Conn., on May 22, 1918. He was an ensign in the U.S.N.R.F. — **Paul Borda Kurtz**, 1st lieutenant, A.S., Sig. R.C., was killed on May 23, 1918, when his plane, in which he was flying over the German lines, came down in flames. Like Emerson, Kurtz began his war work in 1915 when he entered the American Ambulance Field Service. After six months' service he returned to graduate with his Class, but almost immediately reënlisted in the American Ambulance and was at the Front continuously until last year. During this time he was once gassed. He enlisted in the Air Service last fall, trained in England and Scotland, went to the front in France about May 1, and had just completed his training when he was killed. — **Henry Ware Clarke**, 2d lieutenant in a machine-gun company of the 16th Infantry, was reported in the casualty list of June 7, 1918, as killed in action in France. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, I.R.C., at the close of the First Plattsburg Camp and was subsequently promoted to 1st lieutenant, Regular Army. He was among the first to leave for France. — **George Guest Haydock** was killed in action in France on May 28, 1918. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant, I.R.C., at the first Plattsburg Camp, sailed for England in September, was attached to the 28th Infantry and completed his training at a British camp in France. He was last seen by his friends leading his company over the top. — **Roland Jackson**, 2d lieutenant, I.R.C., was reported as killed in action on the casualty list of July 4, 1918. He attended the second Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Sheridan and immediately left for France, unassigned. No details of his subsequent training and service are available. — E. E. Hagler, 2d lieutenant, I.R.C., reported killed in action, has since been reported severely wounded. Hagler was with the 59th Infantry, 4th Division, at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., and only recently sailed. — **John Dwight Filley, Jr.**, lieutenant, reported seriously wounded on the casualty list of June 19, 1918, died of wounds before reaching the hospital. No further details are available. — **Frederick Percival Clement, Jr.**, was killed in an aeroplane accident at a flying field in Texas on July 4, 1918. He attended the first Plattsburg Camp, but before its completion transferred to the Air Service, trained at Mineola and was commissioned 1st lieutenant, A.S., Sig. R.C., in October, 1917. He was transferred to Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla., and later to Camp Dick, Dallas, Tex., and finally to another flying field in Texas. On July 4 he was picked as the best flyer at his field to represent a German plane

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in a mock combat with four picked flyers from other fields. During the exhibition a French flyer there remarked that he had never seen such a wonderful exhibition of flying anywhere as Clement's. Finally he went into a nose dive; the plane failed to straighten out and crashed to the ground. — The above list of casualties probably is not complete and the following news items are probably far out of date. It is earnestly requested that any who read these lines report to the Secretary any errors or omissions and if possible report further details of the service being rendered by so many of the Class. — Richmond Young is a 1st lieutenant, 304th I.R.C., Div. 76. — H. E. Young is a private, first class, S.C. — E. F. Woodruff is a sergeant, first class, at U.S. Base Hospital, No. 6, with the R.E.F. — John Wooldredge is in the U.S. Army Ambulance Corps with the R.E.F. — Russell Wood is at the Harvard Medical School and is a Volunteer Enlisted, M.R.C., with the rank of hospital apprentice, 1st Class. — R. W. Wood, Jr., applied for the Artillery School at Fontainebleau. — Second lieutenant L. C. Wing received his training at Ft. Oglethorpe and is now stationed with the 53d Infantry at Chickamauga Park, Ga. — S. W. Williamson was at Camp Upton. — J. D. Williams was a captain in the 1917 R.O.T.C. He enlisted as lance-corporal with the Canadian Expeditionary Force and was stationed at Glacis Barracks, Halifax, N.S. — G. L. Williams is a regimental supply sergeant, 101st Eng., R.E.F. — Lieutenant E. C. Wilkins, Infantry, received his commission at Fort Meyer, Va., and is now stationed at Newport News, Va., Camp Hill. — Ross Whittier received a commission as 2d lieutenant at the second Plattsburgh Camp and is now stationed in the Depot Brigade at Camp Devens. — Wilmot Whitney received a commission as captain, S.R.C., at the first Plattsburgh Camp and is now with the 304th Infantry. — Lieutenant R. T. Whistler is in the 302d M.G. Battalion. — P. D. Whipple is a private, S.C., R.S., Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex. — J. Whitehill received his commission as 2d lieutenant at Ft. Benjamin Harrison and is with the 323d F.A. at Camp Sherman, O. — H. F. Weston was in charge of the Y.M.C.A. hut at Bagdad from May, 1917, to February, 1918, and is now with the International Army Y.M.C.A., Fort Bombay, India. — W. W. Weld is an ensign, U.S.N. — M. I. Weisman is a chief yeoman, N.A., U.S.N.R.F., stationed at San Diego, Cal. — D. C. Watson is a 1st lieutenant F.A., at Camp Devens. — E. P. Warner is an assistant in aeronautical engineering at M.I.T. — E. M. Wanamaker is a captain with the 25th Engineers, R.E.F. — S. H. Wardwell is a 2d lieutenant, Q.M.C., at Washington, D.C. — J. L. Walsh is second-class seaman, U.S.N.R.F. — Lieutenant J. H. Volkmann received his training at Camp Dix and is with the 153d Depot Brigade, Infantry, at Camp Dix, N.J. — Lieutenant R. W. Vinal, U.S. Infantry, is now overseas. — Lieutenant E. M. Townsend, Jr., air service, is at Oyster Bay, L.I. — J. R. Torrey, 3d, is a pilot instructor at the Naval Aero School, Akron, O. — H. M. Thurston is in the Army Y.M.C.A. at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C. — E. B. Thomas is flying cadet, A.S., S.E.R.C., at Ellington Field, Houston, Tex. — Lieutenant W. W. Thayer is with the 301st Infantry. — G. A. Thayer, 3d, is a private, Q.M.C., A.E.F. — James Talcott, Jr., is a second-class seaman, N.R., stationed at New York City. — M. F. Talbot is assistant paymaster, lieutenant Junior Grade, New York City. —

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G. F. Talbot is an ensign, U.S.N. — Lieutenant J. A. Swinson is with the Adjutant General Int. Div. Hdq. Camp Grant. — H. J. Sullivan is a 2d lieutenant, Infantry, Depot Brigade, Camp Devens. — First Lieutenant R. S. Sturgis is in the Field Artillery, U.S.R., A.E.F. — D. H. Stuart is a private, A.S., S.C., at Kelley Field, Texas. — F. H. Straus is a private, M.R.C., Boston. — S. E. Stuart, Jr., is with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del. — E. M. Straehley is a private in the M.R.C. — L. A. P. Stone is 2d lieutenant with the 312th Supply Train, Camp Pike, Ark. — R. H. Stiles is a private, first class, Air Service, 10th Foreign Detachment, A.E.F. — Second Lieutenant H. D. Stevens is stationed with the 308th Infantry, Camp Upton. — D. M. Stewart is Quartermaster on the U.S.S. *Mohican*. — L. D. Steefel is assistant in Military Science at Harvard. — J. S. N. Sprague is a sergeant interpreter, Intermediate Ordnance Department, A.E.F. — S. B. Smith is a private, U.S.M.C., Co. 56, at Paris Island, S.C. — M. H. Smith is a private, U.S.A., Ordnance. — A. K. Small is a private, U.S.A.A. Section, A.E.F. — H. N. Slater is an ensign, Naval Aviation, N.R.F.C., stationed at Pensacola, Fla. — Theodore Sizer is a 1st lieutenant, Air Service. — Second Lieutenant P. W. Simons is in the Q.M.C., Warehouse Branch, New York Depot. — Brooks Shumaker is a 2d lieutenant, U.S.A., F.A., stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. — R. L. Shepard is a munitions chemist. — F. C. Seymour is a second-class seaman, U.S. Naval Training Station, Hingham. — Lieutenant Samuel Sewall is with the S.R.C., A.E.F. — C. D. Sevey is a 1st lieutenant, Dental Section, O.R.C., Boston. — J. K. Selden was a 2d lieutenant, Q.M.C., but resigned to join Aviation, U.S. School Military Aeronautics, Berkeley, Cal. — Daniel Sagor is in the Hospital Corps, B.E.F., France. — F. B. Sargent is a medical student and is in the M R C. — Corporal H. A. Scranton is in the U.S. C.A., 16th Co., at Fort Revere, Hull. — P. F. Schofield is a private, U.S.S.R.C., Balloon Section. — C. E. Schall is a Corporal, Military Police, Division 27, New York. — W. C. Sanger, Jr., 1st lieutenant, I.R.C., 165th Depot Brigade, Camp Travis, Tex., is now overseas.

1917.

EDWARD A. WHITNEY, *Sec.*,
Box D, Cambridge.

W. C. Appleton, Jr., is a 2d lieutenant, Air Service, A.E.F. — W. L. Avery is a 1st lieutenant, Air Service, in France. — M. P. Bail is lieutenant in the 30th U.S. Inf., now in France. — E. H. Bean has been in France since October, 1917, as lieutenant, Air Service. — H. M. Bliss is lieutenant in the 103d Inf., 26th Div., A.E.F. — H. S. Boyd is ass't paymaster, U.S.N.R.F., U.S.S. *Fairmont*. — L. A. Bruce, Jr., is a student flight officer at the Naval Aviation Balloon School, Akron, O. — H. B. Cabot, Jr., is 1st lieutenant, F.A., A.E.F. — H. R. Coley is an ensign, U.S.S.C. 24. — G. C. Caner is 2d lieutenant, Battery F., 146th Regiment, A.E.F. — P. L. Carret is 1st lieutenant, Air Service, A.E.F. —Noël Chadwick has been at the Naval Air Station, Montauk, L.I. — J. A. Clark is an ensign, U.S.N. — R. S. Cook is 2d lieutenant, F.A., A.E.F. — C. A. Coolidge is a captain, 303d Machine Gun Battalion. — John Coolidge is a wagoner, 101st Engineers, A.E.F. — R. Z. Crane is 1st lieutenant, 22d Inf. — Macklin Cunningham is a 2d lieutenant at Camp Lee, Va. — R. L. Dodge is commanding officer of the U.S.S.C. 17. — R. M. Driver is 1st lieutenant, 1st U.S.

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Army Headquarters Regiment, A.E.F. — C. H. Eglee, Jr., is an ensign, U.S.N. — E. H. Ellison, Jr., is an ensign, U.S.N. — L. L. Fitz is 2d lieutenant, Air Service, at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex. — Nelson Fell is 1st lieutenant, Air Service, A.E.F. — A.S. Foss is 2d lieutenant, Air Service, Mineola, N.Y. — B. J. Ginsburg is 2d lieutenant, C.A.R.C. — J. C. Harris is captain, 303d. Inf., A.E.F. — J. K. Hoyt, Jr., is 1st lieutenant, U.S. Inf., Headquarters 3d Div., A.E.F. — K. F. Jackson is lieutenant, 101st Engineers, A.E.F. — W. D. Kelley, 3d, is ensign, U.S.N. R.F.C. — Robert Kloeber is 2d lieutenant, Q.M.C., A.E.F. — D. G. Lovell is ensign, U.S.S. *Pueblo.* — W. R. McAllaster is 2d lieutenant, 148th F.A., A.E.F. — J. M. Mellen, 1st lieutenant, Air Service, is reported a prisoner in Germany. — J. E. P. Morgan is ensign, U.S.S. *Wainwright.* — L. W. Pierce is ensign, U.S.S. *Louisiana.* — Stearns Poor is ensign, U.S.N. — Allen Potter is 1st lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, A.E.F. — A. S. Potter is 1st lieutenant Inf., at Camp Gordon, Ga. — G. E. Putnam is lieutenant, A.E.F. — E. P. Ramsay is 2d lieutenant, Inf., R.C. — H. R. Randall is 2d lieutenant, 59th Inf., A.E.F. — H. G. Reynolds is lieutenant and aid to Gen. P. M. Lewis commanding 3d Brigade, 2d Division, A.E.F. — R. W. Sadler is 2d lieutenant, 304th Inf. — A. A. Sayre is ensign, U.S.S. *Wilhelmine.* — W. J. R. Taylor is 1st lieutenant, Balloon Section, Air Service, A.E.F. — C. L. Ward is 2d lieutenant, Inf., R.C. — S. C. Welch is 1st lieutenant, Air Service, A.E.F. — F. M. Weld is 1st lieutenant, U.S. Cav., A.E.F. — Hunt Wentworth is captain, 343d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill. — S. F. Williams is 2d lieutenant, 315th Inf. — C. P. Winsor is 1st lieutenant, 22d Inf. — R. T. Young is 2d lieutenant, 303d F.A., A.E.F.

1918.

FRANKLIN E. PARKER, JR., *Sec.*
Box D., Cambridge.

C. W. Adams, Jr., is 2d lieutenant, F.A., A.E.F. — Lincoln Alvord is a lieutenant, Air Service. — J. W. Ames is *élève aspirant* at the school of artillery, Fontainebleau, France. — D. B. Arnold is ensign, U.S.N., Aviation Section. — F. M. Atwood is 2d lieutenant, Supply Co., 58th Inf. — C. S. Babbitt is 2d lieutenant, C.A.C. — F. G. Balch, Jr., is 2d lieutenant, 301st F.A., A.E.F. — H. D. Bassett is 1st lieutenant, Ord. R.C. — E. A. Bigelow is radio operator, U.S.N.R.F. — J. T. Bishop is 2d lieutenant, F.A. — Norman Brazer enlisted in the Naval Reserve and has been on active duty in foreign waters since July, 1917. — W. H. Brehaut is 2d lieutenant F.A., A.E.F. — R. H. Brooks is 2d lieutenant, Inf. — R. C. Brown is a cadet, Naval Reserve Flying Corps. — William Burry, Jr., is a cadet, Naval Reserve Flying Corps. — P. M. Cabot is in the Field Artillery. — E. A. Chapin, R.F.C., is in France. — Louis Chauvenet is 1st lieutenant, 142d F.A. — G. H. Code is 2d lieutenant, 16th Inf., A.E.F. — James Coggeshall, Jr., is ensign in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps. — G. R. Cogswell is 1st lieutenant, A.E.F. — W. C. Collins is 2d lieutenant, A.E.F. — E. B Condon is ensign, U.S.N. — A. A. Cook is an aviation pilot in the Foreign Legion of France. — W. S. Crocker is ensign, U.S.N. — A. L. Cunningham is with the Lafayette Escadrille, in France. — L. H. Dean is 2d lieutenant, 17th F.A. — R. E. Dickerman is driving an ambulance in Italy. — S. W. Dickey is a 2d lieutenant, A.E.F. — M. S. Dickinson is 2d lieutenant, R.F.C. — J. S. Dole is 2d lieutenant, C.A.R.C. — F. W. Acker is 1st lieutenant, 310th Inf. — P. K. Ellis has been studying at the French Artillery School at Fontaine-

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bleau. — J. M. Franklin is 1st lieutenant, Regular Army, with 1st battalion of Heavy Artillery. — Homer Gage, Jr., is driving an ambulance in France. — David Gregg is 1st lieutenant, Air Service, A.E.F. — J. M. Gundy, Jr., is 2d lieutenant, Air Service, A.E.F. — J. P. Gundy is gunpointer on the U.S.S. *Harvard*. — H. B. Harris is 2d lieutenant, 303d Inf., A.E.F. — C. L. Harrison, Jr., is 2d lieutenant, Inf. — F. D. Harrower is ensign, U.S.N. — C. W. Henry is lieutenant, 46th Inf. — J. A. Herbert is lieutenant, Royal Horse Guards (Machine Guns), B.E.F. — O. N. Hollis is 1st lieutenant in the regular army. — G. M. Hollister is 2d lieutenant, 61st Inf. — F. R. D. Holman is lieutenant, 60th Inf. — Ralph Horween is ensign, U.S.N. — J. F. Howe is at the French Artillery School, Fontainebleau. — H. W. Huy is with Section 510, U.S. Ambulance Service in France. — Thacher Jenney is ensign, U.S.N.R.F. — G. L. Johnson is 2d lieutenant, F.A., A.E.F. — O. P. Johnson is 2d lieutenant, 103d Machine Gun Battalion, 26th Division, A.E.F. — H. P. Kidder is 1st lieutenant, 302d F.A., A.E.F. — W. F. King is 2d lieutenant, Air Service, A.E.F. — B. K. Kingsbury is 1st lieutenant, Inf. — H. M. Lange is 2d lieutenant, 340th F.A. — J. L. Lathrop is 2d lieutenant, 303d F.A. — D. M. Little, Jr., is ensign, U.S.N.R.F. — R. M. Loring is 1st lieutenant, Inf. — J. N. McClure is lieutenant, 60th Inf., A.E.F. — E. T. Marble is 2d lieutenant, C.A. R.C. — H. M. Merrill is 2d lieutenant, 311th Inf. —R. L. Moore is instructor in the American Aero-Gunnery School in France. — William Moore is 1st lieutenant, Inf., A.E.F. — L. K. Moorehead is 1st lieutenant, Inf. — W. S. Murphy is driving an ambulance in France. — F. A. Norton is lieutenant, 49th Inf. — E. H. Page is in the Ambulance Service in France. — S. E. Peabody is lieutenant, F.A. — G. A. Percy is 2d lieutenant, Marine Corps. — C. L. Poor, Jr., is ensign, U.S.N. — A. W. Pope, Jr., 2d lieutenant, 9th Inf., has been reported severely wounded in France. — A. J. Redway, Jr., is 1st lieutenant, Inf. — Casimir de Rham is 2d lieutenant, 303d Inf., A.E.F. — J. W. M. Richardson is 1st lieutenant, 310th Inf. — William Richmond, Jr., is 1st lieutenant, 303d F.A., A.E.F. — A. L. Richmond is captain and instructor in the Aviation Section, U.S.A. — Hampton Robb is lieutenant, Aviation Section. — Hoyt Sherman is lieutenant, Inf. — E. E. Silver, Jr., is lieutenant, 168th Inf., Rainbow Division, A.E.F. — H. G. Simonds is ensign, U.S.S. *Chicago*. — H. E. Skwer is ensign, U.S.N.R.F. — W. B. Snow, Jr., is ensign on U.S.S *Mississippi*. — M. S. Swanson is 2d lieutenant, 345th F.A. — H. H. Tewksbury is ensign, U.S.N.R.F. — T. C. Thacher, Jr., is 1st lieutenant, Inf. —R. D. Thiery is ensign, U.S.N.R.F. — C. W. Timpson is 2d lieutenant, U.S.N.A. — F. B. Todd is 1st lieutenant, 351st F.A. — L. G. Warren is 2d lieutenant, 43d Engineers, A.E.F. — R. U. Whitney is lieutenant, Inf., A.E.F. — P. A. Wilks is 1st lieutenant, Inf. — H. C. Wiswall is a lieutenant, Inf.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

A.M. '06. Stanley King is now private secretary to the Secretary of War. He has been special assistant to the Secretary since October, 1917.

A.M. '06. Max Thelen, who has been president of the State Railroad Commission of California, has been appointed assistant to Assistant Secretary of War Stettinius.

A.M. '07. F. V. Thompson has been elected superintendent of the public schools of Boston.

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Ph.D., '10. Rev. T. H. Marshall, who is a British subject, has tried in vain to enter the Canadian army, first as an officer, then as a private; his applications were denied on the ground of his age and weight. He has now been accepted for Y.M.C.A. work in France.

Law School.

LL.B. 1871. Waldemer Otis died July 30, at Brooklyn, N.Y., in his seventy-third year. He was a lineal descendant of John Otis, who settled in Massachusetts in 1630. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1866. After taking his law degree at Harvard he made his residence in Cleveland, and became a member of the firm of Otis & Son, dealers in grain; he never engaged in active practice. Twice, in 1877 and again in 1885, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for mayor. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Tilden for President in 1876. In 1884 he married Lillie Livingston Wiley, and in 1886 he moved from Ohio to Brooklyn.

LL.B. 1892. E. C. Niles, head of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission and president of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, has been appointed manager of the short-line section of the Railroad administration.

LITERARY NOTES.

*** To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the MAGAZINE if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Professor Emeritus Charles H. Moore has published, through Elliot Stock, London, a pamphlet entitled "Swedenborg, Servant of God," and summarizing the principal features of Swedenborg's teaching.

"The Disloyalty of Socialism," an address delivered by Rome G. Brown, '84, before the Iowa State Bar Association, is published in pamphlet form. As the title clearly indicates, it is a vigorous attack upon socialism; it gives special attention to certain tendencies that have lately manifested themselves in the Northwest.

Henry A. Bellows, '06, major in the Minnesota Home Guards, is the author of a *Manual for Local Defense* (Macmillan). It is an excellent practical handbook for members of local defense units; it discusses in clear and interesting fashion such matters as organization, equipment, tactics, and drill, and it is provided with a number of useful illustrations.

The Soul of America in Time of War (The Beacon Press) is a collection of sermons by fifteen Unitarian ministers. According to the preface, "the value of this book lies largely in the fact that these sermons are in no sense exceptional." Fortunately this recommendation is as unwarranted as it is curious. Most of the sermons are exceptional, in thought, feeling, and expression, and therefore are quite deserving of book publication. The Harvard contributors to the volume are Professor F. G. Peabody, '69, Samuel A. Eliot, '84, Samuel M. Crothers, *h* '99, Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, Robert P. Doremus, *dv* '08, John Haynes Holmes, '02, George R. Dodson, *g* '02, Augustus M. Lord, '83, Augustus P. Reccord, *dv* '95, and John C. Perkins, *dv* '91.

SHORT REVIEWS.

Reminiscences, by Raphael Pumpelly. Two vols. New York: Henry Holt & Company, 1918.

In 1911, at the age of 74, Mr. Pumpelly began to write his autobiography. Two large volumes, of more than 400 pages each, filled with the most varied and extensive information and experience, have now come forth as the fruit of his leisurely

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labor. The narrative never grows dull or stale. It is as animated in its last pages as in its earliest; the enthusiasm of the narrator is unflagging.

It is indeed a delightfully youthful work. Mr. Pumpelly describes with equal zest an escape from Apaches, the successful — or the unsuccessful — progress of a scientific expedition, the bacchanalian revels of German professors; he writes with picturesqueness of beautiful sunsets and beautiful women; he is geologist, explorer, adventurous traveler, literary artist, man of the world, and yet he retains always the joyousness and spontaneity of the boy. The reader of his pages is charmed and amused, as well as instructed. One needs no special interest in geology in order to enjoy the book, although to the student of geology it must be of special interest. Its chief interest for every reader must lie in the personality of the writer and in the extraordinarily active, vigorous, and comprehensive life that he has led.

There are few corners of the world in which he is not at home. He got a free and easy education rambling over Europe; at the age of 19 he lost himself for months in the wilds of Corsica and emerged to find that his mother, whom he had casually abandoned in Italy, had given him up for dead; as a young mining engineer in Arizona he passed through a series of adventures with Indians and bad men as thrilling as any that ever befell Kit Carson or Buffalo Bill; in his early life he explored Japan and China, as an old man he explored Turkestan; he staked out the Gogebic Iron Range and conducted the Transcontinental Survey of the Northwest; he was state geologist of Michigan and Director of the State Geological Survey of Missouri; he carried on large farming enterprises in New York State and in Georgia; he taught at Harvard; he built himself a house of his own devising at Newport; he found himself heavily in debt in 1893, the panic year, and dealt with the situation in a characteristically spirited manner. "When I found that, even at a great sacrifice, I could not raise money to pay debts, we sailed for Italy. . . . It worked all right, for when we came home, after two years' absence, I found myself better off than before."

It is a life like that of some virile and versatile hero of the Renaissance, but the story of it differs in one important respect from the autobiographies of such heroes, for it is written without egotism. There is no false humility, no pretence that the author's career has not been extraordinary, and on the other hand there is no self-glorification. Mr. Pumpelly takes pleasure in contemplating his successful achievements and is frank in recording his mistakes. He is generous in his judgments and in his award of praise to others, modest in telling of his own conduct in crises that demanded courage, quick decision, and steady nerves. A geniality of disposition that must have made him the most companionable of travelers pervades his pages; he loves a joke and a romance; he will digress from scientific lore to tell a funny story or to recount a lurid tale of love and murder. His pictures are full of vivid detail; the book is an impressive testimony to his powers both of observation and of memory.

His career at Harvard as a teacher came to an untimely end. "During the winter of 1870–71 we boarded in Cambridge. Toward the end of the college year something happened that changed the course of our life. Some students who had a grudge against the two very estimable ladies who kept the house exploded a keg of powder on the veranda. It blew in the window of the room where these ladies were sitting. My wife was in the room above, and the shock was so severe that it affected her health, and proved fatal to the child we were expecting. This. and the fact that the Boston climate disagreed

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with me, made me decide to discontinue lecturing." The practical joke that had such serious consequences belongs to a bygone era; undergraduates do not now amuse or avenge themselves in such barbaric ways.

The reader closes the book hoping that Mr. Pumpelly will continue his fascinating reminiscences ten years hence.

Norman Institutions, by Charles Homer Haskins, Gurney Professor of History and Political Science in Harvard University. Harvard Historical Studies. Published under the direction of the Department of History. Volume XXIV. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1918.

This is a scholar's book, written by a scholar for scholars. In substance it is as close an approach to a constitutional or legal history of the duchy of Normandy during the reigns of Duke William, our William the Conqueror, and his successors up to and including Henry II, as the scanty remains of documents will permit. The author states in his preface that "the institutions of the duchy of Normandy occupy a unique place in the history of Europe. They have their local interest, giving character and distinctness to an important region of France; they furnished models of orderly and centralized administration to the French kings after the conquest of the duchy by Philip Augustus; and they exerted an influence of the first importance upon the constitutional and legal development of England and the countries of English law." Animated by this belief Professor Haskins has been prosecuting his researches for near or quite fifteen years. Beginning with Duke William, he examines Norman feudalism, the military obligations resting upon knights, bishops and monasteries, discusses the legal jurisdiction of barons and of prelates, the fiscal system, and so on. Then he takes up, one by one, the reigns of Duke Robert, William's eldest son, of William Rufus, of Henry I, Stephen, Geoffrey Plantagenet, and Henry II, drawing what inferences he can from their charters and such documents as he could lay hands on.

It is a book of special learning, and cannot be expected to have much to say to readers who are not specialists. It is a contribution of bricks and mortar to some future edifice of history, to be built when the materials are all got together, and another Henry Adams comes to make a human habitation of them. Nevertheless the general reader may pick up something here and there. For instance the Council of Rouen (1037–1046) "prohibits bishops from granting the lands and revenues of the clergy as benefices to laymen" (p. 6), and so brings one into contact with the great world figure, Hildebrand, and his ecclesiastical crusade against simony.

So, too, the little summaries, such as that of the constitution of Normandy on the eve of the invasion of England (p. 60), are very illuminating to the general reader; and it is very satisfactory to have a definite statement that the trial by jury originated on the Continent and not in England. "Whatever one may think of the Scandinavian analogies, there is now no question that the modern jury is an outgrowth of the sworn inquests of neighbors held by command of the Norman and Angevin Kings, and that the procedure in these inquests is in all essential respects the same as that employed by the Frankish rulers three centuries before" (p. 196). Indeed to the general reader this chapter, "The Early Norman Jury," is the most interesting.

The whole book is carefully, scrupulously written; ancient charters and the imperfect labors of earlier scholars are subjected to the most conscientious microscope. When the builder comes to build, these bricks may be laid one upon another without further examination. The appen-

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dices concern early documentary sources, and bear the same ear-marks of painstaking accuracy.

The general reader always has a certain skepticism born of ignorance. What knowledge of our life to-day will the painful historian a thousand years hence grub out of our registries of deeds? So when we read, "Our main reliance must be upon the charters," we feel a little blank; but it is the best we can do, and perhaps the future Henry Adams, or Professor Haskins himself, will describe Angevins and Plantagenets in all their fiery reality, merely by aid of scraps digged out of cartularies. The only regret in reading the book is that the limits which the author has prescribed to himself prevent him from touching more upon the institutions of the Normans in Southern Italy and Sicily, and so bringing the general reader to the story of the Normans in their relations to Southern Europe, and also to another central figure in European history, Frederick II. But the general reader has no standing here; what has he to do with the "Normannorum antiquæ consuetudines"? This is scholars' ground, and one cannot read the book without greater respect for the scholar's conscience, for his perseverance and high enthusiasm. It will undoubtedly receive the approval of all who are qualified to judge of the subject.

Henry Dwight Sedgwick.

Nietzsche the Thinker, by William Mackintire Salter, *t* '76. New York: Henry Holt Company, 1917.

Dr. Salter believes that Nietzsche's philosophy, if it were better understood, would receive less censure than that which has been bestowed upon it. He has undertaken to present as fairly and clearly as possible the fundamental ideas of Nietzsche's teaching and to show that they are not inconsistent with a sympathetic heart and a love for humanity. Even in the light of his friendly interpretation, however, Nietzsche's mysticism appears sterile, his metaphysical dogmas futile, his conception of mankind as destined primarily for the rearing and maintenance of a few supermen, repugnant. Dr. Salter desires to absolve Nietzsche of all responsibility for the war; it is no doubt rather absurd to attribute to him any decisive influence. It is Nietzsche's misfortune that another egotist found a sanction in his work for his own grandiose conception of himself as a superman and for the exploiting of his own will to power. Nietzsche would probably have been horrified by the deeds of his disciple. Yet he wrote in 1888: "Our new Kaiser pleases me more and more. . . . He would surely understand will to power as a principle." Dr. Salter's exposition of the fluctuating phases of Nietzsche's thought is careful and thorough.

Credit of the Nations, by J. Lawrence Laughlin, '73. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918.

Professor Laughlin analyzes the credit operations of England, France, Germany, and the United States from the beginning of the war to the spring of 1917. England, although thrown at the outset into financial confusion, has nevertheless contrived to meet the necessary war expenditures with comparatively little expansion of credit, thanks to an excellent banking system and a wise policy of providing for the outlay by increasingly heavy taxation. In France the organisation of the credit system is based on the note issues of the Bank of France. The war loans have meant the issue of notes out of all proportion to actual transactions; the inflation has been very great. Starting the war with the largest debt of any country in the world, France has carried the heaviest burden in a financial as well as in a military way. Up to the middle of 1917 it had met by taxation 14.6 per cent of its war expenditure, as against 25.4 per cent for Great

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Britain. The chapter on German Credit Operations is agreeable reading. Although it does not predict the ending of the war through the economic exhaustion of the German people, it shows clearly that they are more rapidly approaching the point of economic exhaustion than either the French or the English. When the Sixth German War Loan was placed in 1917, a part of the principal had to be set aside for the payment of interest; at that time more than one third of the total wealth of the country had been consumed. Professor Laughlin has written an interesting as well as a clear and comprehensive history of the financing of the war.

The Roots of the War, by William Stearns Davis, '00, in collaboration with William Anderson, *g* '14, and Mason W. Tyler, *g* '08. New York: The Century Co., 1918.

This book is virtually a history of Europe from 1870 to 1914. Mr. Davis and his collaborators deserve great praise for their skilful and lucid treatment of a complicated subject. Not only do they give a well-proportioned account of the flux and change during the last half century in the international relations of the protagonists in the world tragedy, but they also present a clear exposition of such little understood episodes as the Treaty of Berlin, the British occupation of Egypt, and the Morocco imbroglio. Equally enlightening is the sketch of the conflicting policies and ambitions of the Balkan States. But most readers will probably regard as the most interesting phase of the work that which shows how, while all the other nations of Europe were intent on harmonizing their differences and promoting international peace, Germany was plotting her crime; how the malignant Hohenzollern was spinning his web of intrigue in near and remote places, wherever it might be of advantage to his sinister purpose: how he was continually creating friction where none existed and intensifying friction that already existed. Mr. Davis and his associates are to be congratulated on having written a book that is both scholarly and readable, a book of real importance.

The Structure of Lasting Peace, by Horace Meyer Kallen, '03. Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1918.

"An international democratic congress, limiting armaments, judging disputes, coördinating and harmonizing the great national institutions by means of which men get food and clothing and shelter and health and happiness" — this is Mr. Kallen's programme for ensuring permanent peace. To such a congress as he describes he would admit representatives of the Central Powers, but only after the nations of the Entente have achieved a victory "so thoroughgoing as to compel, should it be found desirable, those members of the Central European establishment whose policy is responsible for the atrocities on the high seas, in Belgium, in France, in Poland, and in Armenia, to stand public trial for murder."

Although Mr. Kallen's general conclusions are sound enough, his proposals for the rearrangement of Europe are not likely to be taken seriously. He puts forward a preposterous plan for establishing after the war the state of Austria-Hungary-Serbia. Almost as absurd is his conception of the function and achievements of the Bolsheviki. "Prostrate in a military sense as Russia seems to be, she has been so far the foremost saving and constructive factor for democracy in the whole international situation." "The dark forces of Germany are more afraid of the Bolshevik idea than they were of the Tzarist army." "The Bolsheviki most of all have helped to make the war not only a war for democracy, but a war at last of democracy and by democracy." As "men of international mind," capable of establishing a league of nations on a sound

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basis, Mr. Kallen specifies five men in England, five in America, and in Russia he finds available "the members of the present Russian government and innumerable others."

Admiring Lenine, Trotzky, and innumerable others of the same type, Mr. Kallen rails at the "kept press" in this country and deplores the activities of "the panic-Americans and bitter-enders, like Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Bolo Pasha." There are many other dark sayings in the book, which is written in an oracular and pedantic style.

How Shall I take Exercise and Set Up? A Physician's Analysis of the Why and Wherefore, What's What and of What's Worth While in Exercise, with Illustrated Movements, by Samuel Delano, '79, M.D., '83. Boston: The Four Seas Company, 1918.

This small volume of about 200 pages is well printed upon good paper, plainly bound, and illustrated by 36 excellent photographs. We quote from the preface: "This book is not a treatise. It is not filled to the brim with so-called science. There is no science of exercise, and within will not be found even a demi-semi-quaver of what would look like science. All is empirical: the condensation of daily observation and daily experience with exercise and with the body in health and disease. Something daily done for the sake of exercise these forty-odd years combined with ample opportunity for observing the phenomena of life in health and illness, would seem to give a man warrant for producing his conclusions. . . . Our *leit-motiv* is that, in exercising, one must coördinate with nature; that one may not disassociate exercise from organic life — that, on the contrary, one must yoke the twain, otherwise exercise is a task. . . . Our plea is for sane exercise. That is not to say that exercise can be insane. We are, though, of the opinion that it can be non-sane, which is not so very different from nonsense." Dr. Delano has obviously spent much time in thinking over his favorite topic, and in formulating views which are interesting and often convincing. He is much in earnest. His photographs are very effective; several of them, particularly No. 35, go far beyond the usual limitations of the camera in suggesting the superb potential beauty of the well-developed human body. It is to be regretted that the awkward and vague term "set up" has been preferred to "poise." The author is evidently out of sympathy with most modern sports. But the purpose and the substance of the volume make it decidedly worth reading.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

***All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

How Shall I Take Exercise and Set Up, by Samuel Delano, '79. Boston: The Four Seas Co., 1918. Cloth, illustrated, 135 pp. $2.00 net.

The Structure of Lasting Peace, by Horace Meyer Kallen, '03. Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1918. Cloth, 187 pp. $1.25 net.

Calderon, El Alcalde de Zalamea, with notes, introduction, and vocabulary, by James Geddes, Jr., '80. New York: D. C. Heath & Co., 1918. Cloth, 198 pp. 80 c. net.

The Lyrical Poems of Hugo von Hofmannsthal, translated by Charles Wharton Stork, *g* '03. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1918. Boards, 83 pp. $1.25 net.

From their Gal'eries, by A. Donald Douglas, '14. Boston: The Four Seas Co. Cloth, 100 pp. $1.25 net.

Manual for Local Defense, by Henry A. Bellows, '06. New York: Macmillan, 1918. Cloth, illustrated, 145 pp. $1.00 net.

Corn Among the Indians of the Upper Missouri, by George F. Will, '06, and George E. Hyde. St. Louis: The William Henry Miner Co., Inc., 1917. Boards, illustrated, 323 pp.

Nietzsche the Thinker, by William Mackintire Salter, *t* '76. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1917. Cloth, 539 pp.

MARRIAGES.

*** It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1890. Samuel Hughes Watts to Mary Bell McKerlie, at Cambridge, Md., June 29, 1918.

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1895. Walter Lindsay Van Kleeck to Marjorie Williams, at New York, May 7, 1918.

1899. William Churchill Gerrish to Grace Rowan Kaye, at Watertown, June 15, 1918.

[1901.] Benjamin Talbot Babbitt Hyde to Helen Chauncey Bronsmard, at New York, May 20, 1918.

1901. Bliss Knapp to Eloise Mabury, at Pasadena, Cal., March 27, 1918.

1901. William Meadowcroft to Florence Mabel McVey, at New York, June 15, 1918.

1902. Philip Grenville Darling, to Madeline A. Miller, at New York, March 2, 1918.

1902. Albert Dodge to Ethel R. Jacobs, at Gloucester, Sept. 8, 1917.

1902. George Shannon Forbes to Marie Louise Hersey, at Cambridge, June 1, 1918.

1903. Stanley Breed Hall to Anna Bristol, at Waverley, May 30, 1918.

1904. Benjamin Perley Poore Moseley to Elizabeth Whitwell Thomas, at Ipswich, June 1, 1918.

[1906.] Paul Lester Dole to Mary Harriman, at Windsor, Conn., June 1, 1918.

1906. Reginald Fitz to Phœbe Wright, at Oxford, England, July 1, 1918.

1907. Carl McKnight Eldridge to Bertha Drew Marston, at Durham, N.H., June 12, 1918.

1907. John Crowther Prizer to Helen Gertrude Bartholomew, at Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1918.

1907. Gilbert Taylor Sugden to Helen Stewart Carmichael, at Amsterdam, N.Y., July 10, 1918.

1907. Philip Erwin Whiting to Ruth Van Blarcom, at Newton, N.J., June 8, 1918.

1907. Walter Whyte Winship to Isabelle Hathaway, at Malden, June 3, 1918.

1908. Paul Carver Haskell to Marjorie Crawford Horton, at Middletown, N.Y., July 22, 1918.

1908. Robert Tandler Mack to Jeannette Steele, at Chicago, March 7, 1918.

1909. John Addison Frye to Charlotte Palmer Phillips, at New Haven, Conn., June 29, 1918.

1909. Albert Lincoln Hoffman to Leta Sullivan, at St. David's, Pa., July 6, 1918.

1909. Arthur Swasey Jones to Barbara Aldrich, at Northfield, July 6, 1918.

1910. Thomas Spriggs Blumer to Nancy Warburton Scott, at Rye Beach, N.H., June 12, 1918.

1910. John Grimes Butler to Grace Brooks, at Concord, June 14, 1918.

1910. Gordon Boit Wellman to Helen Hyde Upton, at Malden, June 22, 1918.

1911. Norman James Bond to Florence G. Brown, at Kelly Field, Texas, July 3, 1918.

1912. Arthur Seymour Fielding to Helen Rosina Paddock, at North Pownal, Va., June 12, 1918.

1912. Morris Longstreth Hallowell, Jr., to Ellen Winslow Stetson, at New Bedford, March 27, 1918.

1912. Walter Sherfey Hood to Andréa Koch, at Cambridge, June 15, 1918.

1913. Alexander Slidell Neilson to Elizabeth Coolidge, at Portsmouth, N. H., July 22, 1918.

1913. Pearce Codington Rodey to Dorothy McMillen, at Albuquerque, N.M., July 1, 1918.

1914. Alanson Hall Sturgis to Mary Wharton, at Philadelphia, June 25, 1918.

1915. Chester Bond McLaughlin, Jr., to Margaret F. Williston, at Cambridge, June 1, 1918.

[1915.] Reginald Wilson Orcutt to Penelope King, at Dublin, N.H., June 29, 1918.

1916. Harold French Eastman to Helen M. Barton, at Roslindale, July 8, 1918.

1916. William Edgar to Julia Valentine Bond, at New York, June 19, 1918.

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1916. Samuel Elliot Nash to Marjorie Soper, at Waterbury, Conn., May 30, 1918.

[1916.] Harlan Long Reycroft to Gladys Chamberlain, at Arlington, July 6, 1918.

1917. Robert Baldwin to Frances Benedict, at Cambridge, June 5, 1918.

1917. Gregory Jones to Harriet Wagner, at Brookline, June 8, 1918.

[1917.] Robert Chandler Kelley to Antoinette Winship Clapp, at Newtonville, June 22, 1918.

1917. Nelson Hathaway Seaver to Edith Yorke Jones, at Somerville, June 15, 1918.

1917. Raymond Walker Stanley to Constance Hughes Jones, at Newton Centre, June 29, 1918.

[1918.] Kenneth Safford Gaston to Germaine Pire, at Paris, France, May 18, 1918.

1918. George Almy Percy to Hallie Elkins Davis, at Washington, D.C., June 22, 1918.

1918. Langdon Savage Simons to Carolyn Clifford Percy, at Bath, Maine, June 3, 1918.

[1919.] Arthur Storey Wonson to Nellie Frances Wonson, at Gloucester, May 30, 1918.

[1920.] Amory Sibley Carhart to Isadora Bliss, at New London, Conn., June 15, 1918.

[1920.] John Gordon Coolidge, 2d, to Mary Louise Hill, at Boston, June 12, 1918.

Gr. 1904–05. Jared Platt Hatch to Marjorie Brown, at Newton, June 15, 1918.

Gr. 1912–13. Harold Livingston Perrin to Edith Elizabeth Midwood, at Barrington, R.I., June 29, 1918.

LL.B. 1892. Matthew Bacon Sellers to Ethel Clark at New York, June 18, 1918.

LL.B. 1905. Charles August Taussig to Demaris Risner, at New York, June 26, 1918.

LL.B. 1916. Branton Halstein Kellogg to Ruth Mary Greenough, at Englewood, N.J., June 2, 1918.

M.D. 1898. Frederick Adams Woods to Ellen Larned Payson, at Brookline, July 15, 1918.

M.D. 1909. Andrew Louis MacMillan to Ray Hancock, at Boston, June 2, 1918.

D.D.S. 1915. Lewis Garland Tewksbury to Pearl Louise Dickens, at Camden, Maine, July 3, 1918.

NECROLOGY.

Deaths of Graduates and Temporary Members during the past three months.
With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.
Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

Any one having information of the decease of a Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the office of the Quinquennial Catalogue, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Henry Herbert Edes,
Editor-in-Chief.

Graduates.

The College.

1849. Henry Eason Dotterer, b. 6 Mar. 1829, at Charleston, S.C.; d. at Fernandina, Fla., 21 May, 1918.

1857. George Mary Searle, b. 27 June, 1839, at London, Eng.; d. at New York, N.Y., 7 July, 1918.

1859. Frederic Sears Grand d'Hauteville, b. 27 Sept., 1838, at Boston; d. at Newport, R.I., 15 June, 1918.

1860. Stephen William Driver, M.D., b. 17 April, 1834, at Salem; d. at Cambridge, 21 May, 1918.

1860. Edmund Wetmore, LL.D., b. 3 June, 1838, at Utica, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 8 July, 1918.

1864. Woodward Emery, LL.B., b. 5 Sept., 1842, at Portsmouth, N.H.; d. at Cambridge, 11 July, 1918.

1865. Charles Edward Souther, b. 16 Aug., 1844, at Haverhill; d. at South Orange, N.J., 5 July, 1918.

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1865. Edward Tufts Williams, M.D., b. 13 Nov., 1844, at Charlestown; d. at Boston, 5 Aug., 1918.

1869. Frank Woodman, b. 26 Sept., 1846, at Mineral Point, Wis.; d. at Charlestown, West Va., 12 July, 1918.

1870. Arthur Hamilton Cutler, b. 26 Jan., 1849, at Holliston; d. at New York, N.Y., 21 June, 1918.

1871. James McManus, LL.B., b. 20 Aug., 1848, at Tempo, Fermanach, Co., Ire.; d. at Natick, 14 June, 1918.

1871. Charles Herbert Williams, M.D., A.M., b. 19 April, 1850, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 9 June, 1918.

1875. Thomas Ely Secor, b. 15 April, 1848, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 11 May, 1918.

1876. Thurlow Weed Barnes, b. 28 June, 1853, at Albany, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 27 June, 1918.

1877. Robert Hollister Worthington, b. 13 Sept., 1856, at Buffalo, N.Y.; d. at Alameda, Cal., 13 Jan., 1918.

1878. Osborne Sargent Curtis, b. 1 Mar., 1858, at Boston; d. at London, Eng., 2 July, 1918.

1880. Alfred Wilkinson, b. 9 June, 1858, at Elmira, N.Y.; d. at Atlantic City, 27 May, 1918.

1882. Ernest Noel Perrin, A.M., b. 28 Jan., 1856, at Brooklyn, N.Y.; d. at Long Lake, N.Y., 7 May, 1918.

1888. Joseph Henry Bowen, b. 18 Mar., 1866, at Fall River; d. at Fall River, 16 April, 1918.

1888. Horace Ware Hanson, b. 31 Oct., 1866, at Salem; d. at Salem, 12 June, 1918.

1890. Guy Norman, b. 7 July, 1868, at Newport, R.I.; d. at Boston, 3 June, 1918.

1892. Richard Norton, b. 9 Feb. 1872, at Dresden, Germany; d. at Paris, France, 2 Aug., 1918.

1893. Huntington Saville, LL.B., b. 9 Nov. 1870, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 27 July, 1918.

1894. Rupert Cochrane King, b. 24 Feb., 1873, at Weehawken, N.J.; d. at New Canaan, Conn., 30 Mar., 1918.

1896. George Homer Spalding, b. 19 Feb., 1873, at Lowell; d. at Lowell, 27 May, 1918.

1897. Robert Bayard Cutting, b. 15 Dec., 1875, at New York, N.Y.; d. at American Base Hospital, at Chaumont, France, 1 April, 1918.

1899. Philip Lamson Brown, b. 31 Jan., 1878, at Belmont; d. at North Lonsdale, B.C., 11 July, 1918.

1900. Bartlett Brooks, LL.B., b. 1 Feb., 1875, at Orrington, Me.; d. at Brewer, Me., 28 June, 1918.

1901. Henry Corliss Shaw, LL.B., b. 2 Nov., 1877, at Cambridge; d. near Montrichard, France, 28 May, 1918.

1901. Alvah Kittridge Todd, b. 6 Feb., 1880, at Roxbury; d. at Milton, 22 May, 1918.

1902. Hollis Burgess, b. 15 Sept., 1879, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 6 Aug., 1918.

1904. Francis William Bird, b. 4. July, 1881, at Walpole; d. at Boston, 9 Aug., 1918.

1905. Alvah Crocker, b. 3 April, 1882, at Fitchburg; d. at Brest, France, 25 June, 1918.

1906. Eric Johann Williams, b. 1 July, 1883, at Lockport, N.Y.; d. at Redlands, Cal., 21 Mar. 1918.

1908. Philip Washburn Davis, b. 10 May, 1888, at West Newton; d. between St. Michel and Pont-a-Mousson, France, 2 June, 1918.

1909. Hugh Charles Blanchard, b. 9 May, 1886, at Charlestown; killed in action in France, 18 July, 1918.

1909. Goodwin Warner, b. 17 Jan., 1887, at Cambridge; d. at an American Field Hospital, in France, 29 June, 1918.

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1910. George Buchanan Redwood, b. 30 Sept., 1888, at Baltimore, Md.; killed in action, near Cantigny, France, 28 June, 1918.

1910. George William Ryley, LL.B., b. 29 Sept., 1888, at Lawrence; killed in action, in France, 20 July, 1918.

1911. Richard Mortimer, LL.B., b. 26 July, 1888, at Carlsbad, Germany; killed in action, in France, 22 May, 1918.

1912. Gordon Kaemmerling, b. 29 Aug., 1891, at Erie, Pa.; killed in action in France, 6 June, 1918.

1913. Livingston Low Baker, b. 6 Mar., 1891, at Sausalito, Cal.; killed near Foggia, Italy, 2 June, 1918.

1913. William Vernon Booth, b. 8 Oct., 1889, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at the Scotch Women's Hospital, in France, 14 July, 1918.

1913. Carleton Burr, b. 29 Aug., 1891, at Milton; killed in action, in France, 19 July, 1918.

1913. Donald Randall de Lorica, b. 21 June, 1891, at Woburn; d. at Salem, 26 May, 1918.

1914. Everit Albert Herter, b. 19 Feb., 1894, at New York, N.Y.; d. at the American Hospital, at Vitel, in the Vosges, France, 13 June, 1918.

1914. William Noel Hewitt, A.M., b. 25 Dec., 1891, at West Springfield; d. in action in France, 18 May, 1918.

1915. Arthur Harold Webber, b. 1 July, 1892, at Cadillac, Mich.; d. in action in France, 10 April, 1918.

1916. Frederick Percival Clement, b. 20 Mar., 1895, at Elizabeth, N.J.; d. at Hicks, Texas, 4 July, 1918.

1916. John Andrew Doherty, b. 4 Sept. 1894, at Roxbury; killed in action in France, in July, 1918.

1916. William Key Bond Emerson, b. 9 April, 1894, at New York, N.Y.; d. in action, in France, 14 May, 1918.

1916. Kenneth Eliot Fuller, b. 9 Mar., 1894, at Exeter, N.H.,; killed in action in France, 18 July, 1918.

1916. George Guest Haydock, b. 15 Sept., 1894, at Philadelphia, Pa.; killed in action, at Cantigny, France, 28 May, 1918.

1916. Roland Jackson, b. 4 Jan., 1893, at Colorado Springs. Col.; killed in action, in France, 6 June, 1918.

1916. Chan Kinthong, b. 24 Aug., 1892, at Bangkok, Siam; d. at New York, N.Y., 7 May, 1918.

1916. Paul Borda Kurtz, b. 20 Sept., 1893, at Germantown, Pa.; killed in action, probably near Toul, France, 22 May, 1918.

1917. Oliver Ames, b. 8 April, 1895, at Boston; killed in action in France, 28 July, 1918.

1917. Kenneth Pickens Culbert, b. 22 Aug. 1895, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; d. in action, in France, 22 May, 1918.

1917. Claudius Ralph Farnsworth, b. 25 Mar., 1895, at Providence, R.I.; killed in action, in France, 12 July, 1918.

1917. William St. Agnan Stearns, b. 8 Sept., 1895, at Eastbourne, Eng.; killed in action in France, 25 May, 1918.

Scientific School.

1861. John Williams Langley, b. 21 Oct., 1841, at Boston; d. at Ann Arbor, Mich., 11 May, 1918.

1864. Harrison Lyman Waterman, b. 19 Nov., 1840, at Croydon, N.H.; d. at Ottumwa, Ia., 20 May, 1918.

1905. Leroy Fenwick Swift, b. 11 Aug., 1881, at Bourne; d. at Worcester, 9 April, 1918.

1916. Henry Ware Clarke, b. 19 Nov., 1893, at Chicago, Ill.; killed in action at Cantigny, near Montdidier, France, 28 May, 1918.

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Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1913. Oliver Harlin Hill, A.M., b. 10 Dec., 1887, at Mt. Carmel, Ill.; d. at Mt. Carmel, Ill.; 13 May, 1918.

1916 Ernest Edward Weibel, Ph.D., b. 5 Aug., 1889, at Eudora, Kan.; d. in service of British Army, 12 April, 1918.

Medical School.

1868. Edward Channing Folsom, b. 10 Jan., 1844; d. at La Canada, Cal. 11 May, 1918.

1868. Samuel Worcester, d. at Portland, Ore., 19 April, 1918.

1871. George Smith Bartlett, b. 12 Nov., 1849, at Bristol, N.H.; d. at Meredith, N.H., 14 Oct., 1917.

1873. Nelson Perrin, b. 15 Oct., 1846, at Seekonk; d. at Pawtucket, R.I., 21 Oct., 1915.

1898. Howard Walter Beal, killed in action in France, 20 July, 1918.

Dental School.

1894. George Lund Taft, b. 19 Oct., 1859, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 21 July, 1918.

1901. Ellis Vinal Fanning, b. 2 Aug., 1879, at Brockton; d. at Nantucket, 18 June, 1916.

1902. Charles Davis Cobb, b. 10 Mar., 1868, at Boston; d. at Arlington, 12 June, 1918.

1905. Albert Herder, b. in Germany; d. at Arlington, 22 July, 1918.

Veterinary School.

1886. Alfred Mahlon Bigelow, d. at Boston, 31 July, 1918.

1897. Charles Herbert Perry, d. at Worcester, 3 May, 1918.

Law School.

1853. William Arden Maury, d. at Washington, 16 June, 1918.

1864. Henry Rose Hinckley, b. 20 Dec., 1838, at Northampton; d. at Northampton, 9 June, 1918.

1872. Grenville Mellen Ingalsbe, b. 26 July, 1846, at South Hartford, N.Y.; d. at Hudson Falls, N.Y., 21 April, 1918.

1879. Henry Austin, b. 31 Dec., 1858, at Boston; d. at Boston, 22 June, 1918.

1901. George Miles Blakney, b. 7 April, 1874, at Petitcodiac, N.B., Can.; d. at Petitcodiac, N.B., Can., 29 April, 1916.

1903. Elijah Bailey McNutt, b. 12 Aug., 1877, at Monroe City, Mo.; d. at St. Joseph, Mo., 19 Sept., 1913.

1904. Charles Henry Haines, killed at Mineola, L.I., N.Y., 27 July, 1918.

Honorary Degrees.

1896. Minot Judson Savage, S.T.D., b. 10 June, 1841, at Norridgewock, Me.; d. at Boston, 22 May, 1918.

1898. John Joseph Keane, LL.D., b. 12 Sept., 1839, at Ballyshannon, Ire.; d. at Dubuque, Ia., 24 June, 1918.

1911. Daniel Butler Fearing, A.M., b. 14 Aug., 1859, at Newport, R.I.; d. at Newport, R.I., 26 May, 1918.

Temporary Members.

1876. Walter Emerson Lufkin, b. 10 Dec., 1854, at Galveston, Texas; d. at Galveston, Texas, 16 April, 1917.

1877. James Smith Walker, b. 20 May, 1854, at Springfield; d. at Cleveland, O., 2 Feb., 1918.

1881. Frederic Hayes, b. 1 Feb., 1860, at Providence, R.I.; d. at Bristol, R.I., 10 April, 1918.

1887. Christian Bayard Börs, b. 2 June, 1865, at New York, N.Y.; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 12 May, 1918.

1896. Howland Shaw Russell, b. 27 Jan., 1873, at Milton; d. at Boston, 20 Aug., 1918.

1897. Edward de Witt Walsh, b. 21 Jan.,

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1875, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Roslyn, L.I., N.Y., 17 July, 1917.

1898. Joseph Andrews Cone, b. 4 Nov., 1869, at Moodus, Conn.; d. 29 Mar., 1918.

1902. Edward Ball Cole, b. 23 Sept., 1879, at Boston; d. of wounds, in France, 18 June, 1918.

1904. Allen Melancthon Sumner, b. 1 Oct., 1882, at Boston; killed in action, in France, 19 July, 1918.

1909. James Augustin McKenna, b. 24 Sept., 1885, at Long Island City, N.Y.; killed in action at Chateau-Thierry, France, 18 Aug., 1918.

1915. William Dennison Lyon, b. 17 Feb., 1894, at Boston; d. at New London, Conn., 21 May, 1918.

1916. Edward Kemp, b. 28 Jan., 1892, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 6 Mar., 1917.

1916. John Shaw Pfaffman, b. 27 April, 1894, at Quincy; killed in flying school, at Bosne, France, in July, 1918.

1917. Philip Haskell Elliot, b. 21 Sept., 1894, at Roxbury; d. at Boston, 27 May, 1914.

1917. Robert Morss Lovett, b. 21 July 1896, at Boston; killed in action, in France, 23 July, 1918.

1918. Elliot Adams Chapin, b. 10 May, 1895, at West Somerville; killed in action, in France, 27 June, 1918.

1918. Philip Cunningham, b. 21 June, 1894, at Gloucester; killed in action, in France, 19 July, 1918.

1918. Roger Sherman Dix, b. 9 Dec., 1896, at Boston; killed in action, in France, 16 May, 1918.

1918. James Palache, b. 3 July, 1896, at Berkeley, Cal.; killed in action, at Cantigny, France, 15 May, 1918.

1919. Quentin Roosevelt, b. 19 Nov., 1897, at Oyster Bay, N.Y.; killed in action, near Chamery, France, 14 July, 1918.

1920. Ralph Henry Lasser, b. 17 Oct., 1898, at East Boston; killed in action, in France, 16 June, 1918.

1920. Hymen Joseph Leventhal, b. 14 Oct., 1898, at Cambridge; drowned at Dedham, 16 July, 1918.

Scientific School.

1862–'65. John Ames Mitchell, d. at Ridgefield, Conn., 29 June, 1918.

1889–'91 (special.) Charles Lucius Gaines, b. 8 Dec., 1870, at Duxbury; d. in Cuba, in April, 1918.

1891–'93. Walter Barrows Hayward, b. 31 Oct., 1872, at Taunton; d. at Boston, 10 Mar., 1918.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1888–'89. David Alexander Curry, b. 15 Feb., 1860, at Bloomington, Ind.; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 30 April, 1917.

1912–'13. Harley Wesley Nehf, b. 14 July, 1889, at Menominee Falls, Wis.; d. at Stevens Point, Wis., 24 June, 1917.

1914–'15. Warren Leroy Bennett, b. 15 Jan., 1891, at Sweden, Me.; d. at Boston, in 1918.

1915–'16. Howard Ball Dabney, b. 17 Sept., 1890, at Watervliet, N.Y.; d. at Cambridge, 11 May, 1916.

Business School.

1913–'14. Victor Raleigh Craigie, b. 22 May, 1891, at Richibucto, N.S., Can.; killed in action, in France, 7 April, 1918.

Medical School.

1859–'62. Charles Carroll Carpenter, b. 9 July, 1836, at Bernardston; d. at Andover, 19 Aug., 1918.

1864–'66. Amos Pearson, b. 3 Nov., 1828, at Ipswich; d. at Portsmouth, N.H., 7. Jan., 1913.

1873–'74. John Edward Somers, b. at Antigonish, N,S., Can.; d. at Boston, 4 July, 1918.

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Dental School.

1868–'69. Charles Stanford Clark, b. 28 July, 1846, at Brattleboro, Vt.; d. at Brattleboro, Vt., 15 Mar., 1916.

Veterinary School.

1891–'93. Charles Albert Bass, b. 11 May, 1863, at East Milton, Me.; d. at Brighton, 8 April, 1918.

Law School.

1847–'48. Chester Cicero Cole, b. 4 June, 1824, at Oxford, N.Y.; d. at Des Moines, Ia., 4 Oct., 1913.

1859–'60. Joseph Cullen Ayer, b. 14 Oct., 1839, at Brighton; d. in Washington Co., Tenn., 22 May, 1918.

1866–'67. William Anderson Bullitt, b. 18 Sept., 1840, at Louisville, Ky.; d. 20 Sept., 1917.

1883–'84. John Benson Jenkins, d. 7 Dec., 1916.

1899–'01. James Augustine Shea, b. 7 Jan., 1875, at Willimantic, Conn.; d. at Willimantic, Conn., 21 Jan., 1917.

1914–'17. Francis Bergen, b. 30 Jan., 1892, at Montclair, N.J.; d. at Glens Falls, N.Y., 11 May, 1917.

Officers not Graduates.

Frank Miles Day, Lecturer on Architectural Design 1905–1907; Lecturer (Gr. School of Appli. Sci.) 1908–1912, b. 3 April, 1861, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., in June, 1918.

Washington Gladden, D.D., LL.D., Preacher to the University 1892–'94, 1902–'03, Lecturer (Div. S.) 1893–'94, b. 11 Feb., 1836, at Pottsgrove, Pa.; d. at Columbus, O., 2 July, 1918.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

After thirty-eight years of service on the faculty of the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Edward Hickling Bradford, '69, has resigned, to the great regret of students, alumni, and associates. Dr. Bradford was made Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in 1903; nine years later he was elected Dean of the Medical School and was made professor Emeritus. On Commencement Day President Lowell announced a gift of $25,000 from an anonymous source to found the Edward Hickling Bradford fellowship, which is to be used for research or instruction separately or in connection with any other foundation at the Harvard Medical School in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time prescribe.

Dr. David Linn Edsall, Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine, has been appointed Dean of the Medical School. Dr. Edsall came to the Harvard Medical School in 1912, has been a member of many important committees, and is active in organizing the new work in industrial hygiene.

A fund of $20,000 is being raised, to be known as the Josiah Royce Memorial Fund. The income of it will go to Mrs. Royce during her lifetime, and thereafter will pass to the Department of Philosophy, to be used in such ways as the Department shall decide from year to year. The sponsors of the plan have sent out a communication which reads in part as follows: "There are evident reasons why this appeal should not be delayed until the return of normal conditions, natural as such postponement might, on some accounts, appear to be; and further, the due honoring of our moral heroes, though a privilege under all circumstances, is especially a privilege and a duty in heroic times."

The Comité France-Amérique has offered the University a medal to be awarded each year to the successful contestant in a debate in French on some aspect of French civilization. The fact that this new debate is to be conducted in French differentiates it from the Pasteur Medal

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debate, which is held in English. The Comité France-Amérique was founded in 1909 to foster more sympathetic relations between France and the two Americas.

In the lowest basement of the Widener Library there is a receiving station and packing-room for books to be sent to the soldiers. It is one of the three great stations of the American Library Association, and the largest overseas dispatch office in the country. It ships from 25,000 to 30,000 books a week, and has sent to Europe one half of the books so far sent there for the use of the men in the service. All the work is done by volunteers, from the organizers and executive managers to the telephone employees and Boy Scouts who assist in knocking the boxes together and labeling them.

The French Exchange Professor at Harvard for the year 1918–19 is to be M. Lévy-Bruhl, Professor of the History of Modern Philosophy at the Sorbonne, and also on the faculties of the École Libre des Sciences Politiques and the École Normale Supérieure. Since he is at present engaged in war work for the French Government, he will not arrive in Cambridge until next February. His purpose is not merely to increase appreciation of French philosophical thought, but to contribute definitely to the intellectual *rapprochement* between France and America. Some of his courses will probably be given in English.

Dr. Seth Lake Strong, *m* '13, has been appointed Lecturer in Surgery to the Royal Medical College at Bangkok, Siam, and will also act as surgeon to the Siravaj hospital there.

Prof. Arthur B. Lamb, *p* '03, director of the Chemical Laboratory, has been commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service.

By the bequest of the late Daniel Butler Fearing, *h* '11, Harvard receives the most valuable collection of books on angling in the world. It contains more than 12,000 volumes, in twenty languages; among the books are many rare Americana as well as a full representation of editions of Izaak Walton.

Prof. C. N. Greenough, '98, has gone to Washington, to work for the Shipping Board, under Dean Gay, of the Business School. English A, of which Professor Greenough has had charge for several years, will be conducted by F. W. C. Hersey, '99.

The Graduate School of Business Administration, of which, in Professor Gay's absence, Prof. L. F. Schaub is Acting Dean, announces that, in view of the present national need for trained specialists, a student's programme may include within one year all the specialized courses in certain fields. By offering these concentrated single-year courses, the School will enable a certain number of men to be directly useful in helping to produce the material means by which in part the war will be won.

Dr. Endicott Peabody, *h* '04, has written in the *Boston Transcript* of Quentin Roosevelt, '19, as follows:

> This Saturday evening, when the fact of his death has just been established, we find ourselves in the mood of the two young men walking to Emmaus, who talking of their friend who had been taken away from them declared, "we trusted that it had been he which should have redeemed Israel." Not that Quentin Roosevelt was a spiritual or intellectual genius. He was a fine specimen of young manhood in whom were developing the latent powers of his youth which were so full of promise of high service to the nation.
>
> Prevented from taking a prominent part in athletics by an injury to his back — a handicap which he bore for several years with great patience — he had nevertheless a muscular and enduring frame. His camping and hunting trips in the west during vacations gave evidence of this.
>
> He was an eager and intelligent reader, familiar with many branches of literature. When he was consigned to bed, as he used to be occasionally on account of his back, he would appear at the infirmary with an armful of books — standard works, or the writings of the real authors of the day. The power of concentration, a faculty possessed by many members of the Roosevelt family — which accounts for their enthusiasm and ability to do things — was highly developed in Quentin. He took much interest in printing, and spent many hours in the school press, acquiring a skill which would have qualified him without further preparation for the position of a journeyman printer. It was character-

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istic of h'm that he was often found sitting on a stool by the side of a clattering monotype machine which was noisily stamping out its letters, and as he gave himself up completely to the enjoyment of Browning or some other favorite author, he had an ear open to the slightest variation of the complex apparatus.

Socially he was a most agreeable companion for persons of all ages, for he had been much with his parents as their comrade as well as with his contemporaries. His sense of humor was keen and unfailing, and always of a kindly nature. He was mentally alert, sympathetic, interested in many persons and all kinds of things. He was a friend who did not forget. With these powers of body mind, and spirit it is not strange that he should have been deeply stirred by the war, and that when the United States entered in he should have been allowed by his father, in spite of his youth, to prepare himself for the gallant service of aviation. Learning quickly as a man of intense concentration can learn, his time of training was brief and he was sent across the sea in the early summer of 1917. In France he was kept at one of the schools as an instructor. And then, when the drive came, he was allowed to fulfil his dream and go to the front for active service. There he brought down his antagonist in one of his first actions. Shortly after he was attacked by two enemy airplanes, and fell, as we now believe, mortally wounded.

It is a striking instance, this, of the difference between the two systems involved in this world conflict. The Kaiser's sons are placed ex-officio in command of great bodies of troops whether they be worthy of their offices or not. They remain in comparat ve safety, well behind the line of battle. They must be kept to rule over the nations which will be bequeathed to them to govern. They are superior to ordinary beings by reason of their descent from this man. Germany bows to them as to their over-lords.

With us, the sons of one who has held the highest office in the gift of the people come forward promptly, eagerly, to take their part as equals to all-comers, accepting conditions imposed upon all, competing with others in enduring the hardships and meeting the dangers of modern warfare.

It is natural that there should be just the kind of differences in the qualities of the two sets of men that the war has made evident to-day. They are the products respectively of an autocracy and a republic.

"He saved others; Himself he cannot save," was the comment of those who passed by Him who made that great sacrifice upon the cross. It explains the death of the young American in whom we rejoice, for whom we mourn to-day.

A modern English poet has written of a tablet placed in a school chapel in memory of one of its graduates:

"Qui procul hinc," the legend's writ,
The frontier grave is far away,
"Qui ante diem periit,
Sed miles — sed pro patria."

A soldier, this friend of ours, a soldier of the splendid legion of young men who readily and joyously give themselves to the most hazardous branch of fighting, and go to their death for the salvation of the world with the intrepidity and nonchalance of the mighty heroes of old.

The Bureau of Business Research is taking up a study of the retail hardware trade. It proposes to ascertain the standard costs of doing business in retail hardware stores and to determine the most efficient methods of management.

Madame Anne Thomson of Paris has presented the University with the only complete file in existence of the *Bulletin des Armées de la République*, a French army publication corresponding to the *Stars and Stripes* published by our own troops. The *Bulletin* began on Saturday, Aug. 15, 1914, as a four page daily paper; in September, 1914, it began to appear twice a week as a paper of eight pages; and in March, 1916, it became a sixteen page weekly. The last number, 276, appeared Dec. 12, 1917. The French government then for some reason ordered the *Bulletin* to be discontinued, but meanwhile another number, 277, for Dec. 19, had been set up and a single set of proofs had been pulled. These sheets are in the Harvard collection.

The College will this fall, as last year, admit on trial and without examination, high school seniors whose record in school has been good, and who have spent the summer either on a farm, working under the auspices of a responsible organization, or in national service. Last year nearly thirty boys were admitted under this arrangement.

EDWARD HICKLING BRADFORD, '69.

At the moment of Dr. Bradford's retirement as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Harvard University, it is pleasant to hear of a gift of $25,000 to the University in recognition of his work for the Medical School, for the profession of medicine, and through it for the community at large, and in appreciation of him as a man. In the early years of his professional life he became a member of the Surgical Staff at the Boston City Hospital, in the days

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when the principles of antisepsis and asepsis were first applied to surgical work and largely through his energy and enthusiasm this hospital at once appeared as one of the first to assume and to vindicate the importance of these principles. His surgical work was done in large part at this hospital, but always there was the leaning toward the special field of orthopedic surgery in his mind, and it was largely through his influence and his generous effort that the Children's Hospital, of which he was the surgical head for so many years, and the New England School for Crippled and Deformed Children were started and developed. When the Spanish War began Dr. Bradford was a leading spirit in the group of men whose loyal energy and industry equipped the hospital ship, *Bay State*, which was put in commission by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, and whose devoted work made possible the prompt and efficient care of the wounded and ill soldiers who were sent from Cuba to the port of Boston.

He is the ideal practising surgeon in the best and biggest sense. Service for others has been always first in his mind and often of course has been given to the exclusion of his own interests. One cannot exaggerate the importance of his example to his profession and to his community.

A true idealist who lives up to his own highest ideals, and yet a practical idealist, with strength as well as gentleness; a man whose simple trust and faith in others brings out the best qualities in them and in their followers; a man modest to a degree and yet with a wise self-confidence; courageous without an undue self-assertion; — these are some of his truest characteristics. His scientific work has always been important, but its true value is for the future to determine and to appreciate. His work as Dean of the Medical Faculty has been difficult for many reasons, but he has served Harvard well and faithfully in this, as in other capacities, and he retires with the sincere regret of his colleagues. He now serves the country on a draft board, doing its constant and arduous work with serene cheerfulness. His pleasant optimism and his entire confidence, faith, and pride in his country, have never been shaken, even in the darkest moment. He has earned by the very living of his life the repute which is his — a man to be loved and trusted.

And so, I repeat, it is pleasant to know that his life and his work have been recognized by a gift in his honor to the University which he so loves, and for which he has worked so long and so loyally.

Paul Thorndike, '84.

VARIA.

From a member of the Class of '73 comes the following anecdote:

My rooms were outside the Yard. To be compelled to make the daily journey to chapel, sometimes through snow in winter, before breakfast which I took at a club table outside the Yard, was something I did not relish, nor did my father feel such exaction of necessity to be part of a young man's college education.

With parental and medical aid embodied in various petitions to the Faculty, I managed to avoid attendance at prayers for most of the first three years of my College course.

But a storm was brewing. The Faculty, alleging that absence from chapel had been sought by some without sufficient cause, decreed that henceforward, to most urgent cases only should attendance at morning prayers be excused.

I hied me home and, accompanying my father, called on our family physician, a man of national repute.

"Now, Doctor," said my father, after explaining matters, "give him a good strong certificate." And our physician certainly did, as any doctor conscientiously can do when writing of colds and of remote possibilities.

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The petition and certificate were duly filed, and at the proper time I called at the Dean's office for a reply.

J. W. Harris, President's Secretary, who sometimes acted in such matters for E. W. Gurney, the Dean, after glancing over the certificate, surveyed in a curious manner my one hundred and sixty-five pounds of weight and said, "Your petition is granted for the fall and winter, until April first."

I had hoped for better things. "I suppose," I said, "I can petition at that time for the remaining three months?"

A well-assumed look of sadness came over the Secretary's face, and placing his hand upon my shoulder, in tones of deepest commiseration he replied, "My poor young man, you will be dead long before that."

President Neilson, of Smith College, has recently told of an amusing experience which he had when returning home from a speech-making trip. While in the observation car, he and a "drummer" were trying to pass away the time with a chat. Just as the train was nearing the president's station, the "drummer," in a final burst of confidence, said, "My line's skirts; what's yours?" As he picked up his luggage and hurried out, Dr. Neilson called back: "So's mine." *Amherst Graduates' Quarterly.*

The poem that follows was read by H. O. Taylor, '78, President of the Phi Beta Kappa, at the dinner on June 17. It was sent from France, where the author is driving an ambulance.

A SERMON FOR YOUNG SOLDIERS.

Young men of ours, whom go ye forth for to seek?
— *The self-styled Cæsar who enslaves the weak.*
How may ye summon him? — *Our guns shall speak.*
Behind his hosts he cowers out of reach.
— *But we have pledged our lives, each unto each,*
In that strong living wall to make a breach.

Last sacrifice of all is life, yet least,
Unless ye, losing it, so quell the Beast,
Else make ye but more fodder for his feast.

— *Fear not. Are we not all things, being brave?*
More precious gifts than life we go to save,
And know no choice but victory or the grave.

God give you victory, brave gentlemen,
The Hun ye fear not, and 't is well; but then
Ye shall not face that foeman, one in ten,

But must in humbler service learn — how hard! —
To work, unknown, unhonored, and unscarred,
To watch, inactive yet on constant guard,

To wait — the hardest task of all! — to wait
The call that may come never, or too late,
To wait in vain, in vain importunate.

To wait, to watch, to work far from the front
Where beckons fame — that is the bitter brunt
Of war: true steel the soul it shall not blunt.

That is the common burden, and thence sprung
The common enemy, whose serpent tongue
Betrays the soul war-weary and unstrung.

After the tense trench-vigil, in the gray
Monotony of camps, where day by day
Life drifts in weary emptiness away,

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Or in the still sad hours of nature's peace,
At eventide, when tasks mechanic cease
To drug the mind, and it, now given release,

Wings from a world where only might is strong,
Where right is martyred by triumphant wrong,
Where men shame wolves — O God, how long, how long? —

Unto the dearer land where dear ones wait
For peace to open again her rusted gate,
Peace — for how many a home alas, too late! —

In hours like these — and late or soon to all
They come, and oft — a shadow like a pall
Is laid upon the spirit; past recall

Vanish the valiant ardor, the high hope
Of victory, the stern resolve to cope
With any odds. As through a telescope

Reversed, the mind sees great things small: the War
A lunatic muddle of mere greed and gore,
Of millions martyred for a pride-blown score;

Sees loyalty, devotion, sacrifice
Shrunk to illusions fostered to entice
The victim on to pay the victor's price.

So its true balance lost, the o'erwrought mind
Reels to foul disaffection, or in blind
Apathy idles, honor left behind.

And doubt, the vapor which sick souls exhale,
May, like the genii in the Arab tale,
Cover at last the heavens with a veil,

Darkening the day for all, and stifling all.
Remember, brave young men, brave Russia's fall;
For she was brave that is the German's thrall.

The constancy that conquers self she lacked.
Pray God that ye may lack it not, but act
In all things faithful to your sacred pact.

In weariness and worry and mischance
Remember the long fortitude of France,
And write in deeds your country's true romance.

Jefferson B. Fletcher, '87.

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DECEMBER, 1918

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THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE



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VOL. 27 NO. 106

PUBLISHED BY
THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
BOSTON · MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter, October 19, 1892.
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HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

Vol. XXVII. — DECEMBER, 1918. — No. CVI.

CONDITIONS OF VICTORY.

By BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD, '91.

THERE is only one subject at present before the world about which it is worth while to write, and conditions in regard to it are changing so rapidly that what is written to-day may be out of date and worthless to-morrow. It is, therefore, easy to write for the immediate publication of the daily press, but most difficult to prepare an article for issue a month or more hence in an occasional periodical like the Harvard Graduates' Magazine. I trust that the readers of this short argument will take these facts into consideration, and recognize that so far as practicable it deals with fundamentals unchanged by the position of the swaying line of battle in Belgium and France, a line which by the time these words appear may be approaching German soil, or may even have been obliterated by German capitulation. Necessarily, however, immediate conditions must affect the point of view, and as this is written the situation is that of the end of October, 1918.

To my thinking the time has come when it is important to translate into definite terms of boundaries, impositions, surrenders, punishments, etc., the general aims of the Entente nations and the United States, hitherto expressed by their statesmen in general terms such as President Wilson's Fourteen Points. The results of victory will be shown in concrete facts, rather than in verbal adherence to general principles, no matter how lofty and inspiring.

The changes we shall effect may perhaps be clearly seen by regarding the conditions we ought to impose upon the enemy, and perhaps these conditions may well be divided into the following classes:

1. Conditions military.
2. Conditions territorial, affecting the boundaries of sovereignties.
3. Conditions financial, concerning indemnities, restitution, restoration, and reparation.

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4. Conditions personal, as to the responsibility and punishment of individuals.

5. Conditions economic, regarding future commercial relations.

6. Conditions political.

Regarding all conditions, it seems to me clear that they must be imposed upon the Central Empires by a council of what is broadly termed the Allies, and not arrived at by any system of parley, negotiation, or bargaining with the enemy. The methods employed in this war by Germans and Austrians have been such as to make it impossible to treat with them as equals; they must appear as suppliants at the bar of judgment to undergo such penalties and such reconstruction as justice and wisdom shall mete out to them. And the conditions to be imposed, even if for convenience catalogued into such classes as above indicated, depend so much one upon the other that no hard and fast demarcation between these classes is possible.

The first class of conditions, conditions military, must be left to Marshal Foch and his advisers. They would seem to include the surrender of all munitions and arms — rifles and machine-guns, as well as guns of greater calibre, — all military equipment, including tanks and military airplanes, all ships of war of every kind including submarines, and the destruction of every plant suitable only for the production of armament. There must be an allied army of occupation in enemy countries until all the conditions imposed have been performed, and temporary occupation of the fortresses on the Rhine and elsewhere, which must finally be dismantled.

In regard to class 2, conditions territorial, the principle of nationality must be constantly considered, even though it cannot be slavishly followed. Thus, for example, while we should all like to see Belgium extended to the eastward, and Aachen again become Aix-la-Chapelle, to-day that district has become so thoroughly Germanized that it would be unwise to separate it from the other parts of Prussia. With this principle in mind, let us turn to our map and see what changes ought to result.

Alsace and Lorraine must of course again become part of France. Luxemburg must either itself be guaranteed neutrality or annexed to Belgium; probably the latter would in the long run be better for both parties. Belgium must have all its ante-bellum territory and treaty guarantees. Schleswig-Holstein must be offered a chance to become again a part of Denmark. It is likely that Schleswig would accept and Holstein refuse, unless fear of the hatred and taxation which Germany

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will have to sustain for many a long day should incline even Holstein to grasp at any means of escaping them. The Kiel Canal along with Helgoland must be made international and suitably protected. Without it Germany would never have dared to undertake this war; it must in future never again be permitted to menace the peace of the world.

Poland must be reëstablished, free and independent, under such form of democratic government as the people shall themselves elect. It must embrace all essentially Polish territory whether before 1914 under Russian, German or Austrian sovereignty. Its access to the sea at Dantzic will isolate a part of East Prussia from the rest of Germany, and one of the difficult but not impossible problems will be to provide for proper intercommunication between these separated parts of Germany by some form of right of way across Polish territory. Even if only sea communication should be possible without passing Polish custom houses, it is essential that Dantzic be embodied in the new yet ancient nation.

Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, and part of Silesia must become the new Slovakia, or whatever name is adopted by the Czecho-Slovaks for their new and free nation. Rumania must be extended to embrace its adjacent nationals, both in Bukovina, Transylvania, and the Banat in former Austro-Hungarian territory, and in Bessarabia on the East. The Dobrudja must be returned to Rumania, more for geographical than ethnological reasons.

Turkey must cease to exist in Europe, must cease to have any power to misrule subject races, and must be limited in its opportunity to misrule itself to the essentially Turkish territory centering in Anatolia. It will thus be reduced to such insignificance and impotence as never again to be a danger to the world. Constantinople, perhaps the most cosmopolitan of cities, must be internationalized along with the Bosporus and the Dardanelles; the rest of European Turkey may be divided between Greece and Bulgaria according to the best attainable ethnological lines. Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Armenia must be given full opportunity to develop, either under protectorates of one or more of the Allies, or preferably under international protectorates. Such islands and such parts of the littoral of Asia Minor as are essentially Greek should become part of Greece.

Serbia must be extended to include its adjacent nationals. It may well be consolidated with Montenegro, and will embrace Bosnia and Herzegovina. Part of Albania may go to Serbia, part to Greece, part including Avlona to Italy. Part might be placed under an interna-

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tional protectorate. Jugoslavia must be erected as an independent democracy, including Croatia, Dalmatia and adjacent territory. Italy must recover its Irredenta, including the Trentino and Istria with Trieste.

The German colonies must be guaranteed perpetual freedom from German tyranny. Some may properly go to British, French, or other Allied governments; some may be established under international protectorates.

The frequent allusions to international protectorates and international waterways make it clear that I believe that a League of Nations must result from this war, a League charged with maintaining peace, freedom and justice in the world. It must have a sufficient military and naval power, and must sufficiently limit national armaments, to make it certain that it can enforce its decrees. Where twenty-two nations have allied themselves to preserve civilization even at the cost of war, it is foolish to say that they cannot ally themselves at infinitely less cost to maintain civilization in time of peace. This League must be open to receive into it any free nation which has proved its eligibility by more than lip-service. To a regenerated Germany, Austria, or Hungary it must be open, but not until they have proved their regeneration by years of civilized self-government. It is unthinkable that in the immediate future representatives of these nations can sit in the councils of this League of Nations.

The class of conditions involving financial adjustment is most complex. It is my own belief that no indemnities as such ought to be imposed. The Allies must be prepared to contribute to the cause of civilization their military and naval expenditures. But, on the other hand, all will agree that restitution, restoration, and reparation must be fully performed, and that the devastation and destruction committed in Belgium, France, Serbia, Poland, and other invaded countries must be atoned for by reconstruction and payment. The fines and exactions levied from conquered territory must, of course, be repaid, the loot returned or paid for, and compensation granted to civilians for injuries done them as well as damages for the destruction of civilian lives. Whether or not at least a part of the huge pension bills of the Allies should be assessed against the Central Powers may well be a moot question.

Furthermore, the destruction of Allied and neutral merchant shipping must be made good. So far as existing enemy vessels suffice, they must be turned over to replace destroyed shipping ton for ton, and

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the balance must either be paid for at its market value or replaced in kind by enemy shipyards. The value of cargoes destroyed must also be paid, along with damages for the loss of lives.

The total sums required for the above purposes will of necessity be vast — so large as to make it evident that the enemy nations will have to repudiate their war debts. The first charge on their resources must be the above payments; the second charge will be their own pension lists, and when these two are taken care of there will be nothing left for bondholders. Moreover, a considerable part of enemy industry will have to be devoted to the work of restoration both of ships and of devastated territory, and the earning power of the enemy peoples applicable to the satisfaction of our demands will to this extent be diminished. The crown properties, the potash industry and the state-owned railway systems, will serve only to pay a fraction of the sums due; it is inevitable that for a generation much of the labor of the people must be devoted to the work of atonement. From the highest to the lowest they will learn the lesson that war does not pay.

There is evidently a definite limit to the sums which the enemy can pay. It would seem eminently fair to take their own estimates of their financial abilities, and to limit the totals assessed against them to the amounts of their war debts. They judged themselves equal to carrying these debts; those who lent them moneys for their unholy wars must lose their lendings, and an equal sum be levied to serve the purposes of civilization and justice. Surely they can afford as much for restoration and the production of permanent wealth as for their doctrine of frightfulness and destruction. They should be estopped from claiming that they expected to be able to liquidate these debts with indemnities extracted by force from their neighbors.

The class of conditions personal involves the punishment of individuals for crimes committed. There should be established an Entente tribunal of justice to try these cases. Before it should be brought the great criminals responsible for the war, the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs with their ministers, such guilty authors of Bulgarian and Turkish participation as survive. In like manner those responsible for the various violations of international law, such as the use of poison gas, the submarine outrages and the bombing of hospitals, should be tried and punished as justice demands. In addition, in every case where the commission of particular atrocities or responsibility therefor can be brought home to any individual, he should

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undergo the penalty which justice, free from vengeance but untempered by maudlin mercy, may require.

The class of conditions economic depends to my thinking largely on whether the other conditions have been satisfactorily imposed. If in the future we have to do with a Germany penitent, democratic and regenerate, we should be both unjust and unwise if we refused to have trade dealings with her. The debts she will have to pay us cannot be liquidated unless she be allowed her trade, and to hem her in with spiteful restrictions would deprive her of the tools with which she is to work for us. I therefore think that the associations springing up of those who pledge themselves for a certain number of years to buy nothing of German origin are most unwise. In any event, there will be to the people of Germany a legacy of debt and hatred which will limit their possibilities of foreign trade, and the possession by us of practically all the merchant tonnage of the world will enable us without the imposition of other economic barriers to control and direct German commerce. The monopolies which Germany held before the war, especially in the chemical industries, have been forever broken, and the loss of the Lorraine iron fields will prevent her from having any undue advantage in steel production. A new and reorganized Germany must be given the opportunity of self-redemption. But if from some cause now unforeseeable peace comes before Germany is completely humbled and her military power forever broken, then the most severe economic conditions ought to be imposed. It will be not peace, but a continuation of the war by economic pressure instead of by military force, and a true lasting peace cannot be secured until by these means the pride of Germany has been broken, and she pleads for the consideration which ought to have been extended to her only when defeated by force of arms.

Lastly we come to conditions political. We all realize that in them was bred this war; that only autocracies institute wars of aggression by which their selfish rulers seek to extend their personal wealth and power. We know that democracies wage war only for self-defense, or to right unbearable wrongs inflicted upon them, or to carry out high and worthy ideals. We all see clearly that in dynasties such as those of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs lies the danger to the world. My own belief is that the right way to cleanse Germany and Austria of these plague-spots is to impose such conditions as I have indicated, and then to leave them to stew in their own juices until such time as the people clean their own houses. I cannot believe

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that it would be more than a very short time before the dynasties disappeared and the peoples democratized themselves. President Wilson, however, has seen fit to attack the matter from the other end, and I am not convinced that he may not be right. It is a matter of judgment which course would produce the quickest and most thorough results. Mr. Wilson has directly urged immediate revolution on the German people; the other method would have made the German people themselves decide on revolution. One way or the other, revolution in Germany is certain to come, and in any case will probably come before the German armies can be demobilized. The continuation of the dynasty after the imposition of the necessary conditions of peace is inconceivable.

It is the system of dynastic militarism which is at fault; it is this system which has surrounded every German from the cradle to the grave, and in the course of a couple of generations has corrupted the heart of the people. They have lost the characteristics which they had in the time of Goethe; the old Germany of the Niebelungen Lied and the folk-song has passed away not to return in our time. President Wilson has constantly sought to distinguish between the German people and their government; I cannot see that the actions of the people in this war have justified this distinction. But this does not mean that it has not been quite right to attempt to draw it. Nothing can redeem the present German government; but a people as intelligent as the German people is always capable of redemption, although it may require a generation of sane teaching to accomplish it. We cannot indict all the individuals of a great nation; we can and ought to indict the system which has corrupted these individuals, just as a century ago the Napoleonic dream of world conquest in lesser measure corrupted the people of France. To assume that the people are merely the sport of their corrupt rulers will aid to bring them eventually to a development where such an assumption would be true; and for the safety of Europe and the world the people of Germany must be reformed. They cannot be destroyed along with the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns.

I have purposely left out of consideration here all questions relating to the rehabilitation of Russia, because, difficult and important as they are, they have nothing to do with the conditions to be imposed upon our enemies. The treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest must, of course, be denounced, and German influence destroyed in the Ukraine, the Baltic provinces, Finland, and wherever else it exists in Russian

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territory. But whatever we have to do to build Russia into a nation, as far from Bolshevism on the one hand as from Czarism on the other, does not concern Germany, although she will undoubtedly seek to intervene and intrigue and negotiate in these matters as she will in the conditions which we shall arrange among ourselves as to safeguarding the freedom of the seas. She must be firmly told that she has read herself completely out of court, and that no plea from her will be even considered in these matters.

It is to my mind doubtful whether all of the indicated conditions will be attained. They seem to me what we ought to accomplish, and to the extent of our failure to impose them we shall have failed in our duty. That we shall fail to achieve them substantially I cannot think; such a failure would mean that we had lost the war and that our sacrifices had been in vain.

Safety, freedom, and mutual understanding are the fruits of victory which we cannot afford in the slightest degree to allow to escape us. The free nations of the world must take the world in charge, and administer it under their common governance in such a way as to promote safety, freedom, and understanding in all other nations, and to give to each full opportunity for the utmost self-development of which it is capable. This society of nations must be ready to admit to its number any free nation which has demonstrated that it is fit to join them, and there must even be a place among them for a new Germany, a new Austria, or a new Hungary when years of penitential atonement have shown that these lands have become regenerated. For the people of Germany during the next few years their defeat in this war means grief, sorrow, toil, poverty, hardship, and privation; for their children and their grandchildren it will spell a new birth into freedom, a new national soul, a new self-respect, a salvation of all that is truly worth while in life.

It should be clearly understood that this article represents only the personal beliefs of the writer. I may add, however, that I stand by no means alone in holding these beliefs.

[Editor's Note: This article was written about three weeks before the signing of the armistice. It will be interesting to see whether the Peace Treaties, infinitely more important than the mere safeguarding of existing military superiority, will conform as closely to Mr. Gould's ideas as do the terms imposed by Marshal Foch.]

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ON THE ROAD TO COMPETENCE.

By SAMUEL S. DRURY, '01.

THE purpose of this paper is to emphasize group-management and self-help in a boys' boarding-school. I shall not defend the experiment nor apologize for its defects. My sole excuse for even mentioning this subject is to set discriminating readers thinking constructively about still another phase of American education. "Woe unto them that are at ease in Zion" can refer to easy-going schools that carry over from decade to decade well-worn, and sometimes outworn, methods. Every growing and going concern should about once each generation have a sort of rummage sale of methods, ideas, and even of ideals. We ought to take out the venerated antique and ask if it is really beautiful or useful; or if, to speak with brutal frankness, it had better not be scrapped. Just as the Salvation Army junk wagon has been the salvation of many a housekeeper, so such frank revaluation of our venerated and unimprovable ways of doing things might result in our rejecting and discarding certain customs to make room for methods which are frankly brand new.

All men like to theorize about education. Emphatic sentences beginning: "What the colleges ought to do is . . . ," or, "If these fool schoolmasters only would . . . ," can be overheard anywhere. In a haze of genial tobacco smoke, the art of teaching and the duty of teachers become absurdly clear. These protests and prophecies spring from a genuine interest in schools. Your average man has suffered so many things from so many pedagogues that he thinks he knows what's what. Rightly he craves for his boy what his own boyhood lacked. Though memory of school days is lit in spots by dominant and brilliant personalities, many men look back at early education as an arid period. This interest has so impregnated the atmosphere that something helpful ought to be precipitated. Our vividest impressions of good sense, of folly, of justice or foul play, of narrowness or visions of the wide world, — all are traceable to the school-house by the road. This determination to improve education, this altruistic ferment about classics or no classics, athletics and military drill, self-government and simplified life is a good sign, and should be welcomed by the man behind the desk.

The goal of education is the soul's nobility. The second object is the mind's capability. After that you can arrange hobbies in any

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order that you please. The position of first hobby will ever be the point of disagreement. A certain flexibility and patience between schools should allow us to stress now one desirability, now another. In asking this third place for group-management and self-help no claim for the novelty of the idea or of its permanence will be made. Indeed, it is wholesome to see different schools testing different ideas by enthusiastic attention, — one doing farm-work, another having a complete military training, still another following the plan to be indicated here. I had almost called my paper "A Footnote to Education," just to show that nobody would rank competence before nobility of heart or brain power. Indeed, the following remarks about boys being self-reliant and self-helpful ought to seem trite; they should sound like familiar quotations from the reader's own musings.

When Tom Brown's father took him to Rugby, the honest squire, you will remember, meditated thus:

"I won't tell him to read his Bible and love and serve God; if he won't do that for his mother's sake and teaching, he won't for mine. Shall I go into the sort of temptations he'll meet with? No, I can't do that. Never do for an old fellow to go into such things with a boy. He won't understand me. Do him more harm than good, ten to one. Shall I tell him to mind his work, and say he's sent to school to make himself a good scholar? Well, but he is n't sent to school for that — at any rate, not for that mainly. I don't care a straw for Greek particles, or the digamma, no more does his mother. What is he sent to school for? Well, partly because he wanted so to go. If he'll only turn out a brave, helpful, truth-telling Englishman, and a gentleman, and a Christian, that's all I want."

With the father's final admonitions the reader is equally familiar:

"And now, Tom, my boy," said the Squire, "remember you are going, at your own earnest request, to be chucked into this great school, like a young bear with all your troubles before you — earlier than we should have sent you perhaps. If schools are what they were in my time, you'll see a great many cruel blackguard things done, and hear a deal of foul bad talk. But never fear. You tell the truth, keep a brave and kind heart, and never listen to or say anything you would n't have your mother and sister hear, and you'll never feel ashamed to come home, or we to see you."

In the emotional days of September when golden-rod knowingly nods of duties mysterious and new, what does the parent of to-day say to his youngster the day he leaves for school? It would be substantially what Squire Brown thought over and spoke out. A touch of practicality would characterize our American Polonius. Some fathers, not even meditating on the digamma, would simply say:

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"It's up to you to make good." We want our boys to be truth-telling Americans, gentlemen, and Christians. Yes. Do we not also want them to be self-reliant, able to stand on their own feet, and especially in these days, to make the minimum of trouble for other people?

Recently a mining engineer visited me with a view to sending his boy to our school. Perhaps a certain wholly external touch of quaint other-worldliness in the place agitated my caller, for he fell to describing his own bringing-up and how he had reared his boy. As our friendship matured after the boy came to school, I asked the father to write out what he had said. Let the reader share his letter:

MY DEAR DOCTOR:

Your note just opened. It is Sunday and having the leisure I will endeavor to write down the information you requested. I shall give you as briefly as possible the mental process through which I passed respecting youthful self-reliance.

At the age of seven I journeyed alone from Bloomington, Ill., to northwestern Pennsylvania, tagged in the lapel of my coat. My grandfather, being a Scotchman, most carefully allotted me just sufficient money for my trip. At Indianapolis the train was missed and having to spend the day I also spent money. Arriving at Pittsburgh, I found myself with twenty-five cents and two hundred miles from my journey's end. The sensations upon this discovery will remain in my memory for many years to come. Assistance was asked of a policeman who proposed the question, "Do you know any one in Pittsburgh?" At first, "No," then I remembered hearing my grandfather speak of Dr. Baker. Consulting a city directory impressed me that there were a plethora of Bakers. In desperation I pointed my finger at a name, paid my last twenty-five cents to a bus which deposited me on the sidewalk at 5 A.M. in darkness and busted. I can see myself ring the doorbell, and when a man in a night shirt (no pajamas in those days) came to the door, I announced who I was, and to my surprise and as you can imagine, my intense relief, it was my man. . . . When Jim was eleven years old, I handed him some money and told him to go to Warren County and see his aunts. He asked me where it was, to which I replied, "Go find out. Do everything yourself." He did so. No one gave him the slightest particle of assistance. The following year, when he was twelve, he journeyed from New York to Yellowstone Park and return in exactly the same way.

In my dealings with the boy I have never, since he was twelve years old, given him direct orders regarding anything. I have always placed all sides before him and allowed him to choose. Sometimes he has chosen badly, and if the matter was of no serious moment he was permitted to get stung and I would then help him out and the matter would be dropped. . . . Next summer (seventeen years old) Jim will go to work as a laborer or machinist helper during vacation. He will stand on his feet working (not at play) for eight hours a day and learn to know his fellow man. He will very soon find out that he must deliver the goods or he will be very soon all by himself. In human

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affairs it would appear that character is made up of the following: Courage $^4 \times$ Justice $^2 \times$ Knowledge^1 = Character. In other words, courage is sixteen times of more value than knowledge.

This training that my friend provided for his boy ought to be found at the knees of our first Alma Mater, the school. How remarkable that schools provide no formal training in self-reliance! Though this lack is probably felt in high schools, I am more familiar with the criticisms leveled at a boarding-school. Every year we admit a large number of bright, clean, smiling youngsters. They are ours for most of the year during the most formative of all the years. When they graduate they are taller, heavier, better-informed, more polite, but are they abler to cope with the world and manage themselves? In observing a well-grown, fine-looking, docile graduating class, I have sometimes reflected that a century ago (which is relatively a short time) every American of similar age would have rounded the Horn or gone as a supercargo (whatever that may be) to some remote spot; or would have placed himself in some responsible and productive post. Dr. John Fiske used to say much about "the lengthened period of infancy" and its conditioning influence on the evolution of man. This extension of the period of dependence, so noticeable in our modern education, now points toward the devolution of youth. For, if during the second decade, that most formative period, boys have not learned self-restraint and self-reliance, ninety per cent never will.

Artificially to arrange little jobs about a school that will gradually mature the pupils brings slimsy results. No doubt every schoolmaster has dreamed of the time when each boy in the top class would have some developing responsibility. Now one of the many valuable by-product shortages (an apparent contradiction) of the present war has been the shortage of schoolmasters. We could not man the establishment with enough of the right sort of men. The world of education must not whimper about a toothache while its parent and protector, the civilized world, is strangling and being strangled. Everywhere the heroic young schoolmaster has naturally dashed into the fray. The Greek and the Geometry, chapel services, and the scholarly routine are looked after by older men, — but what about those numberless little duties which tradition and fear for years have bound on the backs of masters, a heavy burden and grievous to be borne? Statistics are pitfalls, but we hazard the guess that fifty per cent of a boarding-schoolmaster's "duties" can be done as well by the boys themselves. Moreover, a restless spirit among the older boys in school is frequent,

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especially in these days. To a boy of seventeen, a year more of school sometimes seems a year lost. Such a last year when a boy is out of sorts with school restriction becomes an anticlimax. Any plan of management wherein each of the older boys may have a share offsets this restlessness. He is a co-worker. Things depend on him. That exhilarating feeling that he counts makes drudgery divine.

This enforced experiment in self-management has been made at our school, the only school about which I can pretend to be definite. Somehow good has emerged out of a real predicament. It should be the ambition of schoolmasters, of priests, or bank presidents, to make themselves dispensable. Any administrator who dreads to delegate authority had better read that stirring story "The Man Who Tried to be It." There is a tendency in all administration, be it spiritual, educational or commercial, to centralize. Now, effective administration consists in a wise choice of dependable agents and in rearing each by an act of faith into self-reliance. Speaking personally, it is far easier to mount a platform like Sir Oracle (when I ope my lips let no dog bark!) proclaiming curt chalk-dusty rules, than to hand over a segment of school discipline to a group of older boys and say: "This is the situation; what do you think about it? How had we better handle it? Let me leave it to you."

After a year of group-management (which is to be sharply distinguished from self-government) the schoolmaster is willing to assert that though it is easier to do things for people than painfully to steer clumsy good intentions through and out of blunders, administration by fiat never produces self-reliance. We graduated fifty boys last June, every one of whom had had a definite responsible share in the management of the place. Some had kept dormitories, others had kept studies, still others had inspected rooms. Problems involving the tactful handling of the recalcitrant had been shared by the ablest. Not one of them could any longer regard the school as a sort of mysterious picnic where only solemn elders did the worrying. Every one had come to feel a sense of joint opportunity and joint responsibility.

Such a training, we frankly admit, falls far short of that administered through sending a little boy alone to the Yellowstone Park. No school could take such chances. But we welcome the beginning, which is certainly no novelty and has no doubt figured in many schools, of a system in no sense now dependent on war shortages or to be terminated when the faculty is full.

Boarding-schools get many knocks. Perhaps they are deserved.

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We not only have failed to produce a large percentage of self-reliant leaders; we have also failed to turn out considerate, competent citizens. It has long been proverbial that your boarding-school boy at college seldom wears his own clothes. The alcove arrangement suggests that community of goods which though biblical in origin is no longer practicable. If Tom has no tie, he reaches into the next compartment and takes one. If his mackintosh is lost, the pegs are covered with others equally rain-proof. A habit of losing things and of borrowing other people's learned at boarding-school is carried over into college life. Behold the Mt. Auburn Street swell, Algernon Jenkins, son of Earl P. Jenkins, manager of the celebrated Jenkins spark-plug, as he hastens to his 11 o'clock lecture. His trousers (those he wears, I mean) belong to young Smith of St. Jude's. His coat to Jones of St. Matthew's. (How biblical this sounds!) His collar is his own. The fur coat, — well, he has neglected to return that to the house where he spent last Sunday! Noble youth. If you called him a thief he would positively resent it. He is simply a boarding-school borrower.

My friend P—— tells me that at his sister's house two kinds of youths are entertained. The older boy goes to Annapolis. When his friends visit him they are punctual, considerate, tidy and quiet. They pick things up and put them away. It is a pleasure to entertain them. The younger boy goes to a boarding-school. His friends are just the opposite. They take everything and leave everything about, never pick up, never put away, are slack, sleepy, inconsiderate. Why is this? The one set has been trained with manly precision, the other with gentle indecision. The latter care not how much work they make for other people. At home and at school everything is done for them. Will it not always be so?

An emphatic *No* springs to our lips in these days of labor shortage, of maids aiming off to munitions, and of wholesome sacrifice everywhere. The war gives all educators, be they parents or teachers, rational leverage for beginning a quiet system of self-help. Accordingly, a year ago the present writer dispatched the following letter to nearly four hundred American homes :

> Let me announce and explain a hopeful addition which St. Paul's plans to make in the training of boys. I am glad at all times to keep you in close touch with our principles and aspirations at the school, and feel particularly desirous of winning your coöperation now in the following project.
>
> Beginning with next term we shall expect your boy to be responsible for the

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state of his alcove or room and to take charge of all his personal belongings. The morning schedule will provide thirty minutes after breakfast for these duties, — hanging up his clothes, cleaning his room, and setting everything generally to rights. Competent maids or janitors will as heretofore see to all general cleaning, including bath rooms and corridors. Older boys and masters will inspect the quarters of every boy with special reference to sanitary and orderly care.

In no light spirit and with no desire to try novel experiments have we settled on this readjustment. The causes are explained in my Annual Report, a copy of which has recently been sent to you. It is the duty of the school to coöperate with you in combating a spirit of luxury and personal carelessness among boys; to develop competence in the care of belongings; and — a very much needed reform — to encourage respect for the property and the rights of others.

Shall we not materially add to your boy's development if we send him back to you more considerate, more competent, and abler to look after himself? Is not order, like punctuality, a habit so valuable throughout life that every possible and reasonable means should be employed to teach it?

Perhaps your boy has had no training in such matters as looking after his bedroom and his clothes. It will help our new system if he receives at home during the holidays lessons in stripping, airing and making up a bed; and in the care of his apparel.

We need your coöperation. By your loyal backing you can help to make this project a significant step in school progress.

You may well believe that this action was not taken in any momentary frenzy. It resulted from months of thought all ramified by strong opposition; after weeks of debate and hours of consultation; and yet it germinated from one perfectly simple, completely clear conviction, *We* MUST *look after ourselves*. Though I do not pretend to know what the four hundred recipients of the above letter thought, whether they considered it chimerical and impracticable or not, I *do* know that there was no opposition and considerable encouragement. To-day when we assemble at 8.20, every boy has looked after his own quarters, he has cleaned his room, has made his bed, put away each thing in a definite place, and has already achieved, while the day is yet young, a sense of having accomplished something. We have conserved 120 hours of human time in 20 minutes. No doubt this is but vaguely realized, and properly so. A too acute appreciation of our virtues rubs off the bloom! It is satisfactory, however, when failures come and a day drags, to have one point of accomplishment, one practicable and ponderable act to our credit on the right side!

Some one is thinking that a large tuition should look after all this servants' work. Is not the seed too fictitiously planted to bear real fruit? Time would fail me to debate the financial question at length,

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though the figures for a series of years are in hand, and cost-per-boy analyses amply prove that the tuition fees of our boarding-schools still provide only enough for fairly good food, sparse up-keep and slim salaries. The suggestion that a parent who can pay $950 can pay $1100 quite as well is somehow a bit too simple. Every time you raise your tuition you limit your clientele, and the more you limit your area to the avenues and resorts where only millionaires can live, however righteous the rich may be, however high-minded and altruistic their lives, the more surely you damn your school. It is hard enough now to persuade the very best men to become masters, even when the field is full of varied types from every sort of home. Can you as easily encourage the permanent dedication of a master's life to education if all of his pupils come purring up in Crane Simplexes? No, American schools should be based on true democracy. The very rich (neither blameworthy nor praiseworthy by that accident) need the fairly poor, and *vice versa;* and both need the high thinking of the comfortably off. Raising tuitions to meet emergencies is not a solution; it is a delusion. To simplify life, to put labor on the pupil, is the more excellent way morally as well as financially.

Thus our careless boarding-school and college borrowers, our inconsiderate tossers down of three towels when one will do, our dwellers in gilded squalor are getting converted to an actual liking for orderliness. Orderliness is the masculine of that quality which in women we call neatness. We have no intention at our school of turning out new generations of masculine housemaids. It matters not whether Tommy Jones will have to make his bed ten years hence. The point is that in his mind there will ever dwell a habit of putting things in their right places, of saving people extra work, of avoiding lost motions and, deepest, of all, a sense of Christian sympathy with labor everywhere. For remember! in the greatest of homes the greatest of boys learned sympathy with labor by labor.

I can do no better in conclusion than to quote from a paper[1] written by my friend and classmate, N. H. Batchelder, head of the Loomis Institute. That school with its great endowment, after careful survey, began with this system of self-help. It was not the cheese-paring policy of cutting down expenses; it was rather a brave policy of pushing up competence. Batchelder writes with fervor born of experience. He says:

[1] *Vide* Ninth Conference of Masters in Church Schools, held at Kent School, Kent, Connecticut.

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I thought I had authority in Carlyle for some things I want to say. On looking up the quotation I found my remembrance was inaccurate as to the language, but correct as to the thought; that a man could scarcely be found virtuous enough to accept substantial benefits for which he made no return without injury to his moral entireness. This is equivalent to saying that one must pay as he goes, and that those things for which we work hardest benefit us most. Applied to boys at school it means that they do not return a moral equivalent for their education when father pays the bills. Dad's money will satisfy the business office, but it will not contribute to the son's spiritual growth. After the term bills are settled he still owes something to either the school or his father. If there has been mere money paid on his account, he has received much and himself returned nothing, and there is a debit balance against him. We talk a great deal about loyalty and "doing" things for the school, which usually means making a team, or, at best, becoming an editor of the school paper or a member of a debating club. Let us have done with all consideration of such services. There can be no more hearty advocate of athletics than I. I would have every physically fit youth engage in our hardy games, but the truth is that the chance to play on its teams, or indulge in other extra-curriculum activities, is only another benefit conferred by the school, and if the boy is permitted to think that participation in sports, much as masters and boys may enjoy seeing him, is any service commensurate with the privileges he has enjoyed, he acquires a very perverted sense of values. A far more real service is that of the scholar — a service too often belittled even by those rendering it. The vital return that the school must expect in the long run is service in after years to the community — town, state or country — preparation for which is one of our highest tasks, but this return is intangible and long deferred, too far distant to be of effect in promoting the moral entireness of the boy to-day. Boys should pay as they go, but how? . . .

"Of course," some one answers, "I want my boys to work, but I don't want them to become servants; I don't want them to do work that is beneath them." No more do I, but what work is honored is, after all, merely the whim of society. There is no more loathsome work than that of the surgeon who plunges his arm into the diseased bowels of a man or of the soldier who lives in foul, muddy, vermin-filled trenches, yet society has elected to grant to these men its highest honors, while it condemns or tolerates the useful manual labor of constructing important public works, sewer systems, aqueducts and railroads. Many a mother who can see her son go to war with pride would shudder to see him digging a useful trench. Just why is collecting firewood in a wilderness, getting a meal under trying conditions, and cutting a bed of pine boughs a fascinating and joyful task, while clearing away the dishes and spreading clean sheets at home or at school is menial and beneath a sixteen-year-old's dignity? It is all a question of the point of view. Fortunately the school, being a considerable group of boys all together and removed from outside influence, can set standards of its own.

The other night I met a friend at the Harvard Club. We sat on a great sofa and talked of our jobs, for he, too, teaches school. In a

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gentle sense-of-duty voice he asked: "And how is your Self-help getting on?" I told him that the wheels were beginning to turn over, that there were few complaints, that the technique was improving, and that looking after one's self, one's things and one's room was beginning to be a matter of course. He smiled, yes, he smirked, and replied: "Well, really and truly to me the whole thing *does seem silly.*" That word silly sticks in my crop, for even in schools knaves are preferable to fools. When a boy spends twenty minutes a day in quietly learning the principles of orderliness, when four hundred (and if we all adopt it you might say forty thousand) young Americans catch a sympathy for labor everywhere, shall we call it *silly?* Let me leave it to the reader. It is granted that the old division of leisure and servitude permitted a prettier landscape. The old is always the picturesque. But is education to produce ornaments? Is it not endowed and sheltered rather to produce pioneers? The educated man is Atlas with a hint of Hermes, not Ganymede. Remember that where there are no oxen the stable is clean! Where there is no friction of adventure the wheels slip round and round. Is it silly to be serviceable? Is it silly to leap out of the treacherous rut? As for us, we fear the oxen-less stable more than we hate the litter. But why become heated! Even though to some the new system seems forced and to others merely silly, we shall stumble forward, on the road to competence.

IN BEHALF OF THE CLASSICS.

By FRED B. LUND, '88.

A WRITER in the *Atlantic* has said that lovers of the classics do not know how to write and speak in their defence, and he is right. One who loves the poetry and romance of ancient Greek and Roman literature finds their study one of the greatest joys in life. So many arguments for his hobby crowd his mind that he hardly knows how to begin. And try as he may, he cannot present to those who know not the classics, a fair picture of what they are to him, and ought to be to all scholars.

One trouble with the attitude of our youth toward the classics is that an acquaintance with them requires a few hours a day of hard study for several years. The parents of our young men, in the rare cases where they care to have their offspring instructed in the classics at all, regard that study as merely a mental discipline, and not as what

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it really is, — a gateway to the enjoyment of the poetry, philosophy, art, and history of those Mediterranean nations which carried their cultivation to the highest pitch yet reached, and made them models for all time. Tom Sawyer got his playmates to whitewash the fence by explaining to them what fun it was to do it, and soon had each boy competing for the honor and pleasure of finishing first his share of the job. The teachers of the classics, it is true, employ this method to a certain extent; but the study *is* hard at first, and the boys — often encouraged in their neglect by their parents — find it a disagreeable task, and are satisfied with a mere passing mark. They are far from keeping constantly in mind the beauty of what they are coming to later, and what it will mean to them. If a little sympathetic interpretation of Horace and Ovid could be interspersed with Cæsar and Cicero's orations, I think some of these boys might work with their eyes upon the goal, and not entirely upon the hardships of the uphill path that leads thereto. I shall always be grateful to a father who guided my first steps in Latin, and to a teacher, long since dead, who gave me from the very beginning of a study of Greek, an idea of the beauty of Greek lyric poetry, which carried and sustained me through a lot of hard work in the hope that I, too, might know the joy that he found in these things. The delight of a first-hand knowledge of the Roman and Greek poets and philosophers, the comparison of their imperishable models with the classics of our own language, and if possible, the translation of classic English poetry into Greek or Latin, and of Horace and Catullus into English, will prove an unending delight, and will teach one many things about both language and humanity. When one finds out what those old poets really said and meant more than two thousand years ago, he will learn that people then were about what we are now; they had the same loves, hates, perplexities, joys and sorrows, the same political problems, — only perhaps they were better scholars, and studied literature harder, and were more careful about their — "English," I had almost said, meaning language. The printing press had not been invented. The labor of writing and the cost of papyrus made them economize ink and strength, and say with brevity and consequent force what they had to say.

Once when I was a boy, reading, I think, Scott's "Lady of the Lake," I became so interested that I forgot to go out for a play hour. When I came to the lines,

> "And you, dear school-boy, whom my lay
> Has cheated of his hour of play,"

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I could not help wondering, How did the poet know I was going to be reading him just at play hour? And the thrill of surprise that accompanied the reading of these words I shall never forget. Something of the same feeling comes to us when we read Horace's almost boasting predictions of how his own verse will ring down the corridors of time. It has done so. Let us see to it that the trained ears of our sons and grandsons shall know the beauty of the notes. The Æolian lyre was passed from the poets of the Ægean to those of Augustan Rome, and on down to England and so to us in America. The images that inspired their best lyric conceptions were the same that are the most lovely in our own. "The wee, modest, crimson-tippèd flower" which the ploughshare of the Scottish singer destroyed, we find, if we read Catullus, suffered likewise under the Latin poet's plough two thousand years ago. There needs no apology for the study of the early lyrics of Horace or of Sappho at first-hand. But if a man has read and knows the lyrics of Horace, — and there are not many of them, — he has a picture of the life both at Rome and in the country which shows him that the troubles of the Romans were even as our own. Their intimate daily life is depicted in the master-strokes of the poet's pen. I had almost said "brush," and would not have been wrong, for the lyrics of Horace are word pictures, — "Cælo supinas si tuleris manus," for instance. A patriotism as lofty as Whittier's, and a concern for the fate of the empire as deep, are found in Horace's noblest verse. We think at once of the "Regulus," "Cælo tonantem credidimus Jovem," etc. Horace boasted that *he* brought "the harp of Sappho to the tongue of Rome," but in Catullus, whom we might call the Burns of the Augustan age, we find a translation of one of the poems of Sappho which equals the original, one of the loveliest in all literature. "Ille me par esse deo videtur." The silence of the lover in the presence of his mistress has been sung by our own poets, too, from Sir Walter Raleigh's "The shallows murmur but the deeps are dumb," to the immortal "Zekle" in "The Courtin'" of Lowell.

To turn from the lyric to the critical and descriptive Satires of Horace, what more delightful pictures do we get of Roman life than his "Dinner with a Nouveau Riche" ("Ut Nasidieni juvit te cœna beati") or the "Journey to Brindisi"? In the latter, the vicissitudes of travel, the food, the bad roads, and the smoky chimneys are discussed in a way that tells us more than a score of dissertations on the "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Romans." We cannot help concluding that the Romans were much what we would have been without tele-

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phone and railways, and a lot of the so-called "machinery of civilization." They demonstrated at least that civilization is not dependent upon machinery, but independent of, and above it.

My father, who was a scientific man and a civil engineer, used to say that in his profession he preferred to have college-trained men as apprentices in his office, because although when they came to him, they had less technical knowledge than the men from the technical schools, the college men usually outstripped the others. This superiority he attributed to the college training, which in those days meant classics and mathematics. I have found in my own profession, which is based on the study of the natural sciences, that a certain amount of attention to classical studies is not inconsistent with, or damaging to practice. A profession, during the early and middle years of practice, may be most exacting, but a few hours stolen from work for the enjoyment of literature, and especially of classic literature, are not wasted. They do not make a man a worse lawyer, doctor, or business man. Sometimes too, he may need the consolations of philosophy; let him turn to Socrates. Just now it is not amiss to read in Plato's apology the remarks of Socrates about serving as a volunteer or drafted man in the army, and the duty of being a good soldier.

It does not mean much to say that Rome was a great and mighty city, but if you read in Horace about the difficulty of getting through the town to visit a friend, the narrow streets being impeded by funeral processions and contractors' carts, and about the rich citizen who used to start off hunting in the morning with a lot of dogs and horses, and come back at night with a boar he had bought in the market, you get a picture of Roman life that is never forgotten. How like a modern town does the phrase, "Fumum et opes, strepitumque Romæ" make the ancient city seem. How clear and lovely, like cameos, are the pictures of country life in the "Invitation to Phyllis" and many other odes of Horace. Pliny's letters, too, give us an invaluable picture of the life of the better class in Rome and other Italian cities.

It is but right that just now our colleges should be, first of all, military camps, and that the study of modern science in every form that contributes to winning this great and just war should first engage our youth. But let us not forget the classics. Let us begin the study of them earlier; by the time our boys reach college, they ought to know something of Virgil and Horace. The elective system has done much to crowd the classics out of our life. We must not let a system of education which

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has been imposed on us by the necessities of war crowd the classics out of the lives of the next generation.

The great outdoors, hunting, fishing, and athletic games offer the best and sanest diversions for our student youth and our active early life. As one grows older, these must yield to some extent to the advance of years. The love of literature and the study of the classics should then become for a man who would keep with him to the end the charm and romance of life, his sheet anchor. In the long winter evenings, after a hard day's work, the theatre or the movies or even "bridge" should not be his only resources; they cannot be to most of us. Then we can take up again the studies of our youth and try to see humanity, both ancient and modern, through the eyes of the philosophers and poets. As the years go by, we learn to love and appreciate them better. The mind grows old as well as the body. As it is good for the body to ride a horse, so daily exercise for the mind on the hobby of Greek or Latin will keep it young. (Nothing in the proceeding is to be construed as a commendation of the use of "horses" in the study of the classics.)

Would that we in our youth were exercised as our English allies are, in the making of Greek and Latin verse. Some Englishmen find recreation in translating the very flower of English poetry into Greek and Latin. They fight none the worse for it. In fact, were it not for the love of ideals which such study inspires, they might have lost the war, for which they have sacrificed so much. I wish all lovers of the classics could read "Some Leisure Hours of a Long Life" by the Master of Trinity, Rev. Henry Montague Butler, and learn to what perfection in Greek and Latin verse it is possible to attain. From him, we can learn also how to render into English verse the spirit and letter of the ancient poets. With the genius of Charles Stuart Calverley many of us are familiar. The work of these men may well serve as models for those who are interested in trying to achieve something more than literal translation.

The war has stirred the hearts of men to their very depths. Much verse is attempted, and some poetry written. It is true that poetic thought poorly or inadequately expressed will not reach the hearts of men or live into the future. The study of the classic models will teach us how to attain that form which will body forth the deep thoughts of the present hour. Some one said, "I care not who may make the nation's laws if I may write its songs." The lyric fire of many singers has inspired the chieftains of other days and given just that little added

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ounce of power to their arms which led to victory. We must see to it that our soldiers have like inspiration.

Our ideals, by which alone we live in time of war, have come down to us from the Roman and the Greek and Hebrew civilizations. Let our youth not neglect to know them and to know them well. Where have the problems that beset a democracy at war been better presented than in the histories of the Greek democracies? From what people have we learned the principles of government if not from that of Rome? And warfare, too, the Romans seem to have brought to the greatest perfection consistent with the weapons and the engineering of their day.

Let the teachers of the classics have the support of all those who study and love them, and let them set forth to the governing bodies of our universities the loss the future generations will sustain if the classics be excised from the curriculum or smothered under a flood of so-called "useful" studies. There is room for both. I, for one, can sympathize with the professor at Harvard who is credited with the immortal confession of faith: "Thank God, I never have taught anything 'useful,' and I never will."

The function of the overseers is said to consist in "overlooking the best interests of the university." Let us beg them not to overlook the classics. Of our beloved studies, the "O Navis referent in Mare te Novi" which Horace applied to the ship of state, might almost have been written now. Courses in "chipping and filing" (I believe that is the phrase) should supplement, not supplant the classics. There is and must be another side to life than the hard facts which occupy for many of us our waking hours. We must "desipere in loco" or grow old, grumpy, and miserable. We cannot bear to see our sons slight those studies which have been the discipline of our youth and the delight of our age, — the philosophy, poetry, and romance of the classics.

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THE GERM OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

By FRANCIS G. PEABODY, '69.

A BATTERED little note-book, asserting itself from an upper shelf, revives the memory of an incident in Harvard history which should not be altogether forgotten. President Eliot was inaugurated in June, 1869; and the first direct intimation of his intention to convert a College into a University was given in his announcement that "Two courses of instruction for graduates, teachers, and other competent persons (men and women), one in Philosophy, the other in Modern Literature," were to be offered in the winter of 1869–70. Similar opportunities had been provided under earlier administrations, but without fee or examination, and had been, as President Eliot remarked, "discursive, heterogeneous, and disconnected." The new undertaking was a serious attempt to prolong the period of liberal studies beyond the term required for the A.B. degree. A fee of $150 was to be imposed and an examination in each subject was provided. It was, in short, the germ of a Graduate School.

For the Courses in Modern Literature the new President enlisted six distinguished lecturers, M. Bocher, F. J. Child, Elbridge J. Cutler, W. D. Howells, J. R. Lowell, and W. D. Whitney. For the Courses in Philosophy a not less notable and even more varied staff was secured, comprising not only venerable and "safe" authorities, but also young radicals so "dangerous" as to excite immediate protest from watchful critics of the new administration. The two groups made a constellation of talent more brilliant than had ever been seen, or perhaps has ever been seen again, in American academic life, and the announcement of the list of philosophers was greeted by friends of the new administration with enthusiasm, and by conservatives with outspoken condemnation or dismay. The immediate results of both enterprises were meagre enough to reassure those who hoped to keep the College in the narrow path of undergraduate instruction. Three students (men) registered for both Courses; six for the Modern Literature series (all women); and four for the Course in Philosophy (one woman). "No one," President Eliot remarked in his report in 1870, "desired to undergo examination in the Course in Modern Literature. Four graduates of the College presented themselves for examination in the Courses of instruction in Philosophy." The new opportunity was greeted for the most part as an intellectual recreation, and the

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first chance ever offered to women to secure academic credit by a Harvard examination was lost.

Of the little group of graduate students who underwent examinations in Philosophy, two were regarded by their College mates as of so picturesque a character that they deserve to be remembered. One of them was the most brilliant youth of his College generation, Robert Alder McLeod. He was twenty-two years old when he entered as a Freshman in 1865, having served as a private and sergeant in the Confederate Army. He was in Fort Sumter when it was bombarded by Gen. Gillmore, was wounded near Petersburg, and had his right arm amputated at the shoulder. While in the hospital he determined to enter Harvard College, and with meagre preparation and still more meagre means was admitted at the September examination. Within a month his primacy in the Class of 1869 became undisputed. Languages and sciences surrendered unconditionally to his attack. He took all knowledge for his province. Oratory — though he had neither dignity nor grace; singing — though he had no natural gift; even dancing, — with no encircling right arm — all were mastered by his passion for knowledge. Marred and frail as he was, he became the academic prodigy of his time. A few years of this feverish acquisitiveness burned away his restless vitality. After one year at the Law School he pursued the fleeting vision of perfected culture in foreign lands, and after much travel, and eager devotion to Art, Languages, and History in Europe, died in Algiers in 1878, a victim of his insatiable passion for omniscience.

Another of this group presented a curious contrast with the erudite McLeod, but was a hardly less striking figure. He was a robust young giant, named William Franklin Davis, who might have been an athletic hero had he not been inhibited by rigid evangelical convictions from all participation in College sports. These contests, he had observed, encouraged betting, and that vice he would do nothing to promote. Thus he remained an elusive and mysterious companion in his College generation, contributing much skill to teaching and advising players on the ball-field, but refusing to compete, or even to witness, an intercollegiate competition. The same protesting spirit led him later as an "Evangelist" to defy the police regulations of Boston, which required a license for speaking on the Common. "The City," he writes in his Class Report of 1886, "honored me with a fine of $81.35 for twice preaching the gospel freely in Boston, in the fifth month of the present year, but Silas P. Cook carried off the honors

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by paying the fine." In 1913 he was still "ministering the gospel, with increasing realization of its superlative value and my own nothingness." In 1916 he died, unscathed apparently by his early exposure to speculative philosophy; and having, like many other youthful students, survived the test of examinations through constitutional immunity to the infection of ideas. Of the other two students registered, one, Joseph Bangs Warner, whose philosophical temperament and training have enriched a distinguished career at the Bar with judicial serenity and wisdom, is now so seriously invalided that his evidence cannot be obtained. There remains, therefore, only the testimony of one note-book, and one fallible and waning memory, to report these remote events.

The "Courses of Instruction in Philosophy" began with lectures by Francis Bowen on the philosophers of the 17th century, with some supplementary discussion of the nature of Knowledge and Free Will, which had the appearance of being added for good measure. The philosophical orthodoxy of Professor Bowen was further reinforced by a Course on "Theism, Pantheism, and Atheism," by the learned and eloquent Dr. Hedge; and a Course on "Stoicism" by Professor George P. Fisher. The greater part of Dr. Hedge's material reappeared in his "Atheism in Philosophy, and Other Essays" (1884), and of Dr. Fisher's in his Lowell Lectures of 1876, "The Beginnings of Christianity." More substantial and original material was offered by the serene idealist, J. Elliot Cabot, — later the biographer of Emerson, — who devoted eighteen scrupulous, though by no means vivacious, lectures, to a sympathetic analysis of the philosophy of Kant. The quiet reticence of Mr. Cabot made him an elusive teacher. The weight of his knowledge seemed to oppress his power of utterance. His concluding discussion of Ethical Idealism appears to have excited the "Evangelist" among his hearers to protest; for the note-book records; "Davis: 'Contrary to Christ's teaching?'" "Cabot: 'Hm, perhaps'."; to which is appended in Warner's handwriting: "Davis sum, non Œdipus."

Thus far the series had followed the main track of philosophical tradition. There remained three contributions which were without precedent, and created a genuine epoch in American philosophy. The first was the course of Charles Sanders Pierce on the British Logicians. It was the first public appearance of this brilliant but erratic genius, who was soon to become, through the self-effacing generosity of William James, the sponsor of philosophical Pragmatism. Pierce's

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elaborate discussions of the "Numerical" logic of De Morgan and the "Algebraical" system of Boole are diligently recorded in the surviving note-book, which bristles with formulæ and syllogisms; but the effect upon one who reviews these notes after forty-eight years recalls the mythical confession of Hegel; "When I wrote this but two persons understood it, God and myself. Now there is only One." Youthful frivolity fastened also on a concluding illustration of logic, in which, as Pierce suggested,

lw = love of a woman;
lsw = love of a servant of a woman;
$(l^s)w$ = l^{sw} = lover of every servant of a woman;
and
$l^{mw} = lm^w$ = lovers of all murderers of women = lovers of all murderers of all women;

at which point the notebook adds: "Warner retired, covered with blushes."

The next sensation of the series was created by the course of John Fiske, on Positive Philosophy. This prodigy of youthful learning had graduated in 1863, having as a Sophomore at the age of nineteen contributed to the *National Quarterly Review* what Professor Gurney called "the ablest, most just and philosophical review of Buckle that had been written," and in his Senior year, to the *North American Review*, an article on the "Evolution of Language," which in Herbert Spencer's opinion showed "not only power of appreciation but also power of independent thought." The nomination of John Fiske as lecturer excited violent protest against what was described as "Harvard's raid on religion" or "a plan obtaining among free-thinkers to disseminate far and wide attacks upon the system of revealed religion." Some of the Overseers hesitated to confirm the appointment, but the generous endorsement by a minister on the Board, James Freeman Clarke, disarmed opposition; and while the storm of criticism was at its height, President Eliot characteristically presented Fiske's name for reappointment as lecturer in 1870–71. The Course, thus expanded from 18 to 37 lectures, became the substance of Fiske's "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy," published in two volumes in 1873. It was in fact not so much a survey as a criticism of Positive Philosophy; and to American hearers was not only something positively new but delivered with the positiveness of an ardent apostle. "Twice," said Fiske at the close of his Course, "Philosophy has ended in inanity; — in Proclus and in Hegel. We must now throw all phi-

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losophy overboard or make it harmonize with science, and this latter thing the Positive Philosophy alone can do."

Most notable of all in the series was the Course of sixteen lectures by Ralph Waldo Emerson, on "The Natural History of the Intellect." It was a serious strain on a youthful note-taker, intent on an impending examination, to follow the winding stream of Emerson's aphorisms or indeed to be sure which way it flowed. "System-makers," the Master began, "are gnats grasping the universe." His course was to be one of "anecdotes of the intellect, a Farmer's Almanac of mental moods." Yet certain laws of thought might be recorded. Gravity, Polarity, Perception, Memory, Imagination, Genius, Common Sense, Pace, Bias, Veracity, — all these attributes of right thinking were illuminated by sparkling epigrams and interpreted by homely instances: "Many eyes go through the meadows; few see the flowers." "Millions of men and only fifty lines of poetry." "Books weaken the memory; newspapers ruin it." "The text of life is accompanied by the commentary of dreams." "Our poverty is in the incontinuity of our thought." "The Æolian harp is now hushed, now garrulously tells the secrets of the world." "To increase pace of intellect is to add time." "Life is ages long to him who uses the telegraph of thought." "Bias is like the universal polarity of matter." "Nations die by suicide and the sign of it is the decay of thought"; — these Delphic sayings, as one reads them after nearly fifty years, recall to mind the boyish bewilderment with which they were heard, and the futile attempts which a youthful hearer made to translate them into academic terms. For it was not lectures to which we were listening, but poetry; not the teaching of the class-room, but the music of the spheres. There survives also a vivid impression of the speaker as not altogether happy in his mood or at home on his platform. The academic harness seemed to gall his Pegasus. Each lecture closed abruptly in about thirty minutes, and more than one appointment was omitted. Once the lecturer was saying: "Among the laws of the mind are Metamorphosis, Flux," — and then, after vainly looking for further notes, hastily illustrated his proposition by slipping away. This reminiscence of maladjustment is confirmed by Emerson's biographer. "Upon his return home after the first lecture," Mr. Cabot says, "he seemed disheartened." "He finished the Course, however (which he made shorter by two lectures than he had intended), in good heart, trusting for better things next year." The second delivery, however, gave him "no greater feeling of success," and he wrote

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Carlyle that it was a "doleful ordeal." Emerson was in fact trying to put new wine into old bottles. He had "at intervals from 1848 to 1866" given similar courses, and the effort to restate in academic form his scattered utterances was irksome and exhausting. Only two of the fifteen lectures of 1870 are included in his collected works; and the first of these, which carries the title of his Harvard Course, is but remotely suggestive of the notes which were so industriously, though so unappreciatively, taken from the master's lips.

Such was the germ of the Graduate School. The immediate results might well have disheartened a less determined Executive. The Courses on Literature had been accepted as a form of intellectual recreation by casual listeners. The courses on Philosophy had been meagrely attended and seriously, though stumblingly, followed by but four youths. Yet in each series a group of teachers, such as had never before coöperated in the higher education of the United States, gave distinction to the enterprise; and to the Courses in Philosophy may be directly referred at least four notable books, two fresh reputations, and the final summary of Emerson's thought. With characteristic persistency, President Eliot proceeded to organize a larger program for the following year. Thirty-three Courses, he announced, were to be offered in 1870–71, comprising in all more than 900 lectures. This expansion of opportunity soon became, to many mature students, a special distinction of Harvard University, and the corresponding demand for leadership in advanced studies emancipated Harvard professors from the routine of their class-rooms, and gave them the happiness of guiding riper minds and contributing to the higher learning.

RICHARD NORTON, 1872–1918.

By WILLIAM FENWICK HARRIS '91.

THE dominant note in Richard Norton's life was cosmopolitanism. He studied archæology at Munich, proceeded thence to Athens, served as director of the American School in Rome, conducted excavations in Cyrene in North Africa, and lived for a time in London, where he represented the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

He was such a many-sided character, with such strong traits, that it is hard to say where he best fitted into the world before the war. He had a scholar's equipment; had he the temperament? He was, I

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think, essentially a man of action. That is why he has left so little behind him in an academic way, little if one considers his ability and his knowledge. In addition to articles in the *American Journal of Archæology*, the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and elsewhere, he had published a catalogue of the casts in the Museum of Fine Arts in Portland, Oregon, and *Bernini and Other Essays*. The enthusiasm of his students and his fellow-excavators will remain his chief academic monument. He could not fetter himself to a desk; he must be up and doing. In addition, he had an extraordinary capacity for exciting the most fervent loyalty among all the men who ever worked under him; this showed itself when he was in the field excavating as well as when he was directing ambulance work in France. His quality as leader was greatly aided by his unselfishness and his consideration for all those with whom he came in contact. Added to these qualities was an intense hatred of all deceit and sham and a certain unpracticalness in his nature which amounted to quixotry. For these qualities he often suffered. They came to him partly as an inheritance from his father. They were undoubtedly increased by his observation of the Boche before the war and by the experience of the brutal chicanery of the universal foe which he later encountered.

He was exceedingly hardy and admirably equipped to fend for himself in difficult expeditions, as he proved in Central Asia with the Pumpelly Expedition in 1903, and as leader of the excavations at Cyrene. He frequently said that if he had had large private means he would have given himself to exploring the ancient trade routes between the East and Italy. This power of roughing it and endurance of hardships, his knowledge of ways and means in travel, stood him in good stead during the years of his service at the front.

All thoughts of his own profession and interests vanished from his mind on the outbreak of war. He threw himself whole-heartedly into the work of rescuing the suffering at the front, in which he was ably assisted by his friends in England, France, and America, and particularly by his brother Eliot and by his sisters. The history of the American Volunteer Motor-Ambulance Corps is something of which the country must be very proud; it will surely be written by those who knew it on the spot from the beginning to the end. Norton was among the first to realize that the ambulance corps of the French and English were pitifully inadequate, that many lives and infinite suffering could be spared if more ambulances could be provided to transport the wounded quickly from the field to the hospitals. The American Motor-

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Ambulance Corps was his answer to the demand; after the first battle of the Marne he and a few of his friends provided their own cars and the necessary money.

Originally Henry James was chairman of the organization. The corps was connected with the British army, but soon the rule that no American could serve in any capacity within the British lines was discovered and the corps was divided, half continuing good work under a British officer, half under Norton serving thenceforth with a French army corps. Norton's section was presently joined by one supported by Mr. Harjes of Paris, under the Red Cross, and was later joined by other units, until by September, 1917, the entire body, known as the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps, was operating in many places with about two hundred ambulances and seven hundred volunteers. Norton was field commander. He established a reputation for great courage, capacity, and devotion. The sections were repeatedly cited by the army divisions to which they were attached; many of the volunteers were decorated. He himself received the Croix de Guerre with two palms, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and the Mons Medal. He was the first American during the war to receive the Cross of the Legion.

Lieutenant-Commander Robert Greenough saw Norton in service with his section. "We were obliged to drive without lights," he wrote, "and the road was fully occupied by trains of artillery, supply wagons, and commissary traveling kitchens. For about one mile the road was exposed to shell-fire from the German batteries, and in consequence practically all communication had to be carried on at night. During the night the three ambulances at Hébuterne and at the two corresponding stations immediately below that point made about twelve trips and carried sixty-seven wounded. On one of the previous days, Norton tells me, they carried 528. . . . Shells burst over the *poste de secours* almost continuously both from the German and French batteries, which were concealed behind us. We were fortunate enough not to have any shells burst in close proximity to us that night, but two nights later, I am told, the *poste de secours* was dismantled, and an ambulance standing on the road beside it was shattered by a German shell. . . . I came away strongly convinced that the people at home have very little notion of the splendid work these ambulance men are doing."

As a commander of a volunteer ambulance corps on the battle-field of France, Norton showed sterling character, and resource to a re-

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markable degree. He had many ideas in advance of others, as that of using one of the cars as a rolling kitchen to take supplies to the wounded. Timorous souls were afraid he would involve the Red Cross in difficulties by thus feeding the fighters; Norton himself wrote later of the critics: "We all know that hindsight is more certain than foresight, and what my critics of those days failed to realize was that I had the hindsight of a few weeks of war, which enabled me to see that all international contracts between the Germanic and the Anglo-Saxon race had achieved a Judas-like immortality." The innumerable canteens, now everywhere close behind the lines to feed both fighters and wounded, prove his ideas were quite right. He was far-seeing, and he was unneutral; his sympathy and his work were whole-heartedly from the beginning entirely for the side on which we are all now aligned. His self-sacrificing service at the front, his bravery, received the enthusiastic appreciation of the French and English. The work of the Norton-Harjes sections will be his enduring monument.

When the United States entered the war, the army decided that all volunteer ambulances, even including those of the Red Cross, should be incorporated in the regular service. Norton was offered a commission as major in the work; the new tasks seemed to him, however, so different from those he had been performing — the organization so changed — that he declined it and entered the service of our naval intelligence department with headquarters in Paris. He worked loyally with Colonel Kean, who had arrived in Paris to take charge of the ambulance service, in making the transition from the work of volunteers to the new order. He was harshly criticized because so few of the old men went into the new service. The criticism was unjust toward Norton and his volunteers, many of whom were Harvard men, and almost all of whom were young; a great many of them were serving in the ambulance corps merely as a stepping-stone for posts in the fighting branches; many of them had been working in the cause since the beginning of the war, and all of them had repeatedly risked their lives. The great majority of them, without waiting to be drafted, at once entered one or another branch of the army.

The cars were given to the American Red Cross, the balance of the funds to the 21st Division of the French army, for the benefit of the widows, orphans, and mutilated soldiers of that division, with which Norton's original unit, Section VII (as it was known) had continued to serve. The following letter from the divisional commander may well serve as a permanent recognition of the work accomplished by the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps:

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Le Général Dauvin, à Monsieur Henry D. Morrison, Secrétaire Honoraire de l'American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, 17, Waterloo Place, Londres.

13 Mars, 1918.

Cher Monsieur:

Je viens de recevoir la lettre que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser le 21 février dernier.

Je suis profondément ému des sentiments que vous exprimez à l'égard de nos soldats et de notre patrie. La 21ème Division et son chef, le général Dauvin, gardent un souvenir impérissable du concours si utile et apprécié que leur ont donné, depuis le début de la guerre, les volontaires de la S.S.A.A. N° 7. Chaque soldat connaissait et aimait cette section, il savait avec quel dévoûment, quel héroïsme agissaient les volontaires pour secourir et réconforter leur camarades français.

Je porterai à la connaissance de tous et en particulier du docteur Lhoste les termes de votre lettre du 26 février.

J'accepte avec reconnaissance le don de cinq mille livres que vous faites pour venir en aide aux veuves, aux orphelins des soldats de la Division et à ses glorieux mutilés. Ainsi se conserveront dans les années à venir les liens solides d'attachement entre l'âme de la 21ème Division et celles des premiers représentants de votre généreuse nation, venus volontairement avec nous. Parmi eux, du premier rang MM. Richard Norton, A. T. Kemp, F. Havemeyer.

Au nom de tous et de tout cœur je vous dis merci en vous envoyant l'expression de mes sentiments de dévoûment et de reconnaissance.

Vive l'Amérique et vive le souvenir de l'American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps.

J. Dauvin,
Cdt. la 21ème Division.

What I have written has been put together from many sources. Let me quote directly from words spoken at Richard Norton's funeral:

The blue colors of Norton-Harjes have long since become only a memory. The American army is in the field now, its flag floating beside the others, and its uniform no longer provoking comment. Yet those who were here, even a year ago, can remember a time when the only American uniforms known were those of the two volunteer services, and all that the French army had to judge us by was the men with the black and the blue-gray cars.

What they thought is written, for any who cares to read it, not in decorations and citations but in the work they gave the sections to do. What they thought of Richard Norton himself was expressed officially when he was decorated with the Légion d'Honneur at the Chemin des Dames; but what he himself cared for more than any official honors was the knowledge that the wounded, waiting in dripping shelters to be taken back to the hospital, would ask eagerly for a "voiture américaine." That was proof of good work done. The acknowledgments did not matter. For in a man who was great in many ways, it was perhaps just this indifference to outside judgment that was

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greatest. . . . Let it suffice that for three years, from the time when the first volunteers went out, driving their own cars in the opening month of the war, till the organization six or seven hundred strong and known all along the French front, was finally dissolved, he worked, not untiring, but unresting, at the thing he had found to do; that no man under him had cause to complain of neglect or unfairness, that he never praised without reason or censured with malice, and that no man came to him in trouble and was not helped.

A gallant and great-hearted gentleman who saw clearly his opportunity for service to humanity, and followed it to the limit of his powers.

JENS IVERSON WESTENGARD, 1871–1918.

By W. RODMAN PEABODY, '95.

IT is seldom that Law and Romance go hand and hand, and it was a strange mission for a young assistant professor of the Harvard Law School, when as representative of an Asiatic king, he led an armed force, mounted on elephants, through the jungles of Siam to demand of a tributary prince, who never before had heard the word "obey," that slavery must cease in his dominions. To learn that the teaching of stenography in a Chicago night school may lead by way of an Austin Hall lecture room to the establishing of international boundaries in Asia, to the receipt of the orders of the White Elephant and the Legion of Honor, to friendly intimacy with royal families in two continents, and finally to the offer of a seat at the council table in the world's peace conference, makes of the Arabian Nights an apparent twentieth century reality.

Jens Iverson Westengard was born on September 14, 1871, in Chicago, of Danish parents, with whom in early childhood he traveled to Denmark. Danish thus was his first language. Returning to Chicago at the age of eight, he began to earn his living at so young an age that he used to tell of playing marbles on the office floor when his employer was away. Later he worked in a real estate and banking office, where he learned the elements of conveyancing and bookkeeping. He studied in night school, and when he graduated was so proficient in stenography that he became a teacher of that subject in the school. His skill in shorthand was recognized later at Cambridge, where in the days of the heated and somewhat acrimonious joint meetings of the Harvard and Yale Athletic Committees, he was the only person who

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RICHARD NORTON, 1872-1918.



JENS IVERSON WESTENGARD, 1871-1918.

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could "take" *verbatim* accounts of the proceedings. He used to tell with amusement of a professor who requested an accurate transcript of a lecture in order that he might know just how it sounded to the audience. Westengard carefully recorded each "er" and "um" through the hour's talk, and the dismay of the professor was only equaled by the delight of Westengard's fellow students who were permitted to know of the pages.

It was characteristic of Westengard that having determined to study law, he was content to attend only that law school whose reputation stood the highest, and set to work to fit himself to be a student in regular standing at the Harvard Law School, although a special and difficult examination which involved for him a long course of study was then required of any candidate for admission who had not received a college degree. He passed this examination in the autumn of 1895, being the last person not a college graduate to enter the Harvard Law School as a regular student.

Westengard came to the Law School a stranger to every person in Cambridge, but his exceptional ability, his simplicity and natural friendliness soon brought to him a conspicuous position in the class rooms and the social life of the school. His classmates referred to him affectionately as the "Great Dane," and this nickname is said to have survived and to have been adopted by the classes which he subsequently taught. He was early made an editor of the *Harvard Law Review*, and although throughout his three years at the school he was earning his living in ways which took much of his time from his studies, he graduated second in his class.

In April of his senior year, he was appointed an instructor of Criminal Law for the academic year 1898-99, and in the following year he was appointed Assistant Professor of Law for the term of five years. The marginal notes in the collections of cases from which he lectured are an inspiration to the teachers who have followed him in the courses that he taught in those years, save when they become a tantalizing puzzle in the form of minutely written memoranda in private shorthand. In the autumn of 1898, he formed a partnership for the practice of law in Boston with his classmates, Robert L. Raymond and Austin Potter, but until the date of his departure for Siam, his first interest and most of his time was devoted to his work as a teacher.

In 1903, Professor Strobel, then Professor of International Law at the Harvard Law School, on recommendation of President Roosevelt, was invited by the King of Siam to become the foreign adviser of that

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country. Siam at that time was known as a "Buffer State" of the Far East, and was looked upon with longing eyes by more than one Western power. The astute king believed that Western diplomacy would best be countered by Western brains, and therefore had sought among such nations as were known to have no territorial aspirations in the Far East for an adviser who might guide him through the maze of the international problems with which he was confronted. Strobel induced Westengard to go to Bangkok with him as his associate. The decision to leave the Law School was difficult for Westengard to make. He had married shortly after his graduation and had settled in Cambridge with his wife and infant son. The climate of Bangkok was such as to make it inadvisable for his family to accompany him, and had he then known the number of years which would elapse before he once more settled in Cambridge, it is doubtful whether he could have brought himself to answer this far call of service. He expected to be gone only a few years, but new duties and ever graver responsibilities were thrust upon him, with the result that except for occasional leaves of absence, and a happy visit from his family for a winter, he was away from his home for ten years.

Already, however, in his five years of teaching his exceptional power of lucid explanation combined with the scholar's knowledge had been recognized. At Commencement in 1903, Westengard who was then on the eve of his departure to the East, received the Harvard degree of Master of Arts, and was then characterized by President Eliot as "a Dane by birth, an American by education, a masterly teacher of English law."

The first important duty of Strobel and Westengard in Siam was to negotiate a treaty with France which vitally affected the boundaries of Eastern Siam. The French Government had long been pressing its claims to territory which had been regarded as a portion of the Siamese kingdom. The treaty as finally drafted was a source of great satisfaction to the adherents of the Siamese claims, but Strobel died before he could have the gratification of seeing it executed. Westengard carried on the work, and soon after was appointed Acting General Adviser and later General Adviser in the Siamese foreign office with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary.

His duties, both executive and judicial, were manifold, and his responsibilities were the highest that could be placed upon a minister of state. With all his strength, he impressed upon the Government the truth, so clearly demonstrated to-day in certain Western lands,

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that the stability of a nation depends upon its racial homogeneity, and that the enforced allegiance of subject races is bound sooner or later to be a source of national weakness. He argued that Siam would be strong only so long as it was a nation of Siamese. Through his influence, Siam relinquished to Great Britain its right of sovereignty over certain tributary Malasian States in the Malay Peninsula, and in return, Great Britain provided the funds for a railway to Singapore, which has brought Siam close to the great trade routes of the world. He drafted a law merchant for the country. He became a judge in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Siam, and in 1911 a member of The Hague Permanent Arbitration Court. In part, at least, through his efforts slavery for debt which had existed from primitive times in the outlying portions of the empire was abolished.

As a result of certain ill-advised concessions to foreign merchants, the valuable teak forests of Siam at the time of Westengard's arrival were in danger of total destruction. He secured the services of the chief forester of India, and with the latter's aid devised a system of scientific forestration, by which the teakwood of Siam will become a permanent source of national wealth. Perhaps his most important service, however, was the establishment throughout the kingdom of a police system so competent that foreign nations were forced to admit that their citizens were protected without the assistance of their own military officials. Such a police system supported by a trustworthy judiciary sounded the death-knell of extra-territorial courts, a privilege which had long been jealously guarded by European nations. Westengard accordingly negotiated a treaty with Great Britain which took from English subjects the right of trial before their own consular courts, and made them, like other persons in Siam, subject to the courts of that country.

His name and his reputation spread far beyond the borders of Siam. Throughout governmental circles, not only in Burmah, but in the whole Indian Empire, his work was known and his administration program studied. "'A friend of Westengard,'" said a young Harvard traveler, "was a password which opened the front doors of Government Houses all over southeastern Asia."

Distinguished honors came to him from many lands, but his modesty was so great that his friends learned of them only by accident. He was decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the White Elephant of Siam, the Grand Cross of the Crown of Siam, the Order of Chula Chom Klao (Second Class), the Order of Ratanaphorn (Sec-

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ond Class). He was an officer of the Legion of Honor of France. Denmark, proud that he came from Danish stock, presented to him the Grand Cross of the Order of Danneborg.

In 1915, Westengard at last had so far completed his work that he could ask for permission to leave his palace, with its great halls and gilded mirrors, and its servants so numerous that, as he once said, he never could find out how many he had, and to return to his family and his study in Austin Hall. The love for the East and for the nation which he had served so well was deep, but it faded before the desire for his home and his true profession. As simple and as unassuming as though he had never left the routine of his classroom, he once more returned to his lectures. He was appointed Bemis Professor of Law, and soon was engrossed in the compilation of cases on international law which later became a text-book for his students. The happy vision of a teacher's and scholar's life lay before him, when suddenly he was stricken by a fatal disease. He worked on calmly to the end and died in September, 1918.

THE HARVARD R.O.T.C.

By WILLIAM FENWICK HARRIS, '91.

A BATTALION swung into line on the parade ground at Camp Thayer. It was the hottest and most humid day of the summer. The men had hiked over the road to Camp Devens and back, with a long tilt at the dummy boches in bayonet practice in between. Call it a good day's work, plus some twenty miles of marching. Their O.D. shirts looked as if they had just come from the wash-tubs, and their breeches as if the men had recently been sitting down in the brook.

"Are you all alive?" called out Lieutenant André Morize.

"We are!" came back in a cheerful roar.

"Good! Now you look like real soldiers. You will all be ready for the march back to Cambridge on Saturday. Mess will be at 6.30, guard-mount at 7.45. Now go and get your baths." It lacked only "mes enfants" to show the affectionate relations existing between the French instructor and his boys of the Harvard R.O.T.C.

The organization has been one of constant change. The summer camp of this year was the culmination of a system that had been working out its problems in an individual way since 1915. Time alone

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can show whether it was a wiser plan to throw on the scrap heap the separate training corps of the various colleges and universities, merging them all in the National Students' Army Training Corps, or whether it would have been better to preserve as independent units the more successful of the older bodies with their traditions and their own solutions of the many problems that had confronted them.

But we must say "Vale!" to our regiment. The University may well feel proud of the many boys who have passed through the ranks, getting there an initiation which has helped them on their way to all branches of the service on sea and land. The number has been very great. When the war is done with and all who can come home are back again, there must be a memorial volume for the living and the dead. I hope the writers will be Captain André Morize of the French Military Mission and Captain F. W. Rogers, old Yale rower who often plied an oar against Harvard and has been one of the most sturdy helpers of the Harvard Regiment from the beginning.

The military spirit of the students was aroused long before we entered the war. In 1915–16 a half-course was given by General Leonard Wood and many other officers, including Captain Cordier, on the "Military Art of the Present Day"; at the same time the regiment was organized under Captain Cordier. The men provided everything except their rifles and bayonets. No academic credit was given, but the enthusiasm was very great.

The next year a Department of Military Science and Tactics was created; under an act of Congress a senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was established with Captain Cordier as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. Things came thick and fast as our entrance into the war became a certainty. There was an enrolment of over a thousand men. Captains Bowen and Shannon were detailed by the War Department with ten non-commissioned regulars to assist in the training. The French Government, at President Lowell's request, sent the first Military Mission, headed by Major Paul Azan and including Major Jean de Riviers de Mauny, Captains Adolphe Dupont and Marcel de Jarny, and Lieutenants André Morize and Jean Giraudoux. Immediately there was started instruction in the latest French methods of warfare which has been an outstanding feature of the Harvard Regiment during all its subsequent work and which obtained to the same degree in no other camp in the country. The tribute paid to the value of this by men who have reached the front has been continuous. Trenches were laid out at Fresh Pond,

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where the men received constant training. Another system was traced at Waverley. In June each of the three battalions had a week under canvas at Wakefield, engaging in target practice and combat exercises. On the return from Wakefield the regiment went into barracks in Cambridge, going through a stiff training till the latter part of July, when the camp at Barre was established. The regiment was finally reviewed and dismissed on August 15.

In September the War Department sent to Cambridge fifty graduates from each of the eleven training camps east of the Mississippi to receive the benefit of the instruction of the officers of the French Mission. On this body Colonel Azan conferred the name of his old organization at home, "The Iron Battalion." In the meantime the men of the Harvard R.O.T.C. had scattered in every direction to government training camps for all the services. As merely one example of what their work brought them, at the end of the Second Plattsburg in November, one was commissioned major, sixteen captain, forty first lieutenant, and forty-four second lieutenant.

The French Mission, with the American officers, had built up an admirable system — drill in close and extended order, bayonet work, grenade throwing, signaling, field topography, combat exercises at the trenches. After each of the combat exercises, which covered the latest French methods, a critique was held on the spot by Colonel Azan or Major de Riviers. Classes were held at 7.30 in the morning and 1:30 in the afternoon, with lectures in the evening. It was an intensive method of work which produced splendid results, in very great part due to the spirit of enthusiasm and loyalty inspired by Colonel Azan with his French colleagues, and Captains Cordier and Shannon with the other American officers.

The opening of college last year found Major W. F. Flynn, U.S.A., retired, as successor to Captain Shannon. Lieutenant Giraudoux had returned to France. Colonel Azan was appointed Inspector of American training camps; his colleagues were scattered, but Lieutenant (now Captain) André Morize was left at Harvard to carry on the traditions already established. I hesitate to write of this officer, my enthusiasm for him is so profound. He has the clarity of thought and expression of his race; he has a sense of humor and of discipline; he has common sense as well; he has a perfect mastery of the difficult art of handling people so as to get the most and the best from them; he thinks in terms of general ideas rather than of petty details; he has served in the trenches, and he is an ideal teacher. Harvard could have

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had no better fortune than to retain this *professeur devenu soldat* for her R.O.T.C. Let us hope she will have the wisdom as well as the fortune to retain him for her French department after the war.

The military work of the year consisted of some five hours of drill each week, three hours of lectures, and an hour of section meeting in which the work done in the field was explained and commented on and quizzes given to see that a complete understanding was obtained. The drill was conducted by cadet officers, who showed great skill and reliance. The quickness with which college men have caught on to the life of the soldier has been a continuous source of surprise to army officers. "If regulars could only do that!" exclaimed General Leonard Wood one afternoon in early autumn as he watched a green company by the river. "They look like veterans!" exclaimed another officer as he watched a parade at Camp Thayer this summer; the men had been drilling together for less than five weeks. One of the outstanding facts has been that the regiment has never stayed the same for any long period; the men have been constantly alert for any chance that would lead to active service in any field. Indeed it has taken the constant exertions of the war department, the University, and all in authority to convince the boys that it was their highest duty to train themselves to become intelligent officers rather than to jump at the chance to become privates in the ranks "over there."

The three weekly lectures covered every field connected with the war; they were given by professors who are experts in special subjects, by officers from our army, especially from Camp Devens, by visiting English, Canadian, and French officers, by Major Flynn, and Lieutenant Morize. The sections were conducted by professors and instructors who knew something of drill from previous experience or who diligently applied themselves to learn. These latter were all volunteers without pay and should be ranked with the generous graduates who provided the large sum of money needed to furnish uniforms and the like. They were joined by volunteer officers such as Colonel J. H. Smyth, of the National Guard.

The work was less intensively military than that of the last part of the previous year. The theory had been definitely set forth by President Wilson and the War Department that students should combine, as their best contribution to the future of the country, an academic and a military education. This got on the nerves of patriotic boys keen for quick action against the universal foe of humanity. They resented the academic side of life; they noticed that active war-

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fare had taken from them the young officers and non-coms of the regular army who had been with the regiment the year before, and that five of the six French officers had gone; the great majority of the superior officers and instructors were mere academic folk, all of whom, by an error of judgment, were required to appear in uniform. At this psychological moment occurred the Great Applin Explosion.

I deeply regret that my pedestrian pen cannot do justice to the event. The invocation should be to the muse of humor, even if she has to be invented. Lieutenant Colonel Applin is a British officer, machine-gun expert, I believe, whose mission in this country was to inspire "pep" in all branches of our service and to prove that the English still spell tact with a "k." He works on the theory that if you tell a body of men what a complete failure they are, they will be spurred to doubled exertion. He visited our college R.O.T.C.'s with this commendable purpose in view. He had no malice or ill-will, for if he did place high explosives under the academic regiments, he told the West Point cadets that the salvation for the armies of the country lay in the officers our universities are training; if he told one major-general the mistakes committed in his department and by our army in general, he sang the praises of the major-general's work in the next camp he visited. "Captain," he asked in a ringing voice as he advanced to the edge of the platform at a lecture when the general in command had honored him by his presence, but had unavoidably arrived a few minutes late, "Captain, what time do you make it? My watch says ten minutes past the hour."

This genial soldier with a mission breezed into Cambridge on an afternoon when Lieutenant Morize had brilliantly put the regiment through a combat exercise at Fresh Pond. The colonel arrived after the manœuvre was quite finished and the tired men were just starting for Cambridge. They were marching at route step and cheering themselves with merry song. As the colonel's machine whizzed by, no one was quick enough to call them to "Attention!"

In the evening the colonel lectured to the regiment. His text was on the sloppy soldiers he had seen in the afternoon, from which he diverged to the respect due to officers, adding a description of the old-fashioned aristocratic caste system of the professional army, with the officer an Olympian being quite apart from his men. He invited the boys to join those Olympian ranks, without which no army could succeed. It was done with an astounding brilliance and *verve*, which quite swept the boys away. If Rudyard Kipling at his best could speak as

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he used to write, the result would be an approximate picture of the brilliant figure the lecturer made. No matter if the picture he drew of our boys was based on a complete ignorance of what they had done and could do, no matter if his idea of the relations of officers and men which seemed ideal to him had come from his experiences in India with a race regarded as inferior and subject; no matter if such a scheme is as foreign to the ideal relations between officers and men in a democratic army like the French and our own as the North Pole is to the South. Result of Colonel Applin's tour de force, a complete reorganization at the Harvard Front. Of course, the colonel was not the entire cause; he was what might be called the detonating factor. The GRADUATES' MAGAZINE has not space to tell the tale in all its interesting and amusing phases. Enough to say that General Sherman was once more proved right.

When visibility was again restored, the Harvard summer camp was taking shape. Major Flynn was in command, Lieutenant Morize was his right-hand man, Major C. C. Lane adjutant, Captain F. W. Rogers in charge of sections, Captain P. W. Long of assignments, the battalions were commanded by Major W. B. Munro, Major Joseph Warren, and Major A. W. Scott, and Dr. M. H. Bailey was surgeon. A large number of officers of the State and National Guards had been secured as tactical instructors; they included Colonel J. H. Smyth, N.G., retired; Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Blake, Major Joseph Bartlett (who later served very efficiently as adjutant), Captain Benjamin S. Blake, and Captain W. H. Rand, Jr., all of the M.S.G. In addition there were detailed from Camp Devens Lieutenants Ross Whittier, E. G. Shepard, H. C. McDuffie, Howard Cappel, Morrill Wiggin, J. W. Burrows, J. W. Cruikshank, E. P. King, E. L. Kickham, F. D. Harrigan, J. S. Wiley, and W. H. Hurlin. From West Point came Cadets J. W. Trichel and A. W. Bergman. The companies were in command of experienced cadet officers, and there was a large body of students specially prepared as instructors in the bayonet and grenades. As instructors in topography there were enrolled Professors G. E. Wolff, G. S. Raymer, J. B. Woodworth, Charles Palache, W. W. Atwood, and Mr. C. H. Page. "Academic Instructors" were Professors E. K. Rand, W. F. Harris, H. L. Smyth, G. S. Raymer, with Professor W. B. Twiss of Rutgers and Professor Alfred Brodbeck of Miami. The regiment was in barracks in Cambridge for three weeks, and in camp on the Bayard Thayer estate at Lancaster for another three. The members were students from Harvard and other colleges, graduates from

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everywhere, "from Amherst down to Yale," and many civilians. Undergraduates rubbed elbows with professors in the ranks (and often commanded them), inhabitants of Beacon Hill joined in kitchen police with very recent immigrants or the first families of Virginia. Sons of Wall Street grew as efficient with the daily wash as Princess Nausicaa of old.

The work was intensive to a degree. I have been repeatedly told by those who have been through both mills that as much was accomplished in the scant six weeks as is covered in a full three months in the Government officers' training camps. I take off my hat with profound respect to the men who went through the task, especially those approaching middle age like Professors Gulick, Kennedy, Holmes, Hack, the judges, doctors, lawyers, schoolmasters, and others who responded cheerfully to reveille in that cheerless blackness that comes before the dawn, on days of special tasks, as the combat exercises arranged by Lieutenant Morize at Amann Field, or the engagement of two opposing forces on an unknown field arranged by Colonel Smyth, or the visits to Devens for practice on the range, with the dummies on the bayonet field, or the grenades. The men spent their leisure (the word was invariably greeted with a sardonic smile) in deep study of the I.D.R., the F.S.R., the Small Arms Firing Manual, the Manual of Interior Guard Duty, works on topography, or the Platoon Leader's Manual (translated from the French manual). It was Drill! Drill! Drill! or kitchen police, or guard duty, or inspection, or hike, or lecture, or section work, or ceremony, or something else from reveille to taps. Of course, there was grousing — was there ever a body of soldiers without abundance of it? Of course, the surgeons, Dr. Bailey and Dr. Norris, with Mrs. Bailey acting as their ever helpful nurse, found their admirable hospital crowded with minor casualties, but the life was joyous then, and is still more joyous now to look back upon. The rough edges are worn away in recollection; one hears the band playing and sees the beautiful ceremony of guard mount; one hears hundreds of young voices swelling on the hilltop in the dusk before or after a lecture by Lieutenant Morize, or sees a show by the Y.M.C.A. men from Devens; one hears the pleasant voices of the ladies who gave us concerts; one sees the Homeric battle of opposing sides around the giant push-ball, big as a house; one hears the burst of Homeric laughter as the nervous sentry calls out the Guard in honor of the Commanding Officer, and then, as the latter waives the ceremony, shouts, instead of the more usual "Never mind the Guard!" the quite novel injunction, "Never mind the Commanding Officer!"

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The last "taps" has sounded on the hilltop, the last pop of ammunition has been heard, the court-martial has ended without serious consequences, the men have cooked their own merry luncheon in the field, the officers have given their banquet to Major Flynn, the last bouquets and brick-bats have been thrown, the final certificates have been awarded in Cambridge, the men have scattered to officers' training camps, to aviation schools, ambulance service, and hospital units, to the marines, the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., food administration, artillery, quartermaster corps, and every branch of service on land or sea or in the air where men could find work for which they were specially fitted, all to do their duty, some never to return. An admirable system was being worked out for giving the most and best instruction in the briefest space of time. It seems a pity to many that more of the system was not passed on to the S.A.T.C. If we ever adopt in this country a simple scheme of universal training, the traditions of the Harvard R.O.T.C. will have much of value.

As the regiment passes in review Harvard has much to congratulate herself upon for the service she has rendered to her sons and to the country.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

REPORTED FROM AUGUST 1 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1918.

Edward Blake Robins, Jr., '10, of Boston, Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburgh, died in Boston, June 27, 1917.

Robert Bayard Cutting, '97, of New York, Y.M.C.A. Secretary, died at Chaumont, France, April 1, 1918.

Gustav Hermann Kissel, '17, of Morristown, N.J., First Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed in action near Merville, France, April 12, 1918.

Ernest Edward Weibel, Ph.D. '16, of Lawrence, Kansas, Captain of Engineers, died of wounds in France, April 12, 1918.

John Dwight Filley, Jr., '16, of St. Louis, Missouri, Second Lieutenant, Infantry, died of wounds in France, June 19, 1918.

Ralph Henry Lasser, '20, of Dorchester, 101st Engineers, killed in action in France, June 16, 1918.

Elliot Adams Chapin, '18, of Newton Centre, Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, killed in action in France, June 27, 1918.

Donald Fairfax Ray, LL.B., '12, of Fayetteville, N.C., Captain 156th Field Artillery, died at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, July 6, 1918.

George Francis McGillen, '18, of Brookline, Lieutenant, 9th Infantry, killed in action at Château Thierry, France, July 15, 1918.

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Proctor Calvin Gilson, L.S. '18, of New York, First Lieutenant, 9th Infantry, killed in action near Longpoint, France, July 18, 1918.

Hugh Charles Blanchard, '09, of Boston, First Lieutenant, 104th Infantry, killed in action in France, July 18, 1918.

Kenneth Eliot Fuller, '16, of Exeter, N.H., Lieutenant, First Army Headquarters Regiment, killed in action, July, 18, 1918.

Orville Parker Johnson, '18, of Albany, N.Y., Lieutenant, 103d Machine Gun Battalion, killed in action at Torcy, France, July 18, 1918.

Carleton Burr, '13, of Boston, Lieutenant, Marine Corps, killed in action at Château Thierry, July 19, 1918.

John Andrew Doherty, '16, of Dorchester, Lieutenant, 15th Infantry, killed in action in France, between July 18 and July 24, 1918.

Homer Atherton Hunt, '16, of Braintree, 165th Infantry, killed in action in France, July 19, 1918.

Charles Castner Lilly, '09, of Waldoboro, Maine, K Company, 39th Infantry, killed in action in France, July 19, 1918.

Allen Melanchthon Sumner, '04, of Washington, D.C., Captain, Marine Corps, killed in action in France, July 19, 1918.

George William Ryley, '10, of Lawrence, First Lieutenant, 102d Infantry, killed in action in France, July 20, 1918.

Donald Earl Dunbar, '13, of Springfield, Lieutenant, killed in action in France, July 20, 1918.

David Morse Barry, '15, of Santa Barbara, California, First Lieutenant, 59th Infantry, killed in action in France, July 20, 1918.

Howard Walter Beal, M.D., '98, of Worcester, Major, Medical Corps, died of wounds in Paris, July 20, 1918.

John Shaw Pfaffman, '16, of Quincy, Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed in airplane accident in France, July 22, 1918.

Robert Morss Lovett, Jr., '18, of Chicago, Lieutenant, 103d Infantry, killed in action in France, July 23, 1918.

Philip Overton Mills, '05, of New York, Captain of Infantry, killed in action in France, July 25, 1918.

Oliver Ames, Jr., '17, of North Easton, Lieutenant, 165th Infantry, killed in action, July 28, 1918.

James Augustin McKenna, Jr., '09, of New York, Major, 165th Infantry, killed in action at Villers-sur-Fère, France, July 28, 1918.

Alan Campbell Clark, '17, of Kansas City, Missouri, Lieutenant, 26th Infantry, died of wounds in Paris, July 31, 1918.

*Richard Norton, '92, of Boston, organizer and director of the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, died in Paris, August 2, 1918.

John Vincent Kelly, '06, of Jalisco, Mexico, Captain of Engineers, died at San Antonio, Texas, August 3, 1918.

Joseph Gardner MacDonough, '13, of New York, Lieutenant, 47th Infantry, died of wounds, in Paris, August 4, 1918.

* Croix de Guerre and Legion d'Honneur.

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Frederick Mitchell Atwood, '18, of Quincy, Lieutenant, 58th Infantry, killed in action in France, August 6, 1918.

*Charles Warner Plummer, '14, of New Bedford, Lieutenant, 101st Field Artillery, killed in action in France, August 11, 1918.

Howland Shaw Russell, '96, of Carpinteria, California, Quartermaster Corps, died in Boston, August 15, 1918.

John Lester Hubbard, '18, of Providence, R.I., First Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed in airplane accident in France, August 18, 1918.

Shepley Nichols, '13, of New York, U.S. Naval Reserve, drowned from a submarine chaser in foreign waters, August 21, 1918.

Robert FitzGerald Clark, '20, of Dedham, Ensign, U.S. Navy, killed in an accident at Brest, France, August 21, 1918.

Charles Henry Fiske, 3d, '19, of Boston, Lieutenant, died of wounds received in action in France, August 24, 1918.

Lloyd Andrews Hamilton, Gr. Bus. '16–'17, of Pittsfield, First Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, killed in action, August 24, 1918.

Augustus Aspinwall, '20, of Brookline, Lieutenant, 110th Infantry, killed in action in France, August 25, 1918.

Leonard Jackson, '19, of Newton, 110th Infantry, killed in action near the Vesle River in France, August 25, 1918.

Ralph Sanger, '04, of New York, Captain, killed in an airplane accident in France, August 29, 1918.

Richard Montgomery Dwyer, '12, of Medford, First Lieutenant, 305th Infantry, killed in action near the Somme early in September, 1918.

Tolman Douglas Wheeler, '15, of New York, Lieutenant, died of wounds in France, September 5, 1918.

Thomas Addis Emmet Harris, '11, of New York, First Lieutenant, 306th Machine Gun Battalion, died of wounds in France, September 6, 1918.

Eugene Galligan, '17, of Boston, Lieutenant, killed in action in France, September 6, 1918.

Howard Brainard Hull, '16, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed in airplane accident at Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Michigan, September 9, 1918.

Willard Smith, '14, of Worcester, Captain, 9th Infantry, killed in action near St. Mihiel, September 12, 1918.

Albert Edgar Angier, '20, of Waban, Lieutenant, killed in action in France, September 15, 1918.

Ralph O'Neal West, '19, of Newton Centre, Marine Corps, killed in action near St. Mihiel, September 15, 1918.

Andrew Kershner Dunn, '17, of Charleston, Illinois, Lieutenant, Infantry, killed in action in France, September 15, 1918.

Robert Swift Gillett, L.S. '16–'17, of Hartford, Connecticut, First Lieutenant, 119th Aero Squadron, killed in airplane accident at Kingsville, Texas, September 17, 1918.

* Distinguished Service Cross.

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*David Endicott Putnam, '20, of Newton, First Lieutenant, Aviation Section, killed in action in France, September 18, 1918.

Bradstreet Parker, '19, of Salem, Cadet, Naval Aviation Service, died at Brookline, September 21, 1918.

Archibald Lavender Smith, '11, of Hillsborough, N.H., Sergeant, 301st Company, Motor Supply Train 401, died at Tours, France, September 21, 1918.

Milton Avery Rogers, '19, of Dedham, Candidate at Officers' Training School, died at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia, September 21, 1918.

John Boyd Wolverton, '20, of Washington, D.C., Naval Cadet, died at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, September 22, 1918.

Henry Stone Bryant, '10, of Cambridge, Lieutenant, Aviation Section, died at Cambridge, September 24, 1918.

Rae Wygant Whidden, '08, of New York, Captain, Medical Corps, died at Boston, September 25, 1918.

Wesley Everett Rich, Ph.D. '17, of Middletown, Connecticut, died at Camp Devens, September 26, 1918.

Raymond Weir Smyth, '09, of Cambridge, Inspector of Ordnance, U.S.N.R.F., died at Philadelphia, September 27, 1918.

William Morton Bunting, '05, of Boston, Captain, 12th Division, died at Camp Devens, September 28, 1918.

Walter Flint Noyes, '15, of Boston, died at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, in September, 1918.

Benjamin Joseph Ginsburg, '17, of Lawrence, Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, died in France, September 30, 1918.

Hector William Treble, '18, of Buffalo, N.Y., Cadet, Naval Aviation, died at Chelsea, September 30, 1918.

Carl Bibb Hudson, '12, of Boston, Lieutenant, Medical Corps, died in France, October 2, 1918.

Will Carleton Niles, D.M.D. '14, of Newton, Lieutenant, Dental Corps, died at Newton, October 4, 1918.

Clarence Fahnestock, '98, of New York, Major, 301st Infantry, died in France, October 5, 1918.

James Jackson Porter, L.S. '14, of New York, Lieutenant, Machine Gun Battalion, killed in action in the Argonne, October 5, 1918.

Oric Bates, '05, of Boston, Candidate at Officers' Training Camp, died at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, October 8, 1918.

Thaddeus Coffin Defriez, '09, of Boston, Lieutenant, died at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, October 8, 1918.

James Renville Clements, '20, of Bay City, Michigan, Ensign, U.S.N., died in France, October 8, 1918.

Charles Fry, '13, of Philadelphia, Ensign, U.S.N., died at Philadelphia, October 9, 1918.

Howard Bigelow Jackson, '97, of Melrose, Captain, Medical Corps, died at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, October 13, 1918.

* Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire.

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Leon Beck Hook, '16, of Indianapolis, died at the Naval Training Station, Seattle, Washington, October 14, 1918.

Hervey Edward Wetzel, '11, of Boston, American Red Cross, died at Neuilly, France, October 17, 1918.

Donald Gilman Trow, '17, of Utica, N.Y., Lieutenant, died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1918.

Harry Hubbard Metcalf, '17, of Westboro, Lieutenant, Aviation Section, died at Park Field, Memphis, Tennessee, in October, 1918.

Nathaniel Stone Simpkins, Jr., '09, of Beverly Farms, Captain, died in France in October.

Edward Leslie Grant, '06, of Franklin, Captain, 307th Infantry, killed in action in the Argonne.

William Francis Cahill, L.S. '16, of New York, First Lieutenant, 307th Infantry, died of wounds in France.

David Hoffman, '17, of Boston, Ensign, lost in the sinking of the U.S.S. Tampa in Bristol Channel, September 26, 1918.

Peter Edward Costello, '11, of Boston, died at the Officers' Training School, Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.

Hyde Buxton Merrick, '13, of Boston, Sergeant 34th Aero Squadron, killed in action in France.

Lester Clement Barton, L.S. '08–'10, of Chicago, Lieutenant, Field Artillery, killed in action at Château Thierry.

NOTE: Kenneth Pickens Culbert, whose name appeared on the Roll of Honor in the September issue, had received, before his death, the Croix de Guerre with palm.

William Baillie Fraser-Campbell, '11, whose name appeared on the Roll of Honor in the September issue, was Lieutenant in the 8th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

TO the visitor who comes to Harvard expecting to get into the atmosphere of an army post or a military camp, the first impression must be bewildering. "I have been misinformed," he might exclaim. "This place is a naval training station." Young men in naval uniform are everywhere — in the Yard, on the streets, on Soldiers Field; in comparison the khaki seems worn by but few. The War College

It is the large Naval Radio contingent — a body of nearly 5000 — that is chiefly responsible for the impression that the casual visitor carries away. The Radio School is not a part of Harvard, as are the

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Naval Unit and the S.A.T.C.; but the members of it are constantly marching through the Square, and they eat at Memorial, and they have possession of the Gymnasium, and altogether the superficial observer has no means of separating them from the institution with which they seem to be connected.

Another reason for the predominantly naval aspect of the College is to be found in the fact that the members of the Naval Unit and of the Ensign School are quartered in the Yard, whereas the S.A.T.C. men are off by themselves in the Freshman dormitories and seldom appear in the Yard in force. The Naval Unit goes through setting up exercises in the quadrangle in front of Sever, the Ensign School marches across the Yard from Matthews to the Union; but to find the S.A.T.C. as a body at work the visitor must go to the Charles River Embankment when the sun has hardly arisen, or to Soldiers Field in the middle of the morning instead of at the hour when visitors in autumns past were wont to repair to Soldiers Field. While the lights of Brighton trolley cars are still shining through the dark and the late moon is still lingering overhead, a bugle sounds; then companies of young men, some in uniform, others in civilian clothes, assemble on the riverbank, respond to sharp military commands, do squads right and squads left, go through calisthenics, and double-time in step up and down the road.

The College life is topsy-turvy. Instead of studying and going to classes in the morning and taking physical exercise in the afternoon, according to the old custom, the S.A.T.C. man or the member of the Naval Unit gets his physical exercise in the morning and studies and goes to classes in the afternoon. Calisthenics before breakfast, military drill and bayonet practice after breakfast until ten o'clock, mess at twelve, recitations until five — that is the program of the member of the S.A.T.C. The evening, which was formerly a period of pleasant recreation or of independent study is now a time of uniform and prescribed studiousness. The young soldiers are marched in companies to the Widener Library or to Sever Hall, and in Widener Library or in Sever Hall they study, under supervision, for two hours — no more, no less. Boston as a convenient place of diversion has ceased to exist; virtually no Harvard students are to be seen in Boston hotels or theatres nowadays. There was fall rowing on the river, but it was of a novel sort. No bare-legged and bare-armed oarsmen swept rhythmically along in slim eight-oared shells; instead, sailor lads in flopping trousers and loose blouses, ten rowers to a craft, two rowers to a seat, labored to propel broad-beamed navy cutters through the water;

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sometimes eight or nine of these substantial gray row-boats would move in procession down the Charles.

The Gold Coast is the Gold Coast no more. A building that used to be a dormitory is now a ship — plainly indicated by the sign, "Starboard Gangway," painted across what used to be the front door. If you pass up the gangway, you are likely to encounter some "gobs" (sailors) scrubbing the deck, or to hear the Jimmie-Legs (master-at-arms) roar from his quarters at some light-hearted delinquent, "Pipe down on the whistling!" Early rising is for the inhabitants of the erstwhile Gold Coast as well as for those of the erstwhile Freshman dormitories; and a bugler sounds reveille in the Yard at the same hour that the bugler sounds reveille in the Smith quadrangle. A few minutes later in the good ship Weld the Jimmie-Legs is bawling to the slothful, "Hit the deck with a snap, there!" and the "gobs" who have not been slothful are helping one another to get their collars outside their blouses without rumpling.

A college room is not a college room in these days. There are no curtains in the windows, no pictures on the walls, no desks, no easy chairs, no rugs on the floors — only cot beds, as many of them as the room will hold. With the exception of Thayer and Claverly, which house the men disqualified for service and in which the rooms have the same aspect as in times of peace, all the dormitories have the naked look of dismantled buildings. Yet they are crowded and humming with life as never before in their history. For one reason or another — perhaps partly in order that the occupants may become accustomed to the vicissitudes and discomforts of military and naval life — barracks and ships are the scene of constant movings. Doughboy and gob are not permitted to feel that they have any permanent College address. At any moment they may be ordered to take their mattresses and blankets on their backs and move from Grays to Holyoke, or from Smith to Gore. The training ought to be helpful for political as well as for military and naval careers. It ought to produce "good mixers."

The club life, that has never been credited with producing "good mixers," is extinct. The shades are drawn, the doors are locked, the pleasant social activities — or inactivities — have ceased. Also the undergraduate publications have either suspended or are maintaining their existence through the labors of graduates and of students not in military or naval service. Such football as was played aroused no interest. Whereas in former days Harvard University was a pleasant place in which to linger, now the general feeling seems to be that it is

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a place to pass through as rapidly as may be. The man who is there for only three months is the fortunate man; he who must have nine months before he can qualify for an officers' training camp is the unlucky. In such an atmosphere of transitoriness the occupations, interests, and amusements of former days have no place.

One of the lieutenants assigned by the government to give military instruction is reported to have said to a student, "Get out of your head the idea that this is a College with a military department; this is a military camp which permits the professors to go on giving their courses." The comment is brutal, yet not wholly true. A permission to give courses for which the demand has been abolished is valueless. Professors of English Literature who are accustomed to give advanced courses are correcting themes in English A. Professors of Latin and Greek instead of giving their advanced courses in Latin and Greek are doing war work in Washington, or teaching elementary French, or making themselves useful in some way not closely related to the classics. If certain academic departments have been depopulated, of both teachers and students, certain others have suddenly taken on an enormous importance. Teachers of subjects that have hitherto attracted comparatively few students are now confronting classes of several hundred men. These teachers know that very largely on their estimate of the work of each student will depend his future — whether he shall be withdrawn from the Corps and sent off to join a depot brigade, or whether he shall be accepted for an officers' training camp, and so started on the road to a commission. The teacher finds the suddenly extended interest in his courses stimulating and gratifying; he finds too that it imposes on him a harassing responsibility. Perhaps the student, in spite of all the drill, discipline, and supervision to which he is subjected, is working no harder than he did before the College became a war college; but the teacher is working harder and is feeling a heavier burden of responsibility for the consequences of his work.

The bells have rung and the whistles have blown, and S.A.T.C. and Naval Unit have marched in a victory parade. Depot brigade and officers' training camp no longer hold out the threat of penalty or the hope of reward. The drill that was vital yesterday is mechanical to-day. Those in olive drab find life drab, and those in navy blue feel blue. Instead of wondering how soon they can get away from the College, they are wondering how soon the old College will come back.

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Should a reader of this magazine wish to have some concrete illustration of the kind of soldier that has gone from Harvard to the war and that has really done things in the war, let him look at the faces of the four young men on the following page. Then let him turn to the Class News, 1914, 1917, and Non-Academic, and read the items therein about those four young officers.

Heroes of Harvard

Homer, greatest of all chroniclers of heroic combats, never had a theme so heroic as is furnished in the deeds of these Harvard boys. And the spirit of the four whose faces look out at us from the page is merely representative of the spirit that Harvard men have taken into whatever branch of the service they have entered. In aviation there has been the greatest opportunity to achieve individual distinction and to perform brilliant deeds of bravery; but the records of the infantrymen and the artillerymen and the engineers and the sailormen will show the same fearlessness, the same devotion to duty that have animated the knights of the air.

It was a Harvard Law School man who commanded the lost battalion in the Argonne that fought for five days without food, and who, when summoned at the end of that time to surrender, shouted in reply, "Go to hell!" The decimated and exhausted troops cheered Major Whittlesey's defiance and prepared to hold out till the last man; the courage that he had inspired in them was rewarded by rescue. Lieutenant Vernon Booth, '13, while flying over the enemy's lines, was attacked by superior forces; a bullet shattered his leg and in his pain he lost consciousness; another bullet set fire to his airplane. But as the plane fell, the rush of air extinguished the flame, and Lieutenant Booth, regaining his senses, righted his machine just in time to make a landing. Then, despite his wound, he crawled out and set fire to the plane to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. A few minutes later his comrades rescued him, but he died of his wound. Lieutenant Cornelius Beard, '09, led eleven volunteers, of whom one was Robert Hogg, '06, to throw a pontoon bridge across a canal under heavy shell fire. Hogg and one other man were killed, all the others except Lieutenant Beard were wounded; he completed single-handed the task, and then rescued the wounded and brought Robert Hogg's body back to the lines. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, and he and all the members of his command received the Croix de Guerre.

In all the annals of Harvard there are no more inspiring stories than those that have been written in the blood of some of her youngest sons.

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THE UNIVERSITY.

THE OPENING OF THE YEAR.

By HENRY W. HOLMES, '03.

INTEREST in the fall term has naturally centred in the affairs of the Students' Army Training Corps, for the College is, of course, a college in khaki. Not merely the Army, to be sure, but also the Navy and the Marines share the attention of the Faculty; but the Army students predominate. Approximate enrolment figures about the middle of November were as follows: Army section, 1185; Naval section, 420; Marines section, 96; civilians, 496. These figures include no enrolments from the graduate schools. The Naval Radio School and the School for Ensigns continue to be conducted in Harvard buildings, and the warlike aspect of the College is therefore even more noticeable than it has ever been before. This condition, of course, is common to nearly all the colleges of the country, for units of the Students' Army Training Corps have now been established at over five hundred institutions, and it can fairly be said that the Government is running the colleges.

The Students' Army Training Corps

One feature of the enrolment is worth noting. It is not as large as it might be, considering the accommodations Harvard has to offer, nor is it quite as large as was expected. When the Students' Army Training Corps was in process of establishment, it was thought that the plan whereby the Government pays for tuition, board, and lodging, and thirty dollars a month in addition, would result in a rush of students to the larger universities. The students, it was supposed, would consider this their chance to get the advantages of superior instruction at the greater seats of learning. There was a rumor that Columbia University had already received an overwhelming number of applications. In the event, it proved that the larger institutions have not been sought in especially great numbers; indeed, that most of them have an enrolment somewhat below what had been expected. The students have apparently come to the conclusion that the college training they will get in the Students' Army Training Corps is primarily a military training and that it will be about the same at one institution as at another. They are therefore seeking the institution nearest at hand, or the institution with which they have already made some connection.

Inevitably a good deal of confusion attended the inauguration of the S.A.T.C. scheme. The plan for the use of the colleges as centres of military training grew very quickly from its inception, and there were many radical changes in the programs sent forth from time to time by the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training. Perhaps these changes might have been avoided; but the writer of these notes, as one who has worked at the Washington headquarters of the Corps, can testify to the many difficulties

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CHARLES WARNER PLUMMER.



DOUGLAS CAMPBELL.



ARTHUR HADDEN ALEXANDER.



THOMAS JAMES ABERNETHY.

HEROES OF HARVARD.

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and the great pressure under which all the plans have been formulated. To make contracts with nearly all the colleges of the country, determine the quota of students each should have, provide military officers for each, establish entrance requirements, and provide suitable programs for the various groups of students, has constituted a task of the very greatest difficulty, which has had to be accomplished in a very brief space of time. The Committee and its educational advisers and co-workers have made a record remarkable, on the whole, for rapidity and the absence of serious mistakes.

Among those who are in the service of the Committee at Washington are Professor Ralph Barton Perry, of the Department of Philosophy, who is executive secretary of the Committee and who has recently received his commission as major; Professor W. B. Munro, of the Department of Government, who is Director of Field Service and also a major; and Professor Alexander J. Inglis, of the Division of Education, who is in charge of courses. The District Educational Director for New England is Dean James H. Ropes, of the Department of University Extension, and Professor Clifford H. Moore, of the Latin Department, is a district inspector in New England for War Aims and allied courses. Professor W. E. Hocking, of the Department of Philosophy, is an inspector in the New York District.

The Students' Army Training Corps, with the Naval sections, enrols throughout the country not far from two hundred thousand students and is costing the nation about four hundred thousand dollars a day. Is it worth the money and effort it demands? There seems to be little disposition anywhere to question its value; but some statement of the larger purposes of the enterprise may well be of interest to Harvard readers. Those purposes are three: the rapid mobilization of men of college grade; the sifting out of the most promising material for Officers' Training Schools; and the preliminary training of all college men, whether for commissions, for non-commissioned posts, or for the ranks. The S.A.T.C. is a great testing station, from which the Army is to secure the large majority of its officers. There is also, of course, the purpose (not the dominating purpose, but a purpose entirely proper and openly avowed) of keeping the colleges alive. With the extension of the draft age to eighteen the colleges would have had a very hard time without the S.A.T.C.

Purposes of the S.A.T.C.

But the S.A.T.C. is not an academic institution. It is a military enterprise, and military aims must predominate in its organization and administration. The Government would not otherwise be justified in paying the tuition of so many students. The United States has not yet admitted that it owes any man a college education. This does not mean, of course, that studies are of no importance, or that drill should be allowed to interfere with academic engagements. The Government has sent these privates in its new Army to college in order that they may have a certain amount of drilling, but in order also that they may have a much larger amount of instruction in various prescribed subjects chosen from the college curriculum.

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At first it was supposed that there were to be no requirements whatever as to the academic program of the S.A.T.C. — that outside of military drill the student might pursue any course he was academically prepared to pursue. Such an arrangement might not have worked out badly, even from the military point of view; but it seemed best to insist on at least a certain minimum of instruction designed to fit the students directly for military duty. Indeed, it was because the colleges were supposed to be especially well fitted to give such instruction that the War Department was induced to turn to them for the testing and early training of "officer material." Certain limits, therefore, were set as to courses which could be elected by S.A.T.C. students, and several programs were specifically prescribed.

The academic program

The restrictions thus imposed were not severe, except for the group of twenty-year-old men who were to be called in three months. For them the program leaves but little leeway. They must have eleven hours of military training, and thirty-nine hours of prescribed studies each week, this time to be divided among the following subjects: Military Law and Practice; Sanitation and Hygiene; Surveying, Topography, and Map-Making; and Problems and Issues of the War. Three hours out of the weekly total of fifty-three remain open. Thus the twenty-year-old group finds its time very completely occupied by work which has a direct military bearing. The weekly total of fifty-three hours includes both recitation and study hours, and the students are under military discipline at all times.

The men of nineteen and eighteen years of age must also take subjects prescribed for the twenty-year-old men, but the younger men have more time over which to spread their prescribed work, and can thus spend a good deal of time on electives. It was the intention of the Committee to call out the nineteen-year old men after six months in college, the eighteen-year-old men after nine months. Thus a man eighteen years of age would have a full academic year (of three S.A.T.C. terms) in college, and less than a third of his time outside of military training would have to be devoted to prescribed work.

The program described above is the program for candidates for infantry and artillery. Candidates for other branches of the service — engineer corps, signal corps, quartermaster corps, ordnance, motor service, and air service — take military training in common with the infantry, and must elect the course in the Problems and Issues of the War; for the rest, each branch has a certain prescribed program, which is, however, in most cases, less completely prescribed than the program for the infantry. Candidates for the technical corps of the Army must pursue concentrated schedules in their various specialties, engineering, medicine, and so forth; but these programs are simply condensed from the ordinary engineering and medical programs. Students in the professional schools which do not prepare directly for a branch of military service have a good deal of freedom in choosing their studies, outside of military training and the course on Problems and Issues of the War.

It can thus be said that on the whole the Government has tried to serve

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the fundamental military aim of the Students' Army Training Corps with the least possible disturbance of the ordinary college curriculum. To be sure, a list of allied courses has been established from which electives must be made, but district educational directors may approve as an allied course any subject which, in their judgment, will have value as a part of a program for any particular group of students. It could hardly have been expected that a student preparing for a commission in the infantry would be allowed to take eleven hours of military training and the rest of his program in Greek, anthropology, or music.

Now that we are assured of peace, there will be much speculation as to the fate of the Students' Army Training Corps. Perhaps by the time these notes are published, the question will have been settled. At the present writing, it seems likely that the Government will maintain the Corps, with perhaps some modifications of the various programs, for at least the period of the present contracts — that is to say, until July, 1919. The Government might, of course, annul the contracts, and let the colleges get on as best they can, but it is hardly likely that so severe a policy will be justified even by the military situation. We shall still need a large armed force for many months, perhaps for several years, and it may well prove that graduates of the present Students' Army Training Corps may be needed in the United States and overseas. It is doubtful if men will be withdrawn so rapidly as was expected, and it is unlikely that new contingents will be admitted to colleges from the cantonments or from civil life, but the present student body is likely to be continued for the rest of the academic year.

The future of the Corps

A still more interesting question has often been raised in discussions of the present military régime. Will the experience of the colleges this year induce them to continue any of the academic arrangements inaugurated by the War Department? Will the Harvard year be divided into three terms? Will students be kept under a semi-military discipline? Will they be marched to and from classes, and do their studying under supervision? Will their daily program be completely mapped out, with the present careful division between recitation and study? Although it may be early to answer such questions as these, it is certain that the present opinion of most college instructors is strongly adverse to the adoption of any of the military "features" of the S.A.T.C. scheme. Very few of those who have had any experience with the attempt to combine military training with college study believe that the combination is profitable for the purposes of the college. Some enthusiasts on military discipline have thought that the college work would be so much better done under a military régime that the colleges would never wish to depart from it. This has not so far proved to be the case, nor is it likely to prove so in the future. There is a hurry and briskness and strain about military training which is not compatible with the attitude of mind required for good college work. No one ought to complain because college duties are somewhat interfered with under the present dis-

Influence on the colleges

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pensation, for the S.A.T.C. is intended to prepare officers and men for the Army, not college graduates for civilian duties or a life of cultivated leisure. It is not to be supposed, however, that the colleges will remain outposts in the work of military preparation, and when peace has finally restored something like the normal tenor to college life, it would be absurd to distract the attention of college students by the exacting requirements of a military mode of existence. Too much leisure and an undue softness in requirements may possibly have been faults chargeable to the colleges before the war, and it may prove that college professors may hereafter put a little more iron into their demands on college students. On the whole, however, this is not likely to amount to anything so definite as an adoption of a military régime or anything that can possibly be called the military spirit. It is not desirable that the colleges should be in any degree militarized. What we may expect, and what we ought to hope for, is a more definite purpose on the part of college students and a clearer demand on their part that college courses justify themselves by their usefulness in the future living of college graduates. The man who seeks a college degree merely as a mark of social distinction ought to disappear once for all from our undergraduate life. The whole trend of the times, much intensified by the war, has shown that college study is worth while, not because of any mythical effect it has on the "faculties" of the mind, but because of its application to the duties and problems of citizenship, vocation, and social relations. The men who enter college in the next few years will want more than ever to know what a course is for before they elect it. Unless they intend to become specialists in the subject, they will want to be assured that the professor who teaches a course knows what it is good for in the life of the ordinary man. If the eager spirit engendered by the military interregnum in college life persists hereafter, we may expect the colleges to become more definite as to the objectives of their instruction, without becoming less humane in their spirit or more military in their conduct.

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of August 3, 1918.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of $27.47 additional from the estate of James Lyman Whitney in accordance with the twelfth clause in his will, for the benefit of the Whitney Library in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of $100,000 toward the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $25,000 to establish a fellowship in medical research, to be known as the Edward Hickling Bradford Fellowship, the income thereof to be used for research or instruction separately or in connection with any other foundation in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time prescribe.

To the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for the gift of $5000; to the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works for the gift of $4000; to the Boott Mills for the gift of $1250; to the York Manufacturing Company and the Everett Mills for the gift of $1000 each; to the Norton Company for the gift of $750; to the Saco-Lowell Shops and to Mr. J. P. Morgan for their gifts of $500 each; to the Norton Grinding Company for the gift of $250; to Mr. Arthur F. Whitin for the gift of $200; and to Mr. Charles A. Dean for his gift of $100 toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene

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under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Higginson for their gift of $1000; to Mrs. S. Parkman Blake, Mr. Alexander Cochrane, and "A Friend" for their gifts of $500 each; to Professor G. H. Palmer for his gift of $300; to Professor Edwin H. Hall and "A Friend" for their gifts of $100 each; to Messrs. Philip Burnet, Jacob Loewenberg, William R. Thayer, and "A Friend" for their gifts of $50 each; to Mrs. Elizabeth G. Evans and Messrs. Horace T. Fogg and Paul J. Sachs for their gifts of $25 each; to Messrs. J. McKeen Cattell, James F. Curtis, and Jared S. Moore for their gifts of $10 each; to Messrs. Franklin W. Moulton and Major G. Seelig for their gifts of $5 each; to Mr. G. A. Miller for his gift of $2; and to Messrs. Charles W. Baxter and Allen Jacobs for their gifts of $1 each, for the Josiah Royce Memorial Fund.

To the Class of 1899 for the additional gift of $2000 toward their Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Fund.

To Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of securities valued at $1880 toward the cost of Observatory publications.

To Professor William H. Schofield for his gift of $1000 to be used for the support of the "Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature."

To Messrs. E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. for the gift of $750 for the "DuPont Fellowship" for 1918–19, to be awarded by the University authorities to a graduate student whose major subject is chemistry.

To Mr. George P. Willett for his gift of $200; to the Central Oil & Gas Stove Company, William Filene's Sons Company, New England Confectionery Company, and Mr. George Wigglesworth for their gifts of $100 each; to an anonymous friend, the Brighton Mills, the George Close Company, S. A. Woods Machine Company, Shepard, Norwell Company, Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, International Cotton Mills, Messrs. David B. Gamble, William A. Gaston, and Augustus P. Loring for their gifts of $50 each; to the Waltham Machine Works and to an anonymous friend for the gift of $25 each; and to the Carter's Ink Company and to an anonymous friend for the gift of $10 each; for investigation of opportunities for the physically handicapped under the Bureau of Vocational Guidance.

To the Hood Rubber Company for the gift of $90 for the Employment Management Course of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance.

To Mr. William E. C. Eustis for his gift of $500 for assistance in Economic Geology.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of $625, the fourth quarterly payment for the year 1917–18 on account of their annual gift of $2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of May 11, 1917.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $800 to be added to the income of the Fogg Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $500 toward the cost of equipment of the office of the Harvard University Directory.

To Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch for her gift of $375.01 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow for his gift of $350 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To the Æsculapian Club for the gift of $200 to further the interests and welfare of the Harvard Medical School.

To Professor Richard T. Fisher for his gift of $150 toward a certain salary for 1917–18.

To A.B.C. for the additional gift of $100 for the work in the Department of Bacteriology.

To Messrs. Frederick L. and John C. Olmsted for their gift of $100 for the purchase of books for the Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To the members of the Class of 1892 for the gift of $100 toward the Dental School Endowment of the Class of 1892.

To members of the Class of 1893 for the gift of $100 toward the Dental School Endowment of the Class of 1893.

To members of the Class of 1891 for the gift of $40 toward the Dental School Endowment of the Class of 1891.

To the Division of Modern Languages for the gift of $87.50; to the Department of English for the gift of $50; and to Mr. Harold W. Bell for his gift of $9 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mr. Henry S. Bowers for his gift of $75 to establish two prizes — one of $50 and one of $25 — in the Division of Fine Arts for the year 1917–18.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of $50 toward the scholarship of 1917–18.

To Mr. Louis Ziegel for his gift of $60 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. Edward Wigglesworth for his gift of $25 and to Mr. Robert W. Sayles for his gift of $16 toward the expenses of opening the Peabody Museum on Sunday afternoons.

To Mr. Franklin W. Moulton for his gift of $20 to be expended under the direction of the social service worker for The Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

To Mr. William S. Merrill for his gift of $1.68 to be added to the Scholarship and Beneficiary Money Returned Fund.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to thank Mr. Edgar H. Wells for sending from time to time war posters to the Widener Library, and that they further desire to record herewith their appreciation of his generous action.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to thank Mr. C. H. Cutts-Howard for his welcome gift to the Widener Library of a collection of letters of unique interest, and that they further desire herewith to record their appreciation of his generous action.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to record their appreciation of the generosity of Lieutenant William M. Chadbourne in subscribing to the *Stars and Stripes* for the benefit of the Widener Library, and to thank him for so doing.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to thank Mr. Friedrich Schoene-

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mann for his generous gift to the Widener Library of the files of three German war periodicals and a copy of the *Jahrbuch der Deutschen in Chicago*, and that they further desire therewith to record their appreciation of his generous thought of Harvard University.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to thank Mr. James Westfell Thompson for his welcome gift to the Widener Library of a manuscript volume containing "Charters copied from the originals in the Abbey of Mont St. Michel, made by John Metivier of Guernsey in 1853"; and that they further wish to record herewith their high appreciation of his generous action.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to thank Mrs. Anne Thomson for her generous gift to the Widener Library of a complete and unique copy of the *Bulletin des Armées*, and that they further desire herewith to record their high appreciation of her kind thought of Harvard University.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to thank Mr. George Schwab for his welcome gift to the Peabody Museum of thirty-seven ethnological specimens from tribes of southern Cameroon, Africa; and that further they desire herewith to record their high appreciation of his generous thought of Harvard University.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to thank Mr. Luther Burbank for his welcome gift to the Peabody Museum of fifty-six specimens illustrating the development of maize by the American Indians of Mexico and Central America; and that further they desire to record herewith their high appreciation of his generous thought of Harvard University.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to thank the Misses Huling for their welcome gift to the Peabody Museum in memory of their sister, Ellen Paine Huling, of valuable ethnological specimens from the Labrador Eskimo, books printed in the Eskimo language and an Iroquoian sash; and that further they desire herewith to record their high appreciation of their generous thought of Harvard University.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to thank Rev. A. Rose, Senior Fellow of Emmanuel College, for his generous gift to Harvard University of a photograph of the Founder's Cup given to Emmanuel College by Sir Walter Mildmay, and that it is their wish that the photograph should be framed and hung in the Harvard Library; and further that they desire herewith to record their high appreciation of his generous thought of Harvard University.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Aug. 1, 1918, Walter Ray Bloor, as Assistant Professor of Biological Chemistry; to take effect Sept. 1, 1918, Rexford Sample Tucker, as Instructor in Mathematics; Melville Conley Whipple as Sanitary Inspector; Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., as Assistant Professor of Economics.

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1918:

Frederick Coleman Fishback, *Proctor;* Linhart Stearns, Simon Norman, and Merrill James Dorcas, *Austin Teaching Fellows in Chemistry;* Henry Gilman, *Instructor in Chemistry;* Paull Franklin Baum, *Instructor in English;* Forris Jewett Moore, *Lecturer on Organic Chemistry;* Harry Rudolph Tosdal, *Lecturer on Economics;* Henry Hallowell Farquhar, *Instructor in Factory Management;* Walter Moreland Stone, *Instructor in Office Organization and Devices and Superintendent of the Special Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration and of the Laboratory of Business Devices;* James Willing, *Lecturer of Accounting;* John Matthew Gries, *Director of the Bureau of Business Research;* William Carter Quinby, *Director for Appointments for Medical Alumni;* Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, *Biographer of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany.*

For the first half of 1918–19, Sidney Bradshaw Fay, *Lecturer on History.*

For three years from Sept. 1, 1918, Earnest Albert Hooton, *Instructor in Anthropology;* George Ellsworth Johnson, *Assistant Professor of Education.*

Voted to appoint Thomas Nixon Carver Acting Editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics.*

Voted to appoint Dr. Edwin H. Place, a member of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission.

The President reported that M. Lucien

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Lévy-Bruhl had been appointed and accepted as Exchange Professor from France for the second half of 1918–19.

Voted to grant leave of absence to the following while in the service of the Government:

Prof A. G. McAdie for three months from June 1, 1918; Asst. Prof. Robert H. Lord for the first half of 1918–19; Prof. Albert Sauveur for the first half of 1918–19; Instructor Julius Klein for the academic year 1918–19; Mr. C. G. Lane for the academic year 1918–19; Asst. Prof. C. R. Post for the academic year 1918–19; Asst. Prof. G. R. Edgell for the academic year, 1918–19; Asst. Prof. P. W. Bridgman for the academic year 1918–19; Asst. Prof. P. J. Sachs for the academic year 1918–19; Asst. Prof. M. T. Copeland for the academic year 1918–19; Asst. Prof. A. N. Holcombe for the academic year 1918–19; Asst. Prof. J. S. Davis for the academic year 1918–19; Asst. Prof. A. B. Lamb for the academic year 1918–19; Assoc. Prof. E. V. Huntington for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. A. C. Coolidge for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. A. D. Hill for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. Felix Frankfurter for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. W. J. Cunningham for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. R. B. Merriman for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. G. W. Pierce for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. O. M. W. Sprague for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. C. N. Greenough for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. R. B. Perry for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. Theodore Lyman for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. Roger I. Lee for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. E. P. Kohler for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. F. W. Taussig for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. E. F. Gay for the academic year 1918–19.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Prof. C. A. Reisner for the academic year 1918–19.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Asst. Prof. Robert F. Foerster, for the first half of 1918–19.

Meeting of September 9, 1918.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Samuel S. Greeley, $1000, to be used as an unrestricted fund.

From the estate of Mrs. Amey R. Sheldon, $901.62 to be added to the principal of the Frederick Sheldon Fund.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. James Byrne for his gift of securities valued at $19,992.32 to be added to the principal of the James Byrne Professorship of Administrative Law.

To Mrs. Franklin B. Ingraham for her generous gift of securities valued at $16,998. to establish the "Franklin Temple Ingraham Memorial Fund."

To Mr. Godfrey L. Cabot for his gift of $10,000 for the general purposes of the University.

To the Class of 1899 for the additional gift of $1000 toward their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To Mr. Henry Ten Eyck Perry for his gift of $500 toward the expenses of publishing Vol. IV "Harvard Studies in English."

To Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for his gift of $500 for the Semitic Museum.

To Messrs. Gray & Davis, Incorporated, for the gift of $100, and to Whittemore Brothers Corporation for the gift of $50 for investigation of opportunities for the physically handicapped under the Bureau of Vocational Guidance.

To Mr. Ernest B. Dane for his gift of $300 for the Division of Plant Physiology.

To Mr. Robert P. Herrick for his gift of $300 for publications in the Department of Government.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $190 towards the expenses of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

To Mr. William M. Chadbourne for his gift of $100; to Professor William E. Hocking for his gift of $22.57; to Professor John M. Stillman for his gift of $10; and to the Rev. Holmes Whitmore for his gift of $2 for the Josiah Royce Memorial Fund.

To the E. B. Badger and Sons Company for the gift of $100 for the Employment Management Course of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance.

To the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for the gift of $200 toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To Mr. Ogden L. Mills for his gift of $100 for publications in the Department of Economics.

To the Harvard Club of Cleveland for the gift of $100 toward the scholarship for 1917–18.

To the Harvard Club of Louisiana for the gift of $50 toward the scholarship for 1917–18.

To Mr. Charles Hadley Watkins for his gift of $50 in memory of Lieutenant Philip W. Davis, '08, for Students' Aid.

To the Class of 1891 for the gift of $40 toward the Dental School Endowment of the Class of 1891.

To Mr. George P. Winship for his gift of $10.41 toward the purchase of books for the College Library.

To the National Board of Fire Underwriters for their coöperation in depositing in the Business School Library a complete set of their publications, and for placing the name of the Business School on their mailing list for future reports.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1918:

Worcester Perkins, as *Proctor;* Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, as *Director of the Summer School.*

Voted to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1918:

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Robert Pierce Casey, Henry Gilman, and Mayo Adams Shattuck, *Proctors;* Archer Donald Douglas, Benjamin Harrison Lehman, Julian Ira Lindsay, Malcolm Perrine McNair, and Shepard Halsey Werlein, Jr., *Assistants in English;* Percy Waldron Long, *Instructor in English;* Shuichi Niwa, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Bacteriology;* Ernest Waldron Cheyney, *Edward Hickling Bradford Fellow in Medical Research;* Joseph Warren Phelan, *Lecturer on Industrial Chemistry;* Harlan True Stetson, *Instructor in Astronomy;* Elmer Raymond Schaeffner, *Assistant in Physics and Assistant Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory;* Wallace Clement Sabine, *Acting Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory:* Herbert Sidney Langfeld, *Acting Director of the Psychological Laboratory;* Lincoln Frederick Schaub, *Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration;* Worth Hale, *Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Medicine;* Arthur Fisher Whittem, *Director of the Summer School;* Warren Milton Persons, *Statistician of the Committee on Economic Research.*

Curators in the College Library: Thomas Barbour, of books relating to the Pacific; Oric Bates, of works on North Africa; Harold Wilmerding Bell, of numismatic literature; Charles Lyon Chandler, of South American history and literature; Harry Nelson Gay, of Italian history of the 19th century; Charles Rockwell Lanman, of Indic manuscripts; Walter Lichtenstein, of the Hohenzollern Collection; Edward Kennard Rand, of manuscripts; Robert Gould Shaw, of the theatre collection; Malcolm Storer, of coins; Clarence Macdonald Warner of Canadian history and literature; Frederick Adams Woods, of Portuguese history.

Voted to appoint LeBaron Russell Briggs, Exchange Professor to France for the second half of 1918–19.

Voted to appoint Arthur Beane, a member of the Committee in Charge of Phillips Brooks House.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Military Science and Tactics, to serve while detailed here by the United States Government as Commanding Officer: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Andrews Williams was elected.

Voted to grant leave of absence to the following while in the service of the Government:

Asst. Prof. Emory L. Chaffee, from Sept. 1 to November 30, 1918; Asst. Prof. Grinnell Jones, for the first half of 1918–19; Mr. David Heald, for the academic year 1918–19; Asst. Prof. Dunham Jackson for the academic year 1918–19; Asst. Prof. Edmund E. Day for the academic year 1918–19; Asst. Prof. James Ford, for the academic year 1918–19; Lecturer Samuel E. Morison for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. Roland B. Dixon for the academic year 1918–19.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Asst. Prof. Henry W. Foote for the academic year 1918–19 while in the service of the Red Cross.

Meeting of September 23, 1918.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Hugo Reisinger, $12,821.92 additional on account of his bequest of $50,000 to Harvard University, for the use of its Germanic Museum.

From the estate of Hugo Reisinger, $1282.19 additional on account of his bequest of $5000 to Harvard University to be used solely for the purchase of German books for its library.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $7500 to be added to the income of the Departments of Architecture and Landscape Architecture Additions Fund.

To the American Optical Company, the Florence Manufacturing Company, and the George E. Keith Company for their gifts of $100 each; to Messrs. Braman, Dow & Company and the New York-New England Company for the gifts of $50 each; and to the Atlas Tack Company for the gift of $25 for investigation of opportunities for the physically handicapped under the Bureau of Vocational Guidance.

To the Harvard Club of Long Island for the gift of $250 for the scholarship for 1918–19.

To Harvard Graduates Living in Milton for the gift of $250 for the scholarship for 1918–19.

To the Harvard Club of New Jersey for the gift of $125 toward the scholarship for 1918–19.

To "A Friend" for the additional gift of $165 for "The Fund of The Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Professor F. N. Robinson for his gift of $116.41 toward meeting the cost of publishing Vol. LV. "Harvard Studies in English."

To Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of $73.31 toward meeting the cost of publishing the first of the nine volumes forming the Henry Draper Catalogue.

To Mr. Franklin W. Moulton for his additional gift of $50 to be expended under the direction of the social service worker of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

To Professor James H. Woods for his gift of $50 for the Josiah Royce Memorial Fund.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mr. J. P. Morgan for his generous gift to the Library of Curtis's *The North American* in twenty volumes with large plates, in addition, in portfolios.

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The President reported the following deaths:

Maxime Bôcher, Professor of Mathematics, which occurred on the 12th instant in the fifty-second year of his age.

Jens Iverson Westengard, Bemis Professor of International Law, which occurred on the 17th instant, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1918:

Grant Palmer Pennoyer, as *Proctor;* Archer Donald Douglas, as *Assistant in English;* Harold Valmore Hyde, as *Assistant in Obstetrics;* James Plummer Poole, as *Austin Teaching Fellow in Botany;* William Rader Westhafer, as *Instructor in Physics.*

The resignation of Lucien Lévy-Bruhl as Exchange Professor from France was received and accepted to take effect at the beginning of the second half of 1918–19.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From one year from Sept. 1, 1918: Victor Hall Vaughan, *Assistant in Geology;* Arthur Bliss Seymour, *Assistant in the Cryptogamic Herbarium;* Robert Franklin Field, *Instructor in Physics;* Ramiro Arratia, *Instructor in Spanish;* Chester Laurens Dawes, *Instructor in Electrical Engineering;* Clifton Harlan Paige, *Instructor in Surveying;* Frederick Bradford Knapp, *Instructor in Mathematics;* Roger Pierce, *Acting Comptroller.*

For the second half of 1918–19: Wilbur Marshall Urban, *Visiting Lecturer on Philosophy;* Louis Allard, *Exchange Professor to the Western Colleges.*

The President nominated the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the year 1918–19, and it was voted to appoint them:

Harvard College: Henry Aaron Yeomans, Dean; George Grafton Wilson, Clifford Herschel Moore, Robert DeCourcy Ward, Gregory Paul Baxter, George Henry Chase. *Graduate School of Arts and Sciences:* Charles Homer Haskins, Dean; Edward Laurens Mark, George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, William Fogg Osgood, Charles Burton Gulick, John Albrecht Walz, Wallace Walter Atwood, Henry Wyman Holmes, James Haughton Woods.

Voted to appoint the following members of the Library Council for one year from Sept. 1, 1918:

Charles Homer Haskins, Acting chairman; George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Wallace Clement Sabine, Archibald Cary Coolidge, Thomas Barbour.

Voted to make the following changes of title:

Alfred Rehder, from *Assistant in the Arnold Arboretum* to *Curator of the Herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum;* Arthur Edwin Norton, from *Assistant Professor of Engineering Drawing* to *Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.*

Voted to grant leave of absence to the following persons while in the service of the Government:

Asst. Prof. Harvey N. Davis, for the academic year 1918–19; Asst. Prof. Henry V. Hubbard for the academic year, 1918–19; Asst. Prof. Arthur E. Norton, Prof. Comfort A. Adams, for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. Eugene Wambaugh for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. William H. Schofield, for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. Louis C. Graton, for the first half of 1918–19; Prof. Reginald A. Daly for the academic year 1918–19; Prof. William B. Munro to January 1, 1919; Prof. William Z. Ripley.

For the academic year 1918–19: *Dental School,* Assistant Fred R. Blumenthal, Assistant Frank H. Cushman, Assistant Harold L. Peacock, Assistant Elimore L. Wallace, Instructor W. Irving Ashland, Instructor Robert S. Catheron, Instructor Stephen P. Mallett. *Graduate School of Medicine,* Teaching Fellow Gordon Berry, Assistant Harry W. Goodall. Assistant Lesley H. Spooner, Clinical Assistant Daniel F. Mahoney, Clinical Assistant Charles G. Mixter, Clinical Assistant Harold B. Chandler, Clinical Assistant Henry B. Stevens, Clinical Assistant Francis P. Emerson, Clinical Assistant William F. Knowles, Instructor Frank P. Williams, Associate John J. Thomas, Associate Franklin G. Balch, Associate Lincoln Davis, Associate Richard F. O'Neil, Associate Joel E. Goldthwaite, Associate Allen Greenwood, Associate Walter B. Lancaster. *Medical School,* Teaching Fellow Edward A. Doisy, Charles F. Folsom Teaching Fellow Wolfert G. Webber, Austin Teaching Fellow McIver Woody, Research Fellow Richard D. Bell, Research Fellow Henry Lyman, Assistant Goodwin L. Foster, Assistant Everard L. Oliver, Assistant George Clymer, Assistant Robert L. DeNormandie, Assistant Frederick C. Irving, Assistant Foster S. Kellogg, Assistant Nathaniel R. Mason, Assistant James R. Torbert, Assistant Frank R. Ober, Assistant Harry P. Cahill, Assistant Samuel W. Ellsworth, Assistant Somers Fraser, Assistant Torr W. Harmer, Assistant Edward P. Richardson, Assistant Richard S. Eustis, Assistant Karlton G. Percy, Assistant Edwin T. Wyman, Instructor Harry A. Barnes, Instructor Daniel C. Greene, Instructor Ernest B. Young, Instructor George S. Derby, Instructor Zabdiel B. Adams, Instructor Robert B. Osgood, Instructor Francis P. Emerson, Instructor William F. Knowles, Instructor Percy Brown, Instructor John Homans, Instructor Robert H. Voss, Instructor Maynard Ladd, Associate Frederic J. Cotton, Associate William E. Faulkner, Associate Joshua C. Hubbard, Associate Daniel F. Jones, Associate Fred B. Lund, Instructor James B. Ayer.

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Meeting of October 14, 1918.

The Treasurer reported the following receipt, and the same was gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Eliza Cary Farnham, $12,000 as a memorial to her husband, Dr. Horace P. Farnham, to create two scholarships in the Harvard Medical School to be known as the "Horace Putnam Farnham Scholarships"; the income to be used for the assistance of meritorious students of limited pecuniary resources.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the Class of 1896 for the additional gift of $10,000 toward their Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Fund.

To an anonymous friend for his gift of $1500 for present use at the Botanical Museum.

To Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for the gift of $1250 for special expenses of the College Library.

To Miss Emily Dutton Proctor for her gift of $1000 to the Cancer Commission for a salary for 1918–19.

To the Eastern Manufacturing Company for the gift of $500; to the Talbot Mills, the Lewis Manufacturing Company and Messrs. Peter Gray and Sons, Incorporated, for their gifts of $100 each, for investigation of opportunities for the physically handicapped under the Bureau of Vocational Guidance.

To the Nashua Manufacturing Company for the gift of $500 and to Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., for his gift of $250 toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To Mrs. Franklin B. Ingraham for her gift of securities valued at $572 to be added to the "Franklin Temple Ingraham Memorial Fund."

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of $300 for a scholarship for 1918–19.

To the Harvard Club of Kansas City for the gift of $200 for the scholarship for 1918–19.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of $200 toward the scholarship for 1918–19.

To the Harvard Club of Maryland for the gift of $94 toward the scholarship for 1918–19.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $250 for a Research Scholarship in the Law School for 1918–19.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $175 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To "A Friend" for the additional gift of $165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Dr. James H. Putnam for his gift of $100; to "A Friend of Josiah Royce" for the gift of $50; and to Professor H. Norman Gardiner for his gift of $10 for the Josiah Royce Memorial Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $100 toward a certain salary in the Department of Physics.

To Professor Roland B. Dixon for the gift of $25 toward meeting the expenses of opening the Peabody Museum on Sunday afternoons.

The President reported the following deaths:

Oric Bates, Curator of African Archæology and Ethnology in the Peabody Museum, and Curator of Works on North Africa in the College Library, which occurred on the 8th instant, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

Thomas Francis Leen, Assistant in Medicine in the Graduate School of Medicine, which occurred on the 16th ultimo, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mr. J. A. Duncan for his gift of furniture to the University toward the further equipment of Conant Hall as a graduate dormitory.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1918, Ralph Faust Shaner, as *Teaching Fellow in Comparative Anatomy;* Arthur Percy Noyes, as *Assistant in Psychiatry;* Leland Barton Alford, as *Assistant in Neuropathology;* Francis Lowell Burnett, as *Assistant in Pathology;* Guy Edgar Youngburg, as *Assistant in Biological Chemistry;* Julian Ira Lindsay, as *Assistant in English;* Wallace Clement Sabine, as *Acting Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.*

Voted to make the following appointments:

For three months from Sept. 1, 1918: John Felt Cole, *Instructor in Astronomy.*

For one year from Sept. 1, 1918: *Assistants,* Horace Binney, in *Genito-Urinary Surgery;* Martin Joseph English, Albert Aurelius Hornor, William Richard Ohler, and Willard Stephen Parker, in *Medicine;* Beth Vincent, in *Surgery;* Thomas Powderly Martin, in *History;* Kenneth Hooper Robes, in *Astronomy;* Allison Kenneth Scribner and Hsüeh-Wu Sun, in *Chemistry;* Charles William Berry, in *Prosthetic Dentistry;* Ralph Burleigh Edson, in *Operative Dentistry;* Frederick Francis Furfey, Frank Herbert Galloway, and Frederick Gunner Pierce, in *Prosthetic Dentistry;* Samuel Lumn Doherty Randall, in *Operative Dentistry;* Fred Franklin Sproat, Benjamin Strout Stevens, Charles Rollins Williams, and Walter Edward Young in *Prosthetic Dentistry. Alumni Assistants,* Francis Minot Rackemann in *Medicine. Teaching Fellows,* Paul Dudley White and James Howard Means, in *Medicine. Austin Teaching Fellows,* Ernest Lee Jackson and Walter Theodore Selg, in *Chemistry. Instructors,* Charles Boardman Burnham and Charles Edward Bugbee

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Chase, in *Operative Dentistry;* Harry Sylvester Clark, in *Prosthetic Dentistry;* William Francis Dolan, in *Industrial Medicine;* Gordon Maskew Fair, in *Sanitary Chemistry;* Adolph Gahm, in *Prosthetic Dentistry;* Henry Gilman, in *Operative Dentistry;* Amos Irving Hadley, in *Inlay Work;* Hugh Kerr Hatfield, in *Orthodontia;* Thomas Bernard Hayden, in *Operative Dentistry;* Clarence Erskine Kelley, in *Astronomy;* Simon Myerson, in *Prosthetic Dentistry;* Norman Beverly Nesbett and Arthur Judson Oldham in *Inlay Work;* Francis Winslow Palfrey, in *Medicine;* Benjamin Harrison Ragle, in *Industrial Medicine;* Frederick William Rogers, in *Military Science and Tactics;* William Burton Rogers, in *Prosthetic Dentistry;* Edward Melville Quinby, in *Operative Dentistry;* Frank Edward Schubmehl, in *Industrial Medicine;* John Mark Smith, in *Extracting and Anæsthesia;* Ned Albert Stanley, Charles Edward Stevens and Benjamin Tishler, in *Operative Dentistry;* Charles Thomas Warner, in *Inlay Work;* William Harry Weston, in *Crown and Bridge Work;* Edward Patrick White, in *Operative Dentistry;* John Henry Williams, in *Economics. Sanitary Inspector,* Gordon Maskew Fair. *Lecturers,* Manley Ottmer Hudson, on *Law;* John William O'Connell, on *Materia Medica and Therapeutics;* Kurt Hermann Thoma, on *Oral Histology and Pathology. Member of the Committee on Economic Research,* Charles Francis Adams. *Acting Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory,* Edwin Herbert Hall.

From October 1 to June 1, 1919. Arthur Pope, *Acting Director of the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum.*

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Naval Science and Tactics, to serve while detailed here as Commandant of the Naval Unit: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that John Augustus Rodgers was elected.

Voted on recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine, to confer the following degrees:

As of the Class of 1918; *Doctor of Medicine,* Francis Jervois Callanan, George Henry Jackson, Jr., William Bartholomew Young; *Doctor of Dental Medicine,* Samuel Berger, Elmer Reinhold Bolinder, George Lawrence Dwyer, Roy Everett Ellsworth, Nathaniel Fuller, Francis James Gairy, Charles Calvert Gilkey, Russell Norman Hopkins, Frank Ephraim Lapidus, John Joseph Murphy, Joseph William Nevins, Robert Gordon Rae, Andrew Athy Rafferty, John Gilbert Ray, Waldo Frank Reiser, William Jacob Talcoff, George Henry Taylor, Marc Joseph Weisman.

Voted to change the title of Elmer Raymond Schaeffer from *Assistant* to *Instructor in Physics.*

Voted to grant leave of absence to the following while in the service of the Government:

Librarian Joseph Wright, from October 7 for the remainder of 1918–19; Assistant Henry J. Fitz-Simmons, from Oct. 1 for the remainder of 1918–19; Director Edward W. Forbes, from Oct. 1 to June 1, 1919; Professor Elmer E. Southard from Oct. 1 for the remainder of 1918–19; Professor Clifford H. Moore from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, 1919. For the academic year 1918–19, Teaching Fellow James H. Means, Teaching Fellow Paul D. White, Assistant Horace Binney, Assistant Robert C. Cochrane, Assistant Martin J. English, Assistant Albert A. Hornor, Assistant William R. Ohler, Assistant Willard S. Parker, Assistant Edward H. Risley, Assistant Beth Vincent, Alumni Assistant Francis M. Rackemann, Instructor Alexander Forbes, Instructor Channing Frothingham, Instructor Francis W. Palfrey, Instructor William H. Robey, Jr., Instructor James S. Stone, Instructor George L. Tobey, Jr., Instructor Harry A. Wolfson, Assistant Professor Elliott G. Brackett, Assistant Professor Hugh Cabot, Assistant Professor Elliott P. Joslin, Assistant Professor Harris P. Mosher, Assistant Professor Francis W. Peabody, Assistant Professor Alexander Quackenboss, Assistant Professor Andrew W. Sellards, Associate Professor John Warren, Professor Richard C. Cabot, Professor Walter B. Cannon, Professor Eugene A. Crockett, Professor Harvey Cushing, Professor Edward H. Nichols, Professor Richard P. Strong, Dean Alexander S. Begg, Director Horace D. Arnold.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Annual Meeting, September 30, 1918.

The following twenty-two members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Elliott, Felton, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Herrick, Higginson, Hollis, Lee, Morgan, Palmer, Shattuck, Slocum, Swayze, W. R. Thayer, Thomas, Wadsworth, Wigglesworth.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

Mr. Fish, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, reported that the following persons had been duly chosen at the election on last Commencement Day as members of the Board of Overseers:

For the Term of Six Years

Henry Cabot Lodge, of Nahant	789	votes
Paul Revere Frothingham, of Boston	579	"
George Wigglesworth, of Milton	565	"
Ira Nelson Hollis, of Worcester	506	"
Francis Randall Appleton, of New York	483	"

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For the Term of Three Years
Joseph Lee, of Boston..... 479 votes

For the Term of Two Years
William Cowper Boyden, of Chicago.... 410 votes

And the Board voted to accept said report, and the foregoing persons were duly declared members of the Board of Overseers.

The Board proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that Robert Grant had received twenty ballots, and Frederick C. Shattuck one ballot, and Robert Grant, having received a majority of the ballots cast, was declared elected.

The votes of the President and Fellows of May 27 and June 7, 1918, electing Worth Hale, *Associate Professor of Pharmacology*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1918, and Varaztad Hovhaness Kazanjian, *Professor of Military Oral Surgery*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1918, and appointing Robert Franz Foerster, *Assistant Professor of Social Ethics* for two years from Sept. 1, 1918, were taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Aug. 3, Sept. 9, and Sept. 23, 1918, appointing Earnest Albert Hooton, *Instructor in Anthropology*, for three years from Sept. 1, 1918, George Ellsworth Johnson, *Assistant Professor of Education*, for three years from Sept. 1, 1918, electing Charles Andrew Williams, *Professor of Military Science and Tactics*, to serve while detailed here by the United States Government as Commanding Officer, changing the title of Arthur Edwin Norton from *Assistant Professor of Engineering Drawing* to *Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering*; appointing the following members of the Library Council for one year from Sept. 1, 1918, Charles Homer Haskins, Acting Chairman; George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Wallace Clement Sabine, Archibald Cary Coolidge, Thomas Barbour; appointing the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the year 1918–19, *Harvard College* — Henry Aaron Yeomans, Dean; George Grafton Wilson, Clifford Herschel Moore, Robert DeCourcy Ward, Gregory Paul Baxter, George Henry Chase; *Graduate School of Arts and Sciences* — Charles Homer Haskins, Dean; Edward Laurens Mark, George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, William Fogg Osgood, Charles Burton Gulick, John Albrecht Walz, Wallace Walter Atwood, Henry Wyman Holmes, James Haughton Woods; and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of September 23, 1918, approving the action of the President in accepting the plan of the Government for the establishment of a Students' Army Training Corps and Naval Unit; and in executing the preliminary contract with the War Department for the training, housing, and feeding of the Corps, and after debate thereon, the Board voted to consent to said vote.

Dr. Shattuck, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented the list of Visiting and other Committees of the Board for the academic year of 1918–19, and after debate thereon the Board voted to accept and to approve said list, and said list was ordered to be printed.

The Board further voted that the Executive Committee be authorized to make such changes in and additions to the list of visiting and other Committees of the Board as may be necessary, or as may seem to it advisable, reporting the same when made to the Board for their approval at the meeting next following such action.

Dr. Shattuck presented the Report of the Secretary of the Executive Committee

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for the academic year of 1917–18, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Stated Meeting, October 14, 1918.

The following sixteen members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Felton, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Herrick, Higginson, Lee, Palmer, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, Thomas, Wigglesworth.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of October 14, 1918, electing John Augustus Rodgers, *Professor of Naval Science and Tactics*, to serve while detailed here as Commanding Officer of the Naval Unit; conferring the following degrees upon the following persons, recommended therefor by the Faculty of Medicine: *Doctor of Medicine*, Francis Jervois Callanan, George Henry Jackson, Jr., William Bartholomew Young; *Doctor of Dental Medicine*, Samuel Berger, Elmer Reinhold Bolinder, George Lawrence Dwyer, Roy Everett Ellsworth, Nathaniel Fuller, Francis James Garry, Charles Calvert Gilkey, Russell Norman Hopkins, Frank Ephraim Lapidus, John Joseph Murphy, Joseph William Nevins, Andrew Athy Rafferty, Robert Gordon Rae, John Gilbert Ray, Waldo Frank Reiser, George Henry Taylor, William Jacob Talcoff, Marc Joseph Weisman; and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

BERTHA M. BOODY, R. '99.

For many reasons the opening of college this year was very different from that of former years. In the first place, the question had to be decided as to whether we should run on the three term system, as Harvard University was doing, or whether it was possible to keep the old system of two terms. The Academic Board, of which Professor White is again acting as Chairman, at its first meeting in September decided that, in so far as it was possible, professors should be asked to keep the two term arrangement. This seemed to be the scheme which was most workable. As the question developed, it was rather surprising to find that most of the professors welcomed warmly this plan to keep the old arrangement. In one or two cases, as happened last year, women have been engaged as assistants. The Academic Board voted to have this done where men were not available, and with the express approval of the President of Harvard University. In Chemistry we are using women as laboratory assistants, and we are using a woman as an assistant in one course in Botany and in one in Government.

The number of students who have registered is at present 521. This is as against 567 of a year ago. As was the case last year, the greatest drop came in the graduate school, which is perfectly natural, since the older women are the ones who are needed for varying kinds of work, and must delay their study until a later time. The Freshman class is slightly larger than last year's.

The first mass meeting was held in the theatre on Tuesday, September 24, at twelve o'clock. Certain notices were given out by the President and the Dean, and then Major Higginson made the speech of the day. He read to the girls his paper on Josephine Shaw Lowell, which told of a woman in Civil War conditions. Then afterward he spoke very briefly, but in a way that the girls will always remember, about the opportunities for this same sort of interest and help that were coming to them to-day.

At the time of the official college registration the war board, of which Priscilla Ring, '19, is chairman, had the girls for-

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mally register for war work. Having the two registrations run side by side was a splendid scheme. Last year there were extra-curriculum courses. The girls were anxious for them at that time. This year the trend has changed, and the students have decided that their real work consists in the regular college courses — that they must choose these with special care, looking forward to what they mean to do. Then they believe that their outside energy must be put into actual war work, not into some short course of fairly unspecialized training. The war board has found many opportunities for work. The students are helping with Cambridge draft boards, they are helping at the Widener Library, they are doing work in South Boston for the Food Department, they have volunteered for clerical work in many different places. There are also classes where they are helping. With all this — and many demands come every week to the chairman about positions to be filled — the work in the Red Cross room is more active than ever. The sewing has been transferred to a separate room because of lack of space, and the wool distribution has been moved to Agassiz House. The girls are trying to raise money for the free wool fund at "Pay Day," hoping that when the girls pay their club dues, they will at the same time give to this fund.

Another form of war work that the students have been much interested in is helping French orphans. Barnard Hall has two, and Whitman, following Barnard's lead, has adopted three. To raise money for the support of the Barnard orphans Miss Shedlock of London gave her services on Monday, October 21, when she told stories in the theatre to a large audience. This was the first public meeting that the College had been able to have, since the ban on public meetings, and the later actual closing of the College on account of the influenza. When the first notices came out in Boston, we at once stopped all public meetings here. Finally, it seemed wise to close the College for the five days of the week which included the holiday of October 12. The stop brought us the help that we had hoped for, and when the College opened again on Monday, October 14, most of the sick girls in the dormitories were well again, and we were able to pick up the regular routine. For a time the problem of illness was a very serious one, but because of the efficiency and devotion of Miss Clark, our college nurse, we came out of the epidemic well, and the College did not lose a single student.

Although the Liberty Loan campaign was carried on during that first week after our closing, when no public meetings were allowed, the committee accomplished quite remarkable results, selling over $4000 worth in bonds of small denominations here in the College.

Morning prayers have been unusually well attended. This year Dr. Van Allen and Dr. Sperry each come out from Boston one day a week, and in addition to Dean Hodges and Dr. Calkins we have from Cambridge Mr. Paddock and Mr. Leslie. One reason for the large attendance, perhaps, is the new chapel bell. When the plan was suggested to present a bell to the College, there was no thought that the Harvard bell at twenty minutes to nine would not be rung. Now that this is true, it makes our new bell of additional importance. The gift came from Ruth Blackman, the president of the Guild. It hangs outside of Eliot Hall, and it is rung every morning at half-past eight.

Debating is a new interest for us this year, and the Debating Club, under the guidance of the Civics Club, is planning to gain for itself as much training and experience as is possible, chiefly for the direct benefit that the girls will get, though of course added attaction and incentive come from the fact that for the first time we are to debate with outside colleges. The

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girls debate with Barnard here in Cambridge, and with Wellesley in Wellesley. We have had no experience whatever in this sort of thing, and we have much to learn, but there seems to be a very real interest, and the girls have an understanding of what the training ought to mean.

The College for 1918–19 has given more scholarships than ever before. Bequests which have been tied up in trust funds have now become available for use, and there have been further gifts. Comparing the list with the list ten years ago, we find that there are now nearly three times as many scholarships offered. Two specially interesting scholarships that the College has voted to give out of the Howe Fund are awarded to French students. At the October meeting of the Council it was voted that two $800 scholarships should be awarded to properly qualified French girls, should any apply to the Committee on Scholarships of the College, of which the Dean is the Chairman, and satisfy this committee of their fitness to carry on work here. Through the recommendation of Dr. Robert L. Kelly, the executive secretary of the American Council on Education, two successful applications have been made.

The College is to establish this winter a Salle Française. One of the conference rooms in the Library is to be used, and under the guidance of Mr. Mercier, and with the assistance of the Cercle Français, we hope that much practice and help may come to the students from daily use of this "laboratory."

French 4 has been so large these last two years, that it is being carried on in two sections. The same thing is true of Spanish 7. It is necessary this year to have an extra section to give the individual work to the students that the course demands. Spanish 1 has many more students enrolled than last year. From the Chemistry department comes a report of unusually large courses. Zoölogy 1 has gone up from 39 students to 59. In Economics A the enrolment is 73, while last year the course was elected by only 62. The new interest that was aroused in Accounting courses has still kept up. In many cases the students are electing these courses for definite positions in which they have had experience in the summer. This summer work has shown its effects very much in a definite planning about courses, and the banks, business houses, or scientific establishments, where summer work has been done, have shown much interest in suggesting to the girls possible elections of courses which would make them of greater value after the four years of college are over.

These changes come out in the report which Miss Eva Mooar, the director of the Appointment Bureau, has just made. From September 1, 1917, to September 1, 1918, 160 graduates registered for teaching positions, and 174 for positions other than teaching. 150 students were registered for employment during the year, and for summer work there were 138 registrations, including both students in college, and our graduates. The demands made on the Bureau included all sorts of things from suggestions for Deans and instructors in colleges and principals of schools, through all kinds of executive work, and work of investigation, with a large opening in things scientific. The Bureau has also had calls from the Shipping Board, the Ordnance Department, the office of the Surgeon General, the American Red Cross, as well as from large plants engaged in war work. Out of the class who took degrees a year ago, 36 per cent went into teaching, while this year the per cent has dropped to 25. The per cent of those studying is about the same in the two classes, but when we look at the figures for those who have gone into business, there is a tremendous advance this year, for 18 per cent of the Class of 1918 are filling some sort of business position, while there were only 8 per

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cent the previous year. We had rather expected to find a decided jump in the Chemistry proportion, but instead we find a consistent steady increase.

Quite a large new Radcliffe club has been established lately in Southern California. The organizers found that there were a good many Radcliffe graduates in the neighborhood, though perhaps in rather a far-reaching neighborhood. Although meetings cannot come often it does mean that there is an organization there, where before there was no organization nearer than the one which has San Francisco for its headquarters. The College has prepared a geographical card catalogue which is particularly for the use of the Association of Radcliffe Clubs, but it is to be kept up to date and constantly revised here at College. The College too is now preparing in its office a directory of the students, and of the instructors with their Radcliffe appointments. This publication is one of great value to the College.

The large room at the top of Fay House, which has been given over to the use of the Alumnæ, has for the first time been properly furnished. This was made possible through a bequest from Miss Susan P. Atkinson. Miss Atkinson, who was a former student at Radcliffe College, had always kept a strong personal interest in everything that happened here, and this gift of the furniture from her own house, which she has left to us, shows the warmth of that feeling. In the gift there are included paintings of her mother and grandmother, and they, in the midst of familiar surroundings, will be the centre of the Atkinson Room, which is to be named in honor of Sarah Cabot Parkman Atkinson, William Parsons Atkinson, and Charles Follen Atkinson, Miss Atkinson's mother, father, and brother. It is hoped that this comfortably furnished room, with its rugs and pictures, will add to the welcome which the College always has for its Alumnæ.

STUDENT LIFE.

EDWARD ARMITAGE HILL, '19.

Monday, September 23, 1918, the University opened for its 283d academic year under circumstances which have never before existed in the history of the institution. The Yard was thronged with students, the centre of attraction being a large bulletin board erected in front of University Hall. The great majority were graduates of high schools, or technical schools who had not taken the regular entrance examinations, rather than returning upper classmen.

Members of the S.A.T.C. were asked to express their preference for the particular branch of the service in which they desired to serve, and their courses were arranged so as to give them the necessary preparation. The branches of service include Infantry, Artillery, Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance Corps, and Tank and Transport Service. Further, the corps is divided into three groups, consisting of the men who are eighteen, nineteen, or twenty years old respectively, and the terms of study are divided into periods of three months each. At the end of each period the Commandant will recommend to the War Department members qualified for officers' training camps, the older men being called first.

The quota allowed the Naval Unit was 400, and this was soon completed. Of these the most promising will be sent, as early as possible, to one of the training schools for Ensigns.

The Marine Section was the last organized, and has an enrolment of about 150. This unit trains men for Marine Aviation, and after three months at Harvard will be sent for three months to the ground school at Technology, and then to the flying field at Miami, Fla.

The Commandant of the S.A.T.C. is Col. C. A. Williams, assisted by Capt. Carroll Dunham, Harvard, and Lieut. A.

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Heath. The company commanders are Lieut. C. T. Lazure, Bailey Military Institute; Lieut. G. S. Ryan, Worcester Tech; Lieut. J. F. Sullivan, Catholic University; Lieut. P. W. Aram, Penn. University; Lieut. F. S. Haak, Penn. University; Lieut. A. G. Know, Princeton; Lieut. W. S. Legare, Bailey Military Institute; Lieut. M. H. Taylor, M. I. T.; Lieut. S. H. Althouse, Cornell; and Lieut. A. J. Beekard, Amherst.

The Commandant of the Naval Unit is Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, assisted by Ensign John G. Alley, Princeton; and the Commandant of the Marines, Lieut. M. W. Vedder, University of California.

The Junior S.A.T.C. is under the command of Lieut. J. E. Daniel, assisted by Capt. F. W. Rogers.

The epidemic of influenza necessitated the postponement of the meetings of all courses of over 50 men until October 21. Meanwhile rapid progress was made in the drill of all the units.

The Radio School of 5000 uses Memorial Hall, and all the buildings north of the Yard. The S.A.T.C. of 800 is quartered in the Freshman dormitories, Randolph Hall, and Westmorly Court, with Apthorp House for Headquarters.

The Naval Unit has taken over Weld, Grays, and Holyoke House, the Ensigns' school of 300 is in Matthews, and the Junior S.A.T.C. occupies Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy Halls. The Freshman Halls dining rooms are used by the S A.T.C., Memorial Hall by the Radio School, and the Union by the Naval Unit, Ensigns' school, and Junior S.A.T.C. This leaves only Thayer and Claverly for the use of students who are physically disqualified for military or naval service.

Drill comes in the early morning, and classes from 10 until 5. Widener Library and Sever Hall are utilized for the evening study period, from 7 to 9, and taps are at 10.

With the appointment of W. F. Donovan, the veteran athletic trainer, as coach of football and track, the gridiron and running candidates got under way Thursday, October 18, when 75 members of the S.A.T.C., the Naval Unit, and the Junior S.A.T.C. registered on the blue books of the Athletic Committee. Athletics for all instead of the chosen few, is the watchword at the University this year, and with this end in view there will be no organized intercollegiate athletics. Informal football games with the teams of other S.A.T.C. units in this vicinity have been arranged.

Ensign W. B. Snow, '18, of the 1918 eleven, and Ensign H. H. Dadmun, '17, captain of the 1917 eleven, have been assisting in the organization and coaching of the different football teams. No "H" men reported, but in the units are stars of prep schools, high schools, and of other colleges, giving Coach Donovan sufficient material for several good teams.

The ruling of Colonel Williams that the production of college periodicals was incompatible with the work of the S.A.T.C. caused the *Crimson* to announce that since virtually its entire staff was enrolled in the unit, the paper must be suspended for the period of the war. Plans for a weekly issue of the paper by members of the University not in military or naval service were immediately formed, and after a suspension of two weeks, publication of a weekly on Fridays was resumed.

It was further announced that the *Illustrated* would discontinue publication, and that the *Lampoon* and *Advocate* would continue under graduate editorship.

J. T. Wheelwright, '76, one of the six founders of the *Lampoon*, is again one of its editors, on account of the present lack of student editors.

For military and naval students at Harvard, Phillips Brooks House will take the place of the Y.M.C.A. in the camps. The experience gained in conducting the hut for Radio students last year and in the "hostess" house work has qualified

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the Phillips Brooks House well for the work of this year. At the first meeting of the Cabinet the places of R. Emmet, '19, president, and J. G. Coolidge, 2d, '20, vice-president, who have left College, were filled. D. C. Hawkins, '20, of New York, was elected president, and E. A. McCouch, '20, of Philadelphia, vice-president. The other officers are: J. N. Borland, 2d, '21, of Bedford Hills, N.Y., secretary; A. Houghton, '21, of Corning, N.Y., treasurer; G. P. Reynolds, '20, chairman of the S.A.T.C. activities.

The total amount subscribed to the Fourth Liberty Loan by the men in the S.A.T.C. was $78,800, and the amount subscribed by the Naval Unit was $76,000, an average about twice as high as that of the S.A.T.C.

Among the members of the S.A.T.C. who have been sent to the Officers' Training Camp at Fortress Munroe are J. S. Baker, '19, President of the *Crimson*, W. P. Belknap, '20, of the 1918 baseball team, E. R. Gay, '19, son of Dean Gay, R. C. Hardy, '20, another editor of the *Crimson*, and J. L. Tildsley, '19, a Captain in the R.O.T.C. last summer. Among those who have left for the infantry division at Camp Lee, Va., are H. D. Costigan, '20, Captain of the 1918 track team, and an editor of the *Crimson*, T. H. Gammack, '20, Managing Editor of the *Crimson*, and catcher of the 1918 baseball team, H. F. Gibbs, '20, who recently returned from driving an ambulance in Italy, N. L. Harris, '19, editorial chairman of the *Crimson*, and a Captain in the R.O.T.C. last summer, J. B. Hatton, '20, also a Captain in the R.O.T.C. last summer, A. E. Kirk, '20, manager of the 1918 tennis team, J. H. Nef, '20, and C. F. Zukoski, Jr., '19, both editors of the *Crimson*, and D. C. Hawkins, '20, and J. Otis, '20, Captains in the R.O.T.C.

About four hundred members of the S.A.T.C, and Naval Unit use the main reading room of the Widener Library every evening. It has been suggested that the library of the Union be reopened. This would accommodate about a hundred men, and would materially aid many to study under proper conditions.

Arrangements will soon be made for training properly qualified men for the Sanitary Corps of the United States Army, as several hundred men, both commissioned and non-commissioned, are needed to act as Sanitary Engineers at the various cantonments in France and at home. This affords another branch of specialized training for men in the S.A.T C. with an adequate knowledge of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Biology; and although the regular program will not begin until January 1, men will be admitted at any time on account of the need for trained men. The course will be under the direction of Professor G. C. Whipple.

THE GRADUATES.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

*** The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

*** It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

*** Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

*** The name of the State is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

1849.

Charles Russell Codman died Oct. 5, 1918, at Cotuit, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was born on Oct. 28, 1829, in Paris, France, the son of Charles Russell and Anne (Macmaster) Codman of

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Boston. After graduation he studied law in the office of Hon. Charles G. Loring, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, but he practised only a short time, employing his professional knowledge in the conduct of general business and trusts. In the Civil War he was colonel of the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment. After his return from the war he served two terms in the State Senate, and four terms in the House. In 1878 he was Republican candidate for the office of mayor of Boston, but was defeated by Frederick O. Prince. He stood for Congress as an Independent Democrat in 1890, on a platform of tariff and other reform issues. Beginning as a Whig in his earliest politics, he gave his support to the Republican party, but in the Blaine campaign for the presidency, he refused to support that party and became a leading Independent of the so-called "Mugwump" party in the support of Cleveland. He was an early advocate of civil service reform. He was elected an Overseer of Harvard University in 1878. He had been president of the Massachusetts State Homœopathic Hospital, and of the Boston Provident Association, and served as trustee of the State Insane Asylum in Westboro. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. On Feb. 28, 1856, he was married at Walton-on-Thames, England, to Miss Lucy Lyman Paine Sturgis. Three sons and two daughters survive him.

1857.

ROBERT M. MORSE, SURVIVING MEMBER OF CLASS COMMITTEE.

57 Equitable Building, Boston.

Francis Henry Brown, M.D., died May 16, 1917. Dr. Brown had been the faithful Class Secretary since the death of the first Secretary, George M. Folsom, in 1882. He was born in Boston Aug., 1835. His ancestors came to Watertown from England in 1632 in the persons of John Brown and Dorothy, his wife, and the line was brought down through John and Hester (Makepeace); Joseph and Ruhannah (Wellington); James and Jane (Bowman); Francis and Mary (Buckman); James and Pamela (Munroe) and Francis and Caroline Matilda (Kuhn), his immediate parents. The family has always lived in Boston or its vicinity. He was educated at the public schools in Boston and entered college from the Latin School in 1853. He took his degree of A.M. in course. After graduation he studied medicine under the direction of Drs. John Ware, Morrill, and Jeffries Wyman and of Professor Cooke, was assistant in chemistry to Professor Cooke for two years, serving also during the second year as instructor in chemistry and as proctor. He became house physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital May 1, 1860, and in March, 1861, took his M.D. in the Medical Department. He began practice of medicine in Cambridge June 1, 1861; in the fall of that year examined recruits in Boston for the volunteer regiments in the Civil War; from January to June, 1862, was surgeon at the U.S. recruiting post in North Cambridge; from June to October, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A., stationed at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington, and for a short time at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac near Antietam. In May, 1864, as a private he was mustered into the U.S. service under the call for men to guard the seacoast and shortly after became Acting Assistant Surgeon in the U.S. General Hospital, where he remained until September. In November he was appointed one of the visiting physicians at the Boston Dispensary and in April, 1865, one of the visiting surgeons, holding that position until April, 1872. He was surgeon to St. Joseph's

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Home in Boston in 1869 and visiting physician to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1880–82. In July, 1870, he became editor of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* and retained this position for two and a half years. In June, 1877, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the U.S. service and was ordered to the Marine Hospital at the port of Boston. In June, 1880, he became Passed Assistant Surgeon, but resigned in November, 1880, and returned to private practice in Boston. While in Europe, in 1867, his attention was attracted to the subject of hospitals for children and he formed in his own mind a plan to establish one in Boston. During the next year he elaborated his plans, drew up a code of by-laws, prescribed the method of operations, and announced his project to certain benevolent persons in Boston, who at once entered heartily into his views. As a result the hospital was incorporated and was opened in July, 1869, and from that time till his death as a member of the board of managers and of the medical staff he was identified with the institution. The Children's Hospital which he founded is a noble monument to his memory. Dr. Brown was a member of a large number of medical and other societies, for many years treasurer of the Unitarian Club of Boston, corresponding secretary of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, treasurer of the Seashore Home for sick children, and councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Harvard Medical Association. In the midst of his almost innumerable activities he found time to write and publish many valuable articles, principally on subjects of interest to his profession, but on other subjects as well, including the climate, medical resources, and fauna of Madeira, but his principal literary work was in the compilation of *Harvard University in the War of 1861–65.* This work, undertaken at the request of the "Committee of Fifty" appointed to build Memorial Hall, was a volume of 400 pages. He was married twice. His first wife, whom he married Sept. 24, 1861, was Louisa Beckford, daughter of Charles F. and Mary (Doggett) Eaton. They had two children, a daughter, born Dec. 2, 1862, and a son, Louis Francis, born Dec. 16, 1864. His wife died Jan. 17, 1865. His second marriage was to Mary Sherwood, daughter of Mary Elizabeth (Sherwood) Wood, March 23, 1871, and they had a daughter Edith, born Sept. 7, 1877, who married Turner Hodgdon. Dr. Brown's long life was an active and laborious one. Its distinguishing characteristic was his readiness and enthusiasm in the service of others and in the promotion of institutions which contributed materially to the public good. This brief sketch does not undertake to enumerate all of the important and responsible posts held by him, but it may be said truthfully that he was an earnest and wise supporter of all of the many good causes to which he devoted himself.

1861.

CHARLES STORROW, *Sec.*,
53 State St., Boston.

Since the deaths of Hardy and May, within the last twelve months, the Secretary has received no Class information, and would like the present address of the few remaining Classmates.

1862.

CHARLES P. WARE, *Sec.*,
52 Allerton St., Brookline.

Albert William Edmands, son of William Murray and Martha Adams (Tapley) Edmands, was born in Charlestown, Sept. 9, 1840, and died at the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital following an operation, Oct. 13, 1918. His home was in Somerville at the time

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of his death. He fitted for college at the Charlestown High School, was orderly sergeant of Company A, 44th Massachusetts Regiment, in 1862, and afterwards was in business in New York for a short time. In January, 1865, he became connected with the Bunker Hill National Bank of Charlestown (now a branch of the American Trust Company of Boston), first as receiving teller and later as paying teller, which latter office he held at the time of his death. His service of fifty-three years and upwards with one bank attests his fidelity and his constancy. Besides his duties at the bank, he found time to fill many positions helpful to his church, to the Grand Army of the Republic, to the Common Council of Somerville, to the Board of Overseers of the Poor, to the Somerville Hospital Corporation; and all of these positions he filled with the same devotion, the same thoroughness, the same modesty that marked the performance of his daily duties in the bank. An unobtrusive life, one may say, but guided by convictions, expressed in the words which he wrote for the Class Report of 1912; "As graduates of Harvard we are supposed, and justly, to contribute more than those less favored in their training, to all that concerns the welfare of our city, our country, and our fellowmen. Perhaps without too much egotism, I may say I have at least tried to do my share." He lived up to his convictions. (*H. M. R.*) — **Dermot Warburton Keegan**, son of Patrick and Hannah (Parsons) Keegan, was born in Boston, Aug. 28, 1841. Hannah Keegan was daughter of Israel Parsons of the Revolutionary Army. In October, 1862, Keegan went to Berlin, to study civil law. He was matriculated at the university there, and studied about five months, when his health compelled him to desist from mental labor, and to travel through Europe. After an absence of fifteen months, he returned to Boston and renewed his law studies; but, after two years spent in recruiting his health, he relinquished all hopes of pursuing his chosen profession, and became a partner in the house of Perkins, Livingstone & Post, dealers in railroad iron and general machinists' supplies, Memphis, Tenn. Keegan was in a branch house at Cincinnati. He was for a time engaged in the manufacture of paper out of wood, under the invention of his brother, Dr. V. E. Keegan. In 1882 he was in the employ of E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., New York City, having charge of the Victory Mills. Later he was alone in business as commission merchant and manufacturer of cotton goods. Several years ago he retired from business. His home was at the University Club in New York City. He died in Boston, Oct. 8, 1918.

1866.

CHARLES E. STRATTON, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

Frederic Crowninshield was born in Boston, Nov. 27, 1845. He was the son of Edward Augustus Crowninshield (H. U. 1836) and Caroline Maria (Welch) Crowninshield. The father died while his son was a boy attending the Boston Public Latin School, where he fitted for Harvard. At College he took a fair rank in scholarship, and a great interest in athletics, particularly rowing. He was stroke of the Sophomore Class Crew that won the Sophomore flag from Yale at Worcester in 1864, and the next year stroke of the Harvard crew which was beaten by Yale. In his senior year he was obliged to accompany his widowed mother to Europe, who was called there by the critical illness of her son Frank (H.U. 1864). He returned to Boston in 1867, and was married there to Miss Helen Fairbanks, Oct. 24 of that year. They went im-

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mediately to Europe where he studied painting for several years with Cabanel and Couture at Paris, with Rowbotham at London, and with Benonville at Rome. In 1879 he was appointed instructor in drawing and painting at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and continued in this position until 1885. Thereafter, until 1909, his time was divided between New York City and Italy, with many summers at his home in Stockbridge, and it was during this period that he completed the greater number of mural paintings and windows which have made him best known. Also within the same time he published several books of verse and as many more on artistic themes, and was a constant contributor to artistic and literary periodicals. He was president of the Federation of Fine Arts from 1900 to 1909. He became director of the American Academy in Rome in 1909. He resigned this place after a few years of faithful and successful work when Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the chief benefactor of the Academy, insisted on adding to it departments of sculpture and archæology. Crowninshield returned to New York and in 1913 gave a notable exhibition of landscapes in this city, greatly to the surprise of art critics, who had imagined that his mural painting had taken up almost his entire working time during the preceding ten years. The exhibition, which displayed nearly 100 canvases, covered a wide choice of subjects, but dealt in great part with scenes in New England and in southern Italy. Never of robust health since his early manhood, his devotion to his chosen profession never abated. Returning to Italy about two years ago, he continued working there till his death at Capri, Sept. 13, 1918. He is survived by his wife, — they celebrated their golden wedding at Naples last autumn, — two sons, Edward Augustus and Francis Welch, and one daughter, Helen Suzette, the wife of Carl A. de Gersdorff, and their children. — **James William Hawes** was born in Chatham on Cape Cod, July 9, 1844. His father and mother (Susannah Taylor) were both of English and later Cape Cod ancestry, the former being a lineal descendant of Edmund Hawes, of Duxbury in 1637, later an honored citizen of Yarmouth, while the latter's ancestor landed in Yarmouth about 1640. Hawes's father was a master mariner till he was nearly forty, and thereafter a farmer; Hawes himself worked on his father's farm and also made some fishing voyages to the Banks. His pecuniary means were slender, but as he once said he had an "unquenchable thirst for knowledge and an inward expectation that somehow it would be satisfied." He was a faithful attendant of the district school and later the High School in his native town. From the suggestion and encouragement of the principal of the latter he resolved to go to college, and by dint of hard and painstaking work he entered Harvard as a freshman in 1862 at the age of eighteen. The same hard and painstaking work marked his whole College course. He received prizes and Exhibition parts, and graduated first scholar of the Class. His social distinction was to be one of the founders and President of the Pi Eta Society. After graduation he taught in Mr. Dixwell's school in Boston for a year, then took a year at the Harvard Law School, then moved to New York City where he continued his law studies. He was admitted to the New York Bar in November, 1868, and immediately began practice there. He was also regularly engaged upon Appleton's *American Encyclopædia*. He pursued the practice of the law with the same assiduity and intelligence that had distinguished him as a student, and

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he retired from practice with an ample competence in 1910. He was an ardent Republican and took an active part in State and City politics. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, and President of the Republican Club. He was a leader in obtaining ballot-reform and other remedial legislation in the State. In 1873 he was married to Amelia Appleton Prendergast, of Lowell, daughter of John W. and Nancy D. (Appleton) Prendergast. They had no children, and after his withdrawal from active professional work they traveled extensively in Europe and elsewhere. His wife died Aug. 1, 1917. He survived her a little more than a year, dying in Boston after a short illness Aug. 31, 1918. He was buried at Chatham. — **James Jackson Putnam** was born in Boston, October 3, 1846, the son of Charles Gideon Putnam (H.U. 1824, M.D. 1827) and Elizabeth Cabot (Jackson) Putnam, and the grandson of Samuel Putnam (H.U. 1787) a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and of James Jackson (H.U. 1796) one of Boston's most distinguished physicians. He was fitted for College at the Boston Public Latin School and entered Harvard before he was sixteen. After graduation he at once began the study of anatomy under Prof. Jeffries Wyman at Cambridge, and shortly after entered the Harvard Medical School, and later was appointed an interne of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He obtained his degree of M.D. in 1870, and then went to Europe, where he studied his profession for two years at Vienna and Berlin. Returning to Boston he entered into practice and was also lecturer on and instructor in diseases of the nervous system at the Harvard Medical School, and in 1894 he was appointed Professor there in the Department of Diseases of the Nervous System, and in 1912 Professor Emeritus. He became neurologist of the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1874. He had been also consulting neurologist of several other hospitals, both public and private and served as chief of the neurological department of the Massachusetts General. He wrote several books relating to neurology, and in 1905 published *A Memoir of Dr. James Jackson with Sketches of his Father, Hon. Jonathan Jackson, and his Brothers, Robert, Henry, James and Patrick Tracy Jackson, and Some Account of their Ancestry.* He died suddenly at his home at 106 Marlboro Street, Nov. 4, 1918. Not long after breakfast he had a heart attack to which he immediately succumbed. Up to that time he had appeared to be in his usual good health, and he had continued his professional work and activities with no premonition of the end. On February 15, 1886, he married Miss Marian Cabot, daughter of Francis Cabot and Louisa (Higginson) Cabot of Brookline, who survives him with three daughters and one son, James J., Jr. (H.U. 1912) a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, U.S.A., and now stationed at a base hospital in Tours, France.

1868.

A. D. Chandler, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

In New York City on Sept. 29, 1918, **Frederic Robert Halsey** died in his 72d year, from heart disease after an illness of several weeks. He ranked among the highest as a bibliophile and as a connoisseur and collector of rare prints. Born in Ithaca, N.Y., March 28, 1847, he was the son of Robert and Sarah (Stewart) Halsey, his father's family being of English, his mother's of Scotch descent. At ten years of age Halsey went to Europe, traveling extensively and attending school one year

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at Paris, two at Geneva, and two at Frankfort. Returning to America in 1861 he entered Phillips Exeter Academy as a senior in 1863, and the Class of 1868 at Harvard in 1864. At Harvard he was a member of the Institute of 1770, of the Hasty Pudding Club, the "Med. Fac.," a contributor to the *Harvard Advocate*, was in several baseball games, and in the University Crew, but rowed in no race. He received the degree of LL.B. from the Columbia College Law School in 1870, and in September, 1872, entered the law offices of Barlow, Hyatt & Olney, 21 Park Row, New York City, becoming managing clerk thereof in April, 1872. He married, April 24, 1872, Miss Gertrude Keep, only child of Henry and Emma A. (Woodruff) Keep, of Watertown, N.Y. His wife died Oct. 17, 1908. He journeyed round the world with his wife in 1873–74, and usually spent every summer in Europe. Harvard gave him the degree of A.M. in 1872, and in 1892 he served on Gov. Flower's staff with the rank and commission of brigadier-general, and as paymaster-general of the State of New York. He had been a member of the following societies and clubs: Union Club, University Club, Harvard Club, Manhattan Club, Grolier Club, New York Athletic Club, Racquet and Tennis Club, Westminster Kennel Club, Manhattan Museum of Natural History, Tuxedo Club, Member of Metropolitan Museum of Art, St. Nicholas Society, Southside Sportsmen Club of Long Island, Olympic Club of Long Island, American Jockey Club, Coney Island Jockey Club; also, Cercle de l'Isle de Puteaux, Paris; and Royal Societies Clubs, St. James Street, London, W. Halsey's remarkable library of about 20,000 volumes, the cataloguing of which was a labor of months, and which was especially rich in first editions, was reported as valued at between $1,000,000 and $1,250,000. In 1915 it was sold to Henry E. Huntington, the premier book collector. The sale of Halsey's superb collection of etchings, engravings, and prints has progressed during 1917–18, through the Anderson Galleries in New York. It required eleven catalogues, and the sale is reported as not yet finished, already realizing several hundred thousand dollars. The prints are many of the greatest variety of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, and as a rule in the finest state, interesting to the art world, to historians, and to students of manners; among others enrolling the whole panorama of the 18th century in France, with its intrigue, its gallantry, and its politics, revealing ominous figures of the Revolution off guard, but in earnest debate, and faithfully recording society's varied aspects. Forty portraits of Louis XVI, among them many varieties, illustrate his career from youth to execution. Seventy-eight fine portraits of Napoleon are most of them of the highest interest. Halsey had special cults as a collector, and his enthusiasm aimed not alone at rarity in what he gathered, but to develop an æsthetic discrimination; it incited him to delve into the very processes of art. The distinctive feature also of his library was not so much the rarity of its contents, as their literary appeal. His collection was precious in rare editions of books universally read. Halsey's advice was eagerly sought and deemed of the highest value. He was a trustee of the New York Public Library, and long served as chairman of the Library's committee on prints. In 1885 the publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, brought out his *Life and Engraved Works of Raphael Morghen*, long out of print and hard to get. His great knowledge of books was availed of for the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard. His funeral services were at St. Thomas's

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Church, New York City, Oct. 1, 1918. The interment was at Watertown, N.Y. He leaves no children.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, *Sec.*,
Second National Bank, Boston.

H. M. Howe is chairman of the Engineering Division of the National Research Council, which is the Division of Science and Research of the Council of National Defense.

1870.

THOMAS B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*,
Suite 32, 6 Craigie Circle, Cambridge.

The Secretary's new address is as above. — **Babson Savilian Ladd** died at his home in Boston November 3, 1918.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*,
719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

Charles Herbert Williams, whose death was recorded in the September issue, was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1916 the American Medical Association accepted his standards of tests for color vision. The statement made in the September issue that he was a member of the St. Botolph Club was incorrect; he had resigned from the St. Botolph Club several years ago, and joined the Harvard Club of Boston, of which, as well as the Union Boat Club, he was a member at the time of his death. — **Benjamin Beecher Townsend** died at Newark, N.J., Sept. 27, 1918. He was born in Boston, Dec. 4, 1848, and was the son of Elmer and Weltha Anne (Beecher) Townsend. He fitted for College under the late Edwin Pliny Seaver, '64, and soon after graduation he took up, at Edinburgh, Scotland, the study of metaphysics in which he was much interested while in College and to which he was devoted in later years though following the occupation of compiling life-insurance statistics. He was married in London, Eng., Aug. 22, 1872, to Annie Sophia Kaupe, daughter of Robert A. Kaupe, of Crefeld, Prussia, who survives him with a son, Nelson Kaupe Townsend.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,
126 State St., Boston.

William Henry Elliot, who died at his summer home in Nelson, N.H., Aug. 21, 1918, was one of the leading citizens of Keene in that State where he was born May 25, 1850, the son of John Henry Elliot, Harvard, '35, and Emily Anne (Wheelock) Elliot. His family on both sides have long been identified with Keene, and a business block in that city built by his grandfather is still owned by the family; his grandfather's house on Main Street was his home. He entered Harvard from Phillips Exeter Academy, and in 1874 entered the Law School receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1874. For two years he was a member of the City Council of Keene, and one of the Board of Aldermen for two years. His business interests, however, took most of his time, as he was president of the Cheshire National Bank, of the Beaver Mills Corporation, and of the Keene Gas & Electric Co.; secretary and treasurer of the Keene Steam Power Co.; director of the Troy Blanket Co., the Sullivan Machinery Co. and until recently of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. Interested in the welfare of his native city, he was president of the Board of Trustees of the Elliot City Hospital, founded by his father, which he was about to enlarge when the war began. He was also at one time president of the Wentworth Club in Keene and was a non-resident member of the Union Club, Boston, and of the Oakley Club. He was married

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May 23, 1882, to Mary Fiske Edwards, daughter of Thomas McKey and Mary Hart (Fiske) Edwards, of Keene, who survives him with two daughters, Julia Edwards Elliot, and Rosamond Isabel Elliot, and a son, John Elliot, Harvard, '11, who is a private in the Aviation Section, U.S. Signal Corps, at Madison Barracks.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, *Sec.*,
803 Sears Building, Boston.

George Wigglesworth has been elected president of the Harvard Alumni Association.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*,
Brockton.

Joseph Lane Merrill died at Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 10, 1918. He was the son of John Haskell and Phœbe Pierce (Richardson) Merrill, and was born at Pembroke, N.H., Jan. 22, 1852. He fitted for College at Cambridge High School. In the spring of 1872 he left the Class on account of ill-health, and until July, 1873, was with an engineering party, building railroads in New York; then until March, 1874, he was in Wisconsin. From April, 1874, to February, 1887, he was in business at Des Moines, Ia. Then he went to California for his health, and engaged in the real estate business, afterwards becoming secretary of a large land company in San Bernardino County. For the last eighteen years he had been connected with the Southern California Fruit Exchange and the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, at Los Angeles, and at the time of his death was cashier and treasurer. He was married at Cuba, Ill., Oct. 6, 1881, to Clara L. Cline, who survives him. — Morton Prince is the Executive Manager of the Soldiers' Information Bureau in Paris.

1877.

LINDSAY SWIFT, *Sec.*,
Boston Public Library.

Three classmates have lately lost sons by death: C. S. Bird, whose oldest son, Francis William Bird ('03), died Aug. 9; S. W. Davis, whose son, Lieutenant Philip Washburn Davis ('08), of the 9th Aero Squadron, was killed within the German lines, June 2; and A. O. Fuller, whose son, Lieutenant Kenneth Eliot Fuller ('16) was killed in action July 18, and was recommended for posthumous decoration. — G. W. Allen is doing active medical service in the merchant marine or on a naval transport. — Nathaniel Curtis has been appointed executive secretary on the Committee of Publication of the American Red Cross. — **James Smith Walker**, who was in the class in 1873–74, died at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1918. — Miss Dorothy Webb Crosby, only daughter of M. L. Crosby, after giving her best endeavors to Red Cross work in Boston entered the Base Hospital at Camp Devens last July as a probationer. On September 23, she died of influenza in the service of her country at the Army School of Nursing at this camp. — F. H. Sargent is now chairman of the Department of Dramatic Activities among the soldiers, in the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, and is also a member of the Military Entertainment Committee, with Daniel Frohman, Augustus Thomas, and others.

1878.

HENRY WHEELER, *Sec.*,
511 Sears Bldg., Boston.

W. H. Potter, who went abroad in May, 1917, with U.S.A. Base Hospital No. 5, has been made a major and is attached to the Army Sanitary School, Dental Section, as an instructor. —

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Alfred Worcester has been made a major in the Red Cross and was sent to Switzerland as medical adviser of the Commission on the Exchange of Prisoners. — H. O. Taylor is to deliver a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute beginning Dec. 2, on "The Self-Expression of the Sixteenth Century." — J. A. Tufts has been nominated for the New Hampshire State Senate by the Republicans of the Twenty-third District. — E. W. Morse has written a book called *The Vanguard of American Volunteers*, describing the part played by Harvard men in the early years of the war, which will shortly be published by Scribners. — The Secretary has issued a circular to the members of the Class for information concerning positions occupied by them or members of their families, in the army and navy and in war activities, and all those who have such information and have not replied to the circular are requested to do so without delay.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dr. Philip Townsend Buckley, while treating a patient, contracted influenza which developed into pneumonia, and he died on Sept. 19, 1918, after only two days' illness. He was born in Boston on Sept. 15, 1859, and was the son of Timothy and Elinor Austin (Rubie) Buckley. He prepared for College at the Boston Latin School, and after graduation from the College he entered the Harvard Medical School, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1884. He then opened an office in South Boston where he had lived and practised his profession ever since. He had a large practice and was highly esteemed by his patients and a large circle of friends. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the South Boston Medical Society. He never married; he made his home with his three sisters who survive him. — W. A. Gaston was a prominent candidate for the office of Governor on the Democratic ticket at the Massachusetts primary election. — Rev. Bradley Gilman's address is 1148 Bryant St., Palo Alto, Cal. — After several months' illness **John Wesley Houston** died at Lincoln, Del., on Oct. 12, 1918. He was born at Lincoln on Feb. 23, 1857, and was the son of James and Caroline Ryan (Clifton) Houston. After graduation from Harvard College he was engaged in teaching at the Cornwall Heights School at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. He then entered the Harvard Law School and received the degrees of LL.B. and A.M. in 1886. He was admitted to the bar in New York in June, 1887, and became a member of the firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath, of that city, and later, of the firm of Cravath & Houston. After some years of successful practice he retired from the firm to accept a professorship in the Columbia Law School. After failing health required him to resign from his professorship he became a great traveler, spending many years in the Orient, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, New Zealand, Australia, and also in Mexico and Yucatan. He read widely and studied seriously the history of the countries he visited, but his health was not sufficiently robust to permit him to write on the subject of his travels as he had at one time contemplated doing. He was a great reader and a brilliant scholar. His manner was modest and retiring, but those who came to know him well found him a most genial companion. He never married. He is survived by his two sisters and by a brother, Charles L. Houston, of Astoria, Ore., a well-known architect and engineer. — Gen. William A. Pew (M.V.M. retired) was appointed major, U.S.A., on Oct 12 and assigned to Williams College as commanding officer,

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Williams Unit, S.A.T.C. — C. G. Washburn has been appointed by Gov. McCall a member of the State Department of Education. — **Christopher Minot Weld** died at his home in Milton, on Aug. 27, 1918. He had been confined to his house for several months, but his condition was not considered critical, and his death from a shock from which he never rallied was sudden and unexpected. He was the son of Francis Minot and Elizabeth (Rodman) Weld and was born at West Roxbury (now a part of Boston) on Oct. 2, 1858. He prepared for College at Hopkinson's School in Boston. After graduation he entered the cotton manufacturing business, with which industry his name has been closely associated. At the time of his death he was a partner in the well-known firm of Amory, Brown & Co., of Boston, and president of the New England Cotton Yarn Company. He was one of the leading business men of New England and as such was a director and trustee in a large number of corporations. He was married on April 24, 1889, to Marian Linzee, and she and their five children survive him. The two sons are in the military service of the United States, one in France and the other at Fort Sill, Okla.

1881

REV. JOHN W. SUTER, *Sec.*,
8 Chestnut St., Boston.

Charles Morrison Hemenway, who was born at Somerville, Dec. 14, 1858, died at Somerville, Aug. 3, 1918. He was the son of Horace Pierce and Sarah (Gross) Hemenway. He entered College from the Somerville High School, and after graduation studied at the Harvard Law School, being admitted to the bar in 1884. He carried on the practice of law in Boston, in 1899 becoming associated with Charles P. Lincoln, under the firm name of Lincoln & Hemenway. He always lived in Somerville. He was married in 1891 to Jeanie Wood, daughter of the Rev. Charles and Martha (Perry) Lowe, of Somerville. A daughter was born in 1893. He has been a member of the Common Council of Somerville and of the Board of Aldermen. For the last few years, Hemenway had been in poor health, and for this reason had withdrawn somewhat from active practice. — **Edward James Ware** died in New York City very suddenly September 29. He was born in New York June 16, 1859, the son of Enoch Richmond and Mary Coutant (Peck) Ware. After his graduation, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, being graduated in 1885, and thenceforth practised medicine in New York City. He had been a lecturer at the New York Polyclinic and assistant in the Outdoor Poor Department of Bellevue Hospital, as well as assistant physician to outpatients at Roosevelt Hospital. He was a member of the New York Pathological Society and of the State and County Medical Societies; also of the West End Medical Society and of the New York Academy of Medicine. Ware was very highly thought of on the West Side of New York City where he lived, and he was senior warden of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. In 1888 he was married to Caroline Lent, daughter of William H. and Catherine S. Barlow, of Sing Sing. He had three children. His wife died in 1903. Those who knew him and his work testify to his devotion, and know how greatly his charities and his care of the poor people in his neighborhood will be missed. — Freeland is instructor in mathematics and Seamanship at the Naval School at Norfolk

1882.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,
89 State St., Boston.

Robert Luce of Waltham has been

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elected a member of Congress for the term beginning March 4, 1919. — C. D. Dickey's second son has been killed in action in France. This is the second son of a member of the Class to be killed fighting for his country.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*,
2 Joy St., Boston.

Herbert Putnam, as head of the Library War Service of the American Library Association, secured in his March campaign over three million books, contributed by some twenty-four thousand families. With the $1,700,000 in cash obtained in an earlier drive, 36 camp library buildings have been erected, 117 librarians employed, 464 camps, stations, and vessels served with literature, 109,403 selected books sent overseas, 300,000 books, largely technical, purchased, 1,349,000 gift books sent to camps and stations, and 5,000,000 magazines systematically distributed. — C. P. Perin will probably remain in India until March, 1919, making an absence of a year and a half. He writes that he is working night and day, and has developed the production of pig iron at his furnaces at Sakchi for the Indian Government, for the Mesopotamian Campaign, to a total of a million tons annually. He takes pride in the statement that "the two elements which have done most to win Baghdad are the Tata Steel and Iron Co. and the Ford Motor Car." — W. W. Bryant, who left home in November, 1917, on a business trip to Java, via Japan, Korea, and China, wrote that he could get no farther than Singapore. The great German offensive in Flanders had begun, all Dutch ships in British harbors were held, and travelers in every Eastern port were stranded and helpless. At last accounts he was in Calcutta, his vicissitudes having included the company of a smallpox patient (who shortly after died) on the road from Peking to Hankow, an earthquake in Hong Kong, and exposure to epidemics of spinal meningitis and typhoid. — W. H. Aspinwall's son, Augustus Aspinwall, '19, 2d lieutenant, 110th Infantry, A.E.F., was killed in action in France, on Aug. 26. — R. S. Codman's son, Charles Russell Codman, '15, 1st lieutenant, 96th Aero Squadron, in France, who was reported missing on Sept. 16, is a prisoner at Karlsruhe, Germany.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

By courtesy of Mrs. Minturn, the memorial sketch of Robert S. Minturn by John Jay Chapman which appeared in the June, 1918, issue of the HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, together with the portrait which accompanied the sketch, has been reprinted and a copy has been sent to each member of the Class. — Owing to the death of Edward Wetmore, '60, L. E. Sexton is now senior partner of his firm, of which the new firm name is Sexton, Jeffery, Kimball & Eggleston. Sexton is Government Appeal Agent of War Draft Board Local No. 142, in New York.

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*,
10 State St., Boston.

W. S. Thayer has been promoted to brigadier-general, U.S.A., and is Director of General Medicine of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, reporting direct to the Surgeon General in Washington. — S. E. Winslow was reëlected to Congress from the 4th Mass. District as a Republican. — G. E. Foss was reëlected to Congress from his district in Illinois as a Republican. — C. A. Strong has been engaged in civilian war activities for the Allies in Italy.

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1886.

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, *Sec.*,
201 Devonshire St., Boston.

T. W. Richards has been appointed Consulting Chemist in the War Department. He has also been elected a Foreign Member of the Academia dei Lincei, Rome. — **Frank Bulkeley Smith** died in Boston Oct. 13, 1918. He was born in Worcester Aug. 25, 1864, son of Charles Worcester and Josephine Lord Smith. His father and grandfather were both prominent and successful cotton manufacturers, and owned and conducted the business in the village still known as Smithville, in Barre. His father was also interested in many railroads and banking enterprises in central Massachusetts. His son inherited his business capacity and sagacity; but after fitting for College at the Worcester High School and taking his degree with the Class of 1886, he spent a year in travel and then returned to the Harvard Law School where he remained only one year. He then entered the office of Bacon & Hopkins in Worcester and later became a member of that firm and of its successors. He continued actively in the practice of the law until his duties as an executor and trustee under the will of Horatio N. Slater, of Webster, who died in 1899, leaving a large cotton and woolen manufacturing interest, aroused his inherited inclination for business. For many years he was very active in the management of the Slater Mills and gradually withdrew from the practice of the law. He conceived and carried through the plan for the consolidation of the banking business in Worcester which resulted in the present Worcester Bank and Trust Company. He also reorganized Norcross Brothers Company through a receivership of short duration in the Federal Courts. Latterly he has been the treasurer and manager of the New England Cotton Yarn Company. These matters afforded ample opportunity for his genius as a lawyer and business man. In general resourcefulness, either in the preparation and conduct of litigation or in the execution of business problems, he had few equals. He was bold in overcoming obstacles, quick of decision, firm in judgment, and determined in purpose. He was fond of outdoor life and had acquired and developed a large tract of land on Stonehouse Hill, in Holden, where he lived much of the time. He was also interested in genealogy and in art, especially in early American art, and had not only acquired a distinguished collection, but had become, by study, application, and observation, a judge and connoisseur. His wife died suddenly of pneumonia, May 6, 1918. She was of Quaker ancestry, but the three eldest sons, two of whom had graduated at Harvard, were then in the service of their country and two of them were in France. The second son, Willard, was killed at St. Mihiel, Sept. 12, 1918, but the father never knew of his son's death. The oldest son is a first lieutenant in the 301st Infantry, and the second surviving son is with the 101st Field Artillery, both in France. The only members of the family at home are a daughter, Miss Nanny Earle Smith, and a son, Frank Grosvenor Smith. (*T. H. G.*) — New addresses: F. Atherton, 2400 Sixteenth St., Washington, D.C. — Walter Graham, 2107 Kalorama Road, Washington, D.C. — L. J. Phelps, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

1887.

GEORGE P. FURBER, *Sec.*,
344 South Station, Boston.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Endicott is reported to have been appointed a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Endicott is Amer-

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ican Red Cross Commissioner for Great Britain. — J. H. Gray has been commissioned Lieutenant-Col., General Staff, and assigned to the Division of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic. He has been detailed as member of the General Board of Appraisers of the War Department.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*,
12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Rev. H. S. Johnson is abroad with the Y.M.C.A. — A. E. Beckwith is a Y.M C.A. secretary. — B. A. Gould's address is 10 St. Patrick St., Toronto, Canada. — **Charles Rochester Eastman** was drowned at Long Beach, N.Y., Sept. 28. He was born at Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 5, 1868, son of Austin Vitruvius and Mary Elizabeth (Saville) Eastman. He prepared at St. Paul High School, St. Paul, Minn. He entered the Class in the Freshman year, but took his A.B. with 1890 and A.M. in 1891, Ph.D. (Munich) 1894. He was instructor in Palæontology and Historical Geography at Harvard, 1894–95, Radcliffe, 1895–97, and curator in charge of Vertebrate Palæontology at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, 1895–1910. In 1910 he left Harvard to become Professor of Palæontology in the University of Pittsburgh, and was Curator at the Carnegie Museum. In 1914 he went to New York as Research Assistant in Vertebrate Palæontology at the American Museum of Natural History. He resigned this connection to become a member of the War Trade Board. He was a naturalist of international reputation, a student of fish, having published upward of one hundred scientific papers dealing especially with fossil fish. He leaves a widow, Caroline Amelia (Clark) Eastman, and one son, Alvan Clark, named after his grandfather, the famous maker of telescopes.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, *Sec.*,
Andover, Mass.

Dr. J. C. Hubbard has been advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and he is now in France; his address is U.S. Base Hospital No. 85, A.E.F. — Dr. D. F. Jones, major in the medical corps, is on duty abroad; his address is U.S. Base Hospital No. 131, A.E.F. — Dr. E. W. Pinkham has been advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Medical Corps. — J. O. Porter, lieutenant (senior grade), U.S.N.R.F., is at present at the naval training station at Pelham Bay, N.Y., in command of the 12th Regiment there. — Capt. E. L. Bell, M.C., U.S.A., is in command of U.S. Camp Hospital No. 61, A.E.F. — N. L. Francis, lieutenant, Infantry, Canadian Expeditionary Force, after two years of service, more than one year of which was at the front, has been honorably discharged and has returned to this country. — Julian Codman, captain, Q.M.C., is stationed at the Knotty Ash Rest Camp, Liverpool. — F. H. Gade's present address is Norwegian Legation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. — L. C. Hall is a captain in the American Red Cross service, at Hoffman Island, N.Y. — E. H. Jackson's home address is 541 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. — Lieutenant Robert Morss Lovett, Jr., only son of our classmate, R. M. Lovett, was killed in battle on the Western Front July 18 of this year. He was a graduate of Phillips Academy at Andover and a member of the Harvard Class of 1918. — **Richard Norton** died in Paris from meningitis Aug. 2, 1918, after an illness of one day. An appreciation of his life and work, written by W. F. Harris, appears elsewhere in this number of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE. — H. P. Williams writes from Paris: "I came here in July as a worker in the American Committee for Devastated France, and

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am working at our *entrepôt* in this city. The work consists chiefly in unpacking cases of clothing sent over from America and distributing it among refugees from the department of the Aisne, and in forwarding furniture and cases of food, clothing, and medical supplies to our distributing centres — Château-Thierry, Vic-sur-Aisne, and Boullay-Tierry. — Rev. George Gunnell received the degree of Doctor of Letters (D.H.L.) from Kenyon College, June 17, 1918. — Ingersoll Amory is secretary of U.S. Medical Advisory Board No. 41A, Mass. General Hospital, Boston. — E. J. Lake, who has been a Y.M.C.A. worker in France, recently returned to this country.

1893.

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*,
720 Tremont Building, Boston.

Abbott, who is now secretary of The Outlook Company, has sailed for England and France as a correspondent for the *Outlook*. During a part of his absence he will be a guest of the British Government. — Ballou has received a commission as second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery and has gone to Fortress Monroe for an intensive training course. His best address remains 910 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C. — **Edwin Bartlett Bartlett** died at West Manchester, Nov. 5, 1918, after a long illness. He was born at Pittsfield, Nov. 26, 1872, the son of General William Francis Bartlett (Harvard, '62) and Mary Agnes (Pomeroy) Bartlett. The family came from Haverhill. He fitted at Groton and entered Harvard with '93, but he left at the end of the sophomore year. In September, 1891, he went into the Boston office of the General Electric Co., and afterwards became treasurer of the Brookline Gas Co. In 1904 he moved to Portsmouth, N.H., to take the management of the Frank Jones Brewing Co., four years later assuming the same position for the Eldredge Brewing Co. there. He served a term in the New Hampshire Legislature. In 1910 he took the management of the Amsdell Brewing Co. at Albany, N.Y. In 1914 he became assistant to the president of the India [Petroleum] Refining Co. of New York City, and as such spent two years in the Middle West. In November, 1916, he was made sales manager for the Ludlum Steel Co. with offices at Boston. His cordial and helpful disposition and his warm interest in Class affairs, no less than his sterling worth in the business world, will long be remembered. He married (1) Susan Amory of Boston, Nov. 21, 1904, who died July 2, 1910, leaving one daughter: (2) Gertrude Wildes Cramer Bates, of Boston, Jan. 2, 1917, who survives him. — Chew has left once again for Red Cross work in France, having recovered from his smash-up received while driving an ambulance there last year. — G. C. Cooke is a director of the third New York season of the "Provincetown Players," who have opened a new play-house at 133 Macdougal Street, New York City. — Frothingham has resigned the presidency of the Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railroad in order to accept the commission of major in the Educational Department of the Army; address, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C. — A. A. North, heretofore listed as "lost," is field counsel for the Union Central Life Insurance Co. of Cincinnati. He should be addressed at present care of R. T. Baker, 1309 V. B. Bldg., Dayton, Ohio. Permanent address, Troy, Ohio. — **Edgar Thompson Scott** is reported as having died suddenly at Paris, Oct. 24, 1918. He was born at Philadelphia Oct. 17, 1871, the son of Thomas Alexander Scott and Anna

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Dike (Riddle) Scott. The family was of old Pennsylvania stock, coming from Loudon, Penn. He fitted at Groton and entered Harvard in September, 1889, with '93, but remained for one year only. He afterwards studied law at the University of Pennsylvania. He then spent four years traveling in the East, and two as secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, covering the period of the Spanish War and the Peace Conference. He returned to this country in 1899 and made his headquarters in Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, with a country place at "Woodburne," Lansdowne, Delaware County. When this country entered the war he went to France with the Red Cross. Subsequently he received a commission as first lieutenant in the American Army and was detailed as personal aide to General Brewster in the Quartermaster Corps. He was later promoted and transferred, and at the time of his death was major in the Inspector-General's department. Feb. 28, 1898, he married Mary Howard Sturgis, of Philadelphia, who with four children survives him. — Dr. H. E. Sears is now a major, Field Hospital No. 17, of the 5th Sanitary Train, A.E.F. — Street has temporarily abandoned his medical practice in Shanghai in order to give a year to Red Cross work in France, where he is to be in charge of one of the six hospital areas. While in Boston awaiting his passports he was in charge of the influenza hospitals at Manchester, Gloucester, and Rockport. — Vogel reports from New York City: "Retired from business in 1913 with the idea of spending my time in travel, but six months of a 'merry' life sent me back to work. Am now interested in five different business concerns, and very active in a storage warehouse company of which I am president." — L. Webber has been for some years president of the Webber State Savings Bank of Portland, Ore. He has of late been active in local war work of various sorts. — Weld continues in the cotton business at 82 Beaver St., New York City; he reports: "I have been tied to my desk, trying to pry a few dollars loose from the other fellow, with occasional holidays largely devoted to shooting, salmon-fishing, and racing." — Whitford is joint managing director of the Swift Beef Co., Ltd., at London, Eng. The Company has large contracts with the British Government to supply fresh meat for the Allied armies and the civilian population of Great Britain. — Whiting writes from U.S. Naval Barracks, Base 9; "Commencement week found me at the end of fifteen months' service in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force, the last seven months of which had been active sea duty in foreign waters. On receiving my promotion to P.A. Surgeon I was ordered ashore for duty here. Am still hard at it." — Winslow continues in the real estate business at 60 State St., Boston. He reports: "Since my marriage in 1916 I have purchased a small house, No. 310 Marlborough St., and expect to live there happily ever after. The latch is on the outside, and I hope I may give my '93 friends as warm a welcome there as they have always given me."

1895.

FREDERICK H. NASH, *Sec.*,
30 State St., Boston.

D. C. Greene is captain, Medical Reserve Corps, Camp Sevier, S.C. — R. K. Cassatt has been state director of the war savings campaign in Pennsylvania. — Major E. H. Pool has been appointed consulting surgeon to 5th Division, A.E.F. — F. W. Grinnell's article, "The Initiative and Referendum," which was published in the *Constitutional*

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Review for July, has been reprinted in pamphlet form. — J. C. Smith has retired from the banking business, severing his connection with Whitney & Elwell, 30 State Street. His address is Santa Barbara, Cal. — W. S. Patten, Major in the American Red Cross, is deputy commissioner to Great Britain. — Paul Washburn received his commission as captain in the Quartermaster Corps, U.S.R. in June, 1917. In August of that year he was sent to France for active duty and has since been closely occupied at his post. Sept. 9 he was commissioned a major. — W. S. Youngman is assistant director of Plant Protection, U.S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation. — F. H. Nash has been appointed by the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to be regional director of war savings. — Major J. L. Coolidge represented General Pershing at the ceremony on Oct. 6, when General Polo was sworn in as commander-in-chief of the Polish army in France.

1896.

J. J. Hayes, *Sec.*,
30 State St., Boston.

F. S. Hoppin is a first lieutenant of Infantry, N.A., and is attached to the Intelligence Section, France. — F. R. Outerbridge is a first lieutenant of Engineers, A.E.F. — J. N. Blye is a member of the American Protective League. — A. M. Chase is vice-chairman of the New Rochelle Soldiers' & Sailors' Club and a private in the N.Y. Guard. — J. C. Hunt is voluntary aide in the office of Naval Intelligence, 15 Wall St., New York City. — Harrison Dibblee is an associate director, Bureau of Camp Service, San Rafael, Cal. — William Greenough is a member of a Local Exemption Board in New York City. — A. H. Hahlo is an assistant to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, New York County Chapter, American Red Cross. — Wirt Howe is field director, American Red Cross, at U.S.A. General Hospital, No. 16, Azalea, N.C. — L. W. Kline is a member of the Minnesota Home Guard. — L. H. Shipman is the state director for the New Hampshire "Four-Minute Men" and a member of the State Committee of Public Safety. — J. S. P. Tatlock is a public speaker for the Committee on Public Information for eight States. — E. S. Benedict has been promoted to captain in Judge Advocate General Department at Washington, D.C. — Elton Clark is captain, American Red Cross, with the Commission at Berne, Switzerland. — W. C. Gray is a first lieutenant, Massachusetts State Guard, and has done "Four-Minute" speaking. — E. M. Hurley is with the American Red Cross in France. — C. S. Stillman is in the rolling canteen service of the American Red Cross on the Italian front. — J. D. Greene spoke at the Harvard Emmanuel dinner in London last June. — W. H. McMann is a captain, M.R.C., at Camp Dix, N.J. — J. D. Parker is a statistical expert in the office of Quartermaster-General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C. — A. R. Sheriff was active in the organization of the 1st Illinois Engineers, now the 108th U.S. Engineers, A.E.F. — Stevens Heckscher has been commissioned a major in the U.S. Army, Judge Advocate General Department, Washington, D.C. — Prof. R. B. Merriman has been detailed as A.D.C. to Major-General William S. Graves in command of the A.E.F., Siberia. — Alexander Holland is in London as assistant field director, Winchester Area, with rank of lieutenant, American Red Cross. — C. J. Tilden has been District Representative of Department of Education and Training, U.S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation for the Puget Sound and Columbia River District.

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— **Elbert Hammett Dwinnell** died at Montpelier, Vt., July 29, 1918. He was born at East Calais, Vt., April 6, 1874, son of Franklin Albert and Harriet Amelia (Hammett) Dwinnell. He prepared for College at Montpelier Seminary. After College he entered the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1899. He then practised his profession in Boston. From 1904 to 1908 he was in the West; then he returned to Montpelier and entered the Claims Department of the American Fidelity Co. He was married Oct. 9, 1912, to Mrs. Lilias A. Palmer. — **Howland Shaw Russell** died at Boston, Aug. 20, 1918. He was born at Milton, Jan. 27, 1873, son of Henry Sturgis and Mary Hathaway (Forbes) Russell. He prepared for College at Hopkinson's School. He was a member of the Freshman football team and crew. At the end of his sophomore year he left College. In later years he spent most of his time at Carpinteria, Cal., where he was interested in a ranch. Just before his death he had been attending the U.S.A. School for Quartermasters at Jacksonville, Fla.

1897.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR., *Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

M. F. Phelan has been reëlected Representative to Congress in the 7th Mass. District for his fourth consecutive term. — L. Williams was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the 14th Mass. District. — S. L. Pitts, who was injured in an accident while serving in France with the Harvard Ambulance Unit, has gone back into active service in Red Cross work, directly back of the firing line. — E. Hollister is a captain, Supply Co., 302d F.A., overseas. — A. G. Thacher has been promoted to major, and is now commanding the 2d Battalion, 306th Infantry, A.E.F. — Among the officers in the medical branch of the service are R. P. Angier, captain in the Sanitary Corps, N.A., at the Hazelhurst Field Medical Research Laboratory, Mineola, L.I.; W. L. Tower, captain, Sanitary Corps, N.A., at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.; B. T. Burley, captain, Medical Corps, assigned to Plattsburg Barracks Hospital. — W. L. Johnston has been working for the British Mission in San Francisco. — R. L. Robbins is in France with the Y.M.C.A. — H. A. Butler is about to start overseas for Red Cross service. — C. S. Thomas, for ten years head of the English Department of the Newton Classical High School, has accepted a position as the head of the English Department of the Cleveland School of Education.

1898.

C. C. PAYSON, *Sec.*,
18 Post Office Square, Boston.

Charles Jackson has resigned as general secretary of the Alumni Association, and has entered the Training School for Artillery Officers at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. — T. M. Hastings is a captain in the Ordnance Department and has been assigned to duty in Washington. His address is 1748 M Street, N.W. — J. H. Hyde, having completed a year's service with the American Red Cross, following an active connection with the American Relief Clearing House, has been appointed Aid to the Commissioner for France, Lieut.-Col. Harvey D. Gibson. — Major Percival Dove was appointed chief of ordnance at Camp Devens in August, and immediately after was sent to Washington to take a course in staff officers' instruction at the War College. He is now back at Camp Devens, and will go abroad with the division when it moves. —

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L. P. Marvin went as assistant Red Cross Commissioner to England with the rank of major. — George von Utassy has legally changed his name to George d'Utassy. He has returned to Italy to take up his Red Cross work again. — W. H. Rand, Jr., who served as instruction officer with the Harvard Regiment during the summer, has been commissioned as a captain of Infantry, U.S.A. — J. H. Perkins has accepted a staff commission in the army in France, and has resigned as commissioner general of the American Red Cross for Europe. — H. D. Scott has been promoted to major in the Red Cross in France. — B. H. Hayes has been advanced from captain to major since his regiment landed on the other side. He has been made Divisional Inspector of the 81st Division, A.E.F. — H. F. Lunt has been commissioned captain of Engineers, and is at present at the Officers' Training School for Engineers, Camp Humphreys, Va. — **Clarence Fahnestock**, major of Infantry, died in France of pneumonia on Oct. 5. — **Dr. Thomas Francis Leen** died at South Boston, Sept. 16, of pneumonia. At the time of his death he was chief physician at the Carney Hospital. — **Effingham Maynard** died at New York City, Aug. 12.

1899.

FRANK OWEN WHITE, *Acting Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

Arthur Adams is navigating officer on the Admiral's flagship, stationed in the waters near San Domingo. — G. F. Baker, Jr., is in training at Camp Zachary Taylor, Artillery School. — Emile A. Bruguière was with Mr. Herrick in the American Embassy at Paris during August and September, 1914. Later he joined the American Ambulance and worked at Neuilly for some months, finally resigning on account of illness. Then he worked for the Duryea War Relief and in March, 1918, joined the American Red Cross, and is at the front. He has the rank of lieutenant. — A. R. Campbell is in the Law Department at the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Bldg., Washington, D.C. — B. H. Dibblee has been promoted to the rank of major. — W. R. Dickinson is with the American Red Cross in France. His address is A. P. O. 717. — H. J. Holden is a captain in the Chemical Warfare Division, and has been assigned for duty at Camp Humphries, near Washington. — T. L. Holmes is manager of the Denver office of the Western Electric Company. His address is 1425 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo. — E. C. Mains's address is 39 Pearl Avenue, Winthrop. — J. F. Perkins is an alternate member of the National War Labor Board, which decides all questions relating to labor troubles in essential industries. — Russell Perkins, on Feb. 23, registered at the American University Union in Paris as of the Y.M.C.A. with the French Army, 12 Rue D'Aguessian. He was previously erroneously reported as a second lieutenant, Q.M.C. — E. B. Stanwood has been commissioned first lieutenant in the Intelligence Department of the army. — D. McK. Frost has become a member of the firm of Loring, Coolidge and Noble with law offices at 40 State Street, Boston. — F. O. White is with the National War Labor Board at Washington, acting as assistant to John F. Perkins.

1900.

DR. JOHN B. HAWES, 2d., *Acting Sec.*,
29 Gloucester St., Boston.

J. D. Barney is surgeon, connected with the Genito-urinary Dept., Mass. General Hospital, and is on the Teaching Staff of the Harvard Medical School. — S. M. Becker is connected

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with the Adjutant General's office, New York City. — H. K. Boutwell, captain, M.R.C., is senior member of the Cardio-Vascular Examiners at Camp Devens, and is on the S.C.D. Board at the Depot Brigade. — H. S. Bowers is with the A.R.C. in France. — M. Churchill has recently been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and has been chief of the Intelligence Department; he now is director of the Military Intelligence Division. — G. O. Clark is surgeon to out-patients at the Mass. General Hospital. — H. W. Dana is president of the examining board of the M.R.C., Boston, with the rank of captain. — C. D. Draper, lieutenant (junior grade), U.S.N.R.F., has been assigned to duty on the U.S.S. *Alabama*. — A. Drinkwater is captain, 151st F.A. Brigade, 76th Division, Staff Headquarters; at last report he was near Bordeaux under General Davis. — H. L. Ewer is a captain, Q.M.C. — T. R. Hawley is a major in the Judge Advocate General's Department.— R. C. Heath has gone to an officers' training camp, at Camp Zachary Taylor. — R. S. Holland is serving as branch officer of the Industrial Service Section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, U.S. Shipping Board, with offices at 253 North Broad Street, Philadelphia. He has published *Lafayette, We Come!* — H. Morison is captain in the Signal Corps, N.A. — H. Moses is head of the Welfare Bureau of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. — T. W. Pierce, in addition to his business in Boston, runs a high-class dairy at his estate in Topsfield. — J. B. G. Rinehart is a lieutenant in the U.S. Air Service in France. — H. G. Schleiter is a major at Base Hospital No. 27, A.E.F. — H. B. Smith, captain, M.R.C., is with the A.E.F. in France. — E. Spalding is chairman of the Broome County Chapter of the Red Cross; county director of the Reserve Bank sale of Certificates of Indebtedness; fuel administrator for Broome County; member of the executive committee of the State Fuel Administration, Liberty Loan Committee, District No. 4, and Endicott Liberty Loan Committee. — F. B. Talbot, chief of staff, Children's Department, Mass. General Hospital, is investigating the metabolism of children under the Carnegie foundations. — H. T. van Deusen is a member of the 22d Engineers Regiment, New York State Guard, and special agent to the U.S. Shipping Board. — **Josiah Calef Bartlett** died April 10, 1918. He was born in Taunton, June 24, 1879, the son of Josiah Calef Bartlett and Grace Sampson. He entered College from Phillips Exeter Academy, graduating from Harvard in 1900, and secured his LL.B. from Northwestern University, in 1905. Since then he had practised law in Chicago, specializing in the financial end of the law in connection with the management and investment of funds for individuals and the management of trust estates and gave expert opinion as to securities. His close confinement to his work caused in the end a complete breakdown, which resulted in his death. — **Andrew Robeson Sargent**, son of Charles Sprague Sargent and Mary (Robeson) Sargent, was born at Holm Lea, Brookline, Dec. 2, 1876. He was prepared for Harvard at the Groton School. Even during his early school days he showed his qualities of leadership and loyalty, and his love of nature. His friendships, founded early, lasted through his life to an unusual degree. His aptitude for athletics and his instinct for true and healthful sports, which were shown at Groton, brought him into prominence during his College career and served to increase his host of friends. He was a member of the Varsity football squad for four years and

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was a famous left guard on the Varsity team in 1899. Sargent was always loved and admired for his generous, kind, tolerant, and sympathetic nature. After graduation he entered the office of Guy Lowell to take up the study and practice of landscape gardening. Early in his career, in association with Guy Lowell, Sargent became responsible for the development of the Clarence H. Mackay estate at Roslyn, L.I. There he showed his breadth of vision, executive ability and rare taste as a gardener. Soon after completing the work on the Mackay estate, Sargent played an important part in designing and developing many beautiful gardens in the eastern States. The most notable examples of the work of this period are the places of Bryce J. Allan at Beverly, Bayard Thayer at Lancaster, John E. Alexandre at Lenox, Paul D. Cravath, and Payne Whitney on Long Island. In 1903 Sargent made a journey around the world with his father and John Muir, the California naturalist, to gather material and information for the Arnold Arboretum. On his journey he visited London, Paris, Holland, Berlin, and Petrograd. From Petrograd he made a short journey into Finland and then by the way of Moscow he went to the Crimea and Trans-Caucasia. Crossing the range of the Caucasus he returned to Moscow and reached the Pacific over the Trans-Siberian Railway. He passed some time in Peking, where he was able to visit the gardens of the Forbidden City. From China he went to Singapore and Java to visit the famous botanical gardens on these islands, and then returned home by Japan to San Francisco. He passed the winter of 1905 and 1906 with his father in Peru and Chili; returning home by the Straits of Magellan, he remained several weeks in the most southern town in the world, and then stopped at the Falkland Islands, Rio, and the Cape de Verde Islands, landing finally at Lisbon. Later, with his father he made several long journeys for botanical exploration in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. In the next period of his work Sargent began to show clearly the inspiration of his association with his father at Holm Lea and in the Arboretum and of his world travels. His work now included formal gardens and much informal planting. His natural inheritance and instinct, combined with his broad experience and close study enabled him to create some of the finest gardens in America. The gardens of George M. Landers at New London, Conn., W. R. Coe and Guernsey Curran at Locust Valley, L.I., and John Sanford at Amsterdam, N.Y.; the estates of C. K. G. Billings at Oyster Bay, L.I., J. Borden Harriman at Mount Kisco, N.Y., Morton F. Plant at Groton, Conn., F. Lothrop Ames and Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham at North Easton, are among the best known and more widely illustrative works of Sargent's later years. In November, 1909, he was married to Maria Cecelia De Acosta, in New York City. His wife and a son survive him. On March 19, 1918, he died suddenly from heart failure while in the West. He is mourned by a host of friends of his school and College days, and of his later years. He was strong, virile, and brave; yet he was gentle, kind, and sympathetic. Loyalty was one of his greatest qualities and to him a friendship was sacred. His manly, genial presence will be missed always where those gather together who knew him.

1901.

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR., *Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

The Boston members of the Class held an informal dinner at the Harvard Club

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on Thursday, Sept. 26, 1918, in honor of Captain C. J. Swan, 1901, of the 101st Engineers, A.E.F. The following men were present: Swan, James Lawrence, Procter, J. S. Lawrence, Hurlburt, Palmer, Emerson, Erving Morse, W. T. Reid, Jr., Eastman, Ratschesky, C. F. Shaw, Giddings, Wead, Samson, Ives, Hyde, Fish, Harper, Shattuck, and Burnett. The dinner was wholly informal and Captain Swan entertained the members of the Class who were present with interesting stories of his experiences in France both in battle and upon other occasions, and also told about a 1901 dinner, that was held in the dugout of Colonel R. E. Goodwin, 1901, at the front. After dinner Captain Swan spoke to the members of the Harvard Club at considerable length, giving a most interesting address covering all phases of the war situation. — Stanley Cunningham is associated with the U.S. Emergency Fleet Corporation, being in charge of the work of cutting in two parts ships that are built on the Great Lakes and putting these parts in shape for sending them through the canals to the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Ocean. In this work he is associated with F. A. Eustis. — R. W. Sayles is associated with the National Research Council and is engaged in map work for the United States. — T. W. Little is a member of the supply and equipment division, Q.M.C., of the U.S. Army and is in Washington. — F. H. Merrill is chief field auditor of the Department of Military Aeronautics at Mather Field, Mills, Cal. — R. E. Goodwin is lieutenant colonel of the 101st Field Artillery, A.E.F. He has been in command of this regiment continuously, with the exception of a few days, since the early part of July, 1918. — F. L. Burnett has been commissioned as a lieutenant (junior grade) of the Medical Corps, U.S.N., and is stationed at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea. — H. McK. Jones returned from France where he has been serving with the A.E.F. and is now a major and intelligence officer of the 14th Division, U.S.A., and stationed at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. — R. D. Swaim, captain of the 102d Field Artillery, A.E.F., is an instructor at one of the French artillery schools for American officers. — C. J. Swan, formerly a captain in the 101st Engineers, A.E.F., has been ordered back to the United States and is now a major at the Engineers Camp, U.S.A., in Virginia. — H. H. Flower is a captain in the 301st Infantry, U.S.A., A.E.F. — W. A. Frost, captain, U.S.A., is stationed at Washington. — R. C. Goodale has been appointed a captain, U.S.A., and assigned to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. — G. M. McConnell has been appointed a major, U.S.A., and assigned to the Quartermaster's Department, Warehousing Division, Washington, D.C. — C. B. Palmer has been commissioned a captain, U.S.A. Medical Corps, and assigned to Base Hospital, No. 8, A.E.F. — J. L. Pultz has been commissioned an ensign, U.S.N., and assigned to the department of Naval Ground Aviation. — J. L. Ransohoff has been commissioned a major in the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., A.E.F. — R. H. Greeley has been made Commander of the Order of St. Sava, by the Prince Regent of Serbia, in recognition of the work done by the American Distributing Service, of which he is the director. — Warwick Greene has been commissioned a lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., and assigned to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, A.E.F. — C. A. Straw, Jr., has been commissioned a captain, U.S.A., and assigned to the Ordnance Department and stationed in Washington, D.C. — Roger Flint is with the American Y.M.C.A. in France. — R. E. Sturtevant is with the

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American Y.M.C.A. in France. — Rufus Dibble is at the U.S. Artillery Training Camp, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. — H.P. Henderson is at the U.S. Engineer Officers' Training Camp. — H. R. Brigham is assistant manager of the Homes Registration Service and Information Division of the U.S. Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation and is stationed in Washington. — Lawrence Lewis is legal adviser to the Adjutant General of Colorado and is a member of the Speakers' Bureau and Legal Advisory Board. — F. C. Ware is chief chemist at the Split Rock, New York, plant of the Semet-Solvay Company where he is engaged in work for the United States in connection with the war. — Courtenay Crocker is a member of the Public Safety Committee of Sudbury. — G. C. Shattuck is a major in the Medical Corps of the British Expeditionary Forces. — **Mitchell Freiman** died on Oct. 5, 1918, at West Roxbury. After graduating from College in 1901 with the degree of A.B. he attended the Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1904. He practised law in Boston, after his graduation from the Law School until his death. He became interested shortly after his graduation from the Law School in boys' club work and became a director of the Boston Newsboys' Club and later director of the West End House, in which work he was associated with James J. Storrow. He held the position of director of the West End House until his death. Through his work in connection with boys' clubs he was able to accomplish a great amount of good and his death will be felt very keenly by many boys whom he has been able to help through this work. His death was the result of pneumonia contracted while engaged in his duties as a member of a Boston Draft Board. He was married on July 14, 1908, to Grace J. Belknap, of Boston, and is survived by his wife and two children. — **Charles Miner Stearns** died on Sept. 27, 1918, at Hanover, N.H. After his graduation from College he spent a year as master at Hill School and then returned to Cambridge as instructor in English and was Regent of the University from 1904 to 1910. He then spent two years as head of the Department of English at the Jacob Tome Institute in Maryland, and since 1914 has been connected with the English Department at Dartmouth College. On June 24, 1915, he married Mary Strong Wilson Loughlin. He was born in Manisa, Asia Minor, on Aug. 26, 1876. — **Andrew Paul Keith** died on Oct. 30, 1918, in New York City of pneumonia following influenza. After his graduation from College he became associated with his father, Mr. B. F. Keith, in his theatrical enterprises and on the death of his father became the head of these enterprises and the leading figure in the vaudeville branch of the theatrical business in the world. He was born in Boston on Jan. 3, 1875, and was unmarried. He always made his home in Boston. He was a member of many clubs and was president of the Boston Athletic Association. During the last year he had done a great deal of work in France in connection with furnishing entertainment for our soldiers at the front. — E. A. Sherman has resigned as treasurer of the Newport, R.I., Trust Company, and has purchased the controlling interest in the *Newport Daily News*. — C. W. Locke, who has taught for several years at the Country Day School, Brookline, is now a master at the Middlesex School, Concord.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, JR., *Sec.*,
44 State St., Boston.

J. W. Adams is supervisor, Dist. No. 10, Law Enforcement Division, War

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Dept Commission on Training Camp Activities, Washington, D.C. — F. R. Ayer is lieutenant-colonel, Ordnance Dept., Washington, D.C. — C. A. Barnard is chief, Registry Division, Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board, Washington, D.C. — Crawford Blagden, captain Co. A, 307th Infantry, A.E.F., France, has been slightly wounded. — Major K. P. Budd has been reported gassed. — P. A. Collins is lieutenant, 1st Co., R.O T. Battalion, Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J. — Albert Dodge, major, has been assigned to command of 2d Battalion, 316th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md. — B. W. Dudley is at Field Artillery Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. — H. C. Dudley, captain Engineers Officers' Reserve Corps, has been assigned to the 36th Regiment. — A. E. Ells is captain in the Ordnance Dept., U.S.A. — L. J. Elsas is captain in the Clothing and Equipage Division Research and Specifications Branch, Washington, D.C. — K. B. Emerson is engaged in emergency work with the U.S. Fuel Administration, Washington, D.C. — C. W. Faxon is captain 323d Machine Gun Battalion, A.E.F., France. — T. B. Fay is first lieutenant, Co. H., 328th Infantry, A.E.F., France. — Walter Fischel is major, M.R.C., American Base Hospital No. 21, A.E.F., France. — C. H. Floyd is second lieutenant, 107th U.S. Infantry. — G. S. Franklin has been appointed a member of the War Loan Staff by the Secretary of the Treasury, also recently appointed counsel for the War Finance Corporation, Washington, D.C. — Channing Frothingham, Jr., is a lieutenant-colonel, Base Hospital, Camp Devens. — L. P. Frothingham is a captain in the Ordnance Corps, Supply Division, Trench Warfare Branch of the Ordnance Dept., Washington, D.C. — W. H. George is in American Red Cross Ambulance Service, Milan, Italy. — J. A. Gibson is a Y.M.C.A. war secretary. — Robert Goelet is a captain, now in France. — R. H. Goodell is a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A. — R. K. Hale is a lieutenant-colonel, 101st Field Artillery, France. — L. C. Hills is a first lieutenant, Field Artillery, U.S.A. — P. M. Hooper is a first lieutenant, U.M.C., N.A., Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York City. — F. W. Hunnewell, 2d, is working with the Committee on Education and Special Training, Washington, D.C. — W. D. Jamieson is a first-class machinist's mate, U.S. N.R.F. on active duty. — J. deF. Junkin, Jr., is a captain 1st Anti-aircraft Machine Gun Battalion, 1st Corps Troops, A.E.F., France. — E. H. Kendall is studying in the School of Military Aeronautics, Georgia Inst. of Tech., Atlanta, Ga. — C. H. King is a captain, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, Students' Detachment, 27th Division, A.E.F., France. — R. I. Lee is lieutenant-colonel and senior medical consultant of the 3d Army Corps. — C. T. Lovering is a captain of Artillery, now in France. — R. T. Lyman is a major, Aviation Section, Sig. R.C., Chief of Fabrics Section in Bureau of Aircraft Production, Washington, D.C. — W. H. Mearns is a captain Sanitary Corps, N.A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. — C. R. Metcalf is on active service with Major Joel Goldthwaite's unit in France. — E. H. Metcalf is a production expert, Plane Production Dept., Signal Corps, Washington, D.C. — Edward Motley has been elected Class Treasurer. — H. L. Movius is a captain, 349th Field Artillery, A.E.F., France. — R. B. Noyes is a lieutenant, U.S.N., U.S.S. *Utah*. — E. L. Pearson is a first lieutenant, Infantry, N.A., Camp Upton, N.Y. — T. P. Peckham is a captain in the U.S. Reserve Corps. — G. M. Phelps is a

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captain in the Roosevelt Hospital Unit, A.E.F., France. — G. W. Pratt is a major, Ordnance Dept., N.A., Washington, D.C. — A. G. Rice is a captain in the medical Corps, U.S.A. — F. M. Sawtell is a captain with Gen. Pershing's staff. — W. A. Sawyer is a major, M.R.C., Surgeon-General's Office, War Dept., Washington, D.C. — R. G. Scott is a major in the Ordnance Dept. — Robert Sedgwick, Jr., is a first lieutenant, A.S. Signal Corps, head of So. Dept. Aviation Examining Board, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. — H. D. Stickney is a lieutenant, Co. F., 1st Army Headquarters Reg., A.E.F., France. — P. W. Thomson is a captain in the Quartermaster's Corps. — M. H. Urner is a first lieutenant, M.R.C., U.S. School of Military Aeronautics, Princeton, N.J. — Philip Wadsworth is a captain, Ordnance Dept., now in France. — C. H. Wilson is a captain in the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, Washington, D.C. — H. J. Wiswell is a captain of Engineers, U.S.A. Co. C, E.O.T.C., Camp Humphreys, Va — A. B. Wolfe is head of the Investigation Service, Industrial Relations Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa. — H. O. Wood is a captain in the Engineers R. C., Washington, D.C.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, *Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

The Secretary has received the following news, in addition to that heretofore published in the MAGAZINE, regarding 1903 men in active and auxiliary war service:

Active service: A. Ames, Jr., is a captain, in the Information Bureau of the Army Aviation Service, Washington, D.C. — N. S. Bartlett, Jr., has made application for admission to the Infantry Officers' Training Camp, Camp Lee, Va. — G. Bettman has resigned as assistant to the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and has accepted a commission as captain, U.S.A. He is in the Military Intelligence Branch, General Staff, Washington, D.C. — R. S. G. Boutell has enlisted in the Navy. — H. R. Burgess is a captain of Infantry, on the staff of the G.I., 89th Division, 4th Army Corps, A.E.F., France. — G. Clark is a lieutenant-colonel in the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D.C., and is chairman of the Committee on Personnel. — S. W. Cushing is a captain in the Executive Division, General Staff, Military Intelligence Branch, at Washington, D. C. — G. G. Davis, major commanding the 2d Battalion, 302d Infantry, is now serving in France with the 76th Division. — J. C. Dudley is a second lieutenant of Engineers, Co. A, 109th Engineers. — E. C. Fitz is attending the Naval School for Ground Aviation at the Great Lakes Training Camp. — W. B. Flint is a major, 74th Infantry, 12th Division, Camp Devens. — W. M. Hanavan is personnel officer in the 9th Infantry, A.E.F., France. — C. A. Hartwell's application for admission to the Field Artillery Training Camp, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., has been accepted. — F. F. Hedemann is a lieutenant, U.S. Navy. — Captain W. C. Henry is overseas with Co. C, 349th Infantry, 88th Division. — William James has for several months been in France making mechanical drawings of captured guns and machines for the U.S. Army. — DeL. K. Jay, major of Infantry in France, is recovering at a base hospital from a severe wound received Aug. 26. — H. E. Kelly has been commissioned a chaplain, U.S.A., and is at Camp Devens. — J. A. Knowles is a captain, 326th Infantry, A.E F., France. — D. W. Knowlton, first lieutenant of Field Artillery, who has been

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serving in France, has returned to the United States to give instruction in artillery. — A. Lawson is in the Auxiliary Remount Depot 313, at Camp Shelby, Miss. — V. C. Mather is a captain, Remount Service, of the Quartermaster's Department, with the A.E.F., France. — S. H. Noyes is a first lieutenant, Aviation Service, S.O.R.C., commanding officer of the 12th Aero Squadron, A.E.F., France. — F. W. Peabody, who is a major in the M.R.C., has recently gone to France for medical service with the A.E.F. — Roy Pier is with the F.A. Central Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. — W. T. Ruhl has entered the Officers' Training Camp for the Motor Transportation Service, at Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md. — Anton Schefer has been in the F.A. Training Camp, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. — R. W. Stuart is in the 22d Battalion, 9th Rifle Brigade, British Army — W. N. Taylor is a lieutenant-colonel of Field Artillery. — Lauriston Ward, first lieutenant of Infantry, is now serving in France with the 76th Division. — R. K. West is a captain, Co. A, 41st Engineers, A.E.F., France. — J. L. Willard, captain, 303d Infantry, is now serving in France with the 76th Division. — S. H. Wolcott is attending the Field Artillery Training Camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Auxiliary service. E. H. Abbot, Jr., is in the Legal Department of the U.S. Shipping Board, Washington, D.C. — Philip Adams is in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C. — H. C. Jones is associate director of Information Service at the National Headquarters, American Red Cross, Washington, D.C. — J. F. Krokyn is in the Bureau of Industrial Housing, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C. — N. A. Phemister is doing Red Cross work in France.

H. L. Eames, who continues as general manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., is now at 161 Rua Quitanda, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. — G. H. Jennings is a cattle-buyer for the Union Meat Co., North Portland, Ore. His home address is 1237 Vancouver Ave., Portland, Ore. — Horace Mann is instructor in English at the Choir School of the Episcopal Cathedral, Morningside Heights, New York City. — Rev. A. B. Parson's address is 567 Isaac Peral, Manila, Philippine Islands. He is carrying on the work of Bishop Brent at the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John, Manila. — H. J. Phipps is superintendent of schools in Walpole. — F. H. Poor is manager of the Triplex Safety Glass Co., 19 West 44th St., New York City. — C. W. Stork continues as editor of *Contemporary Verse.* — J. L. White, Room 205, A.C.L. Bldg., is superintendent of transportation with authority over the Atlantic Coast Line R.R. System. — R. G. Wiggin is in the credit department of the National City Bank, New York City. — C. A. Zanetti's address is Calle, B.N. 16, Vedado, Havana, Cuba. — **Hydesaburo Ohashi** died at Columbus, Ohio, Oct 1, 1918, of pneumonia. He was born in Tsushima-machi, Aichi, Japan, May 26, 1877. He received his preparatory education at the First College, Tokio, Japan, and at the Brookline High School. He spent two years at Harvard, 1899–1900 and 1901–1902, with the Class of 1903, but never received a degree. From 1902, when he left Cambridge, up to 1906, he had a few miscellaneous occupations, such as lecturing, contributing articles to newspapers, and a small enterprise in the tea business. In the early summer of 1906 he made an invention in the line of typewriter supplies, and with it started a typewriter supply business under the name of Ohashi & Co., Inc., New York City. He was the founder of

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the Japanese Franchise League. He married Marie Voigt, of Charleston, S.C, in 1906, but they were legally separated in 1912. — **Phillips Brooks Robinson** was killed in an automobile accident near Washington, D.C., on Nov. 2, 1918. He was born in Athens, Greece, February 3, 1882, the son of Edward and Elizabeth (Gould) Robinson. He received his education for college at the Roxbury Latin School. The first year after graduation he attended the Law School. The next year he took certain courses in railroad administration, statistics, and accounting in the Graduate School. He then went to Washington to become secretary to Senator Newlands of Nevada. The following year he became clerk of the Senate Committee on the Philippines, of which Senator Lodge was chairman, and served in that capacity for three years. He then became clerk of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State, of which Senator Root was chairman, and continued to act as secretary for Senator Root until 1913. In the summer of 1910 he went with Senator Root to The Hague during the arbitration of the North Atlantic Fisheries case with Great Britain. In 1911, when Senator Root became chairman of the Committee on Industrial Expositions, Robinson was appointed clerk of that committee. With the incoming of the Democratic Administration in 1913, Robinson retired to private life in New York City. During the early part of the European War he drove an ambulance in the British Field Ambulance Service for several months. Upon the entrance of the United States into the war, he received a commission as lieutenant in the Marine Corps, later being promoted to captain, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was stationed at the Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, D.C. He married Gertrude Frances Gheen at New York City, April 20, 1915.

1904.

PAYSON DANA, *Sec.*,
515 Barristers Hall, Boston.

J. H. Stone has received the appointment as major in the Judge Advocate General's office, Washington, D.C. — J. J. Rogers, Congressman from Massachusetts, has enlisted, and has been assigned to the Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. — Payson Dana has enlisted in the Chemical Warfare Service. — **Ralph Sanger**, captain in the Air Service, was killed in the accidental fall of the airplane in which he was flying at Orly, France, Aug. 29, 1918. He volunteered at Plattsburg in August, 1917, and was commissioned captain of Infantry in November. The following month he transferred to the Air Service and was sent to the Aviation Field at Austin, Texas; later to San Diego, and finally to Mineola, where in May, 1918, he got his wings as captain in the Air Service. In August he went to France and was appointed third in command of the Ferry Pilots at Orly, an aviation field eighteen miles from Paris. The young officers at this field, 175 in number, tune up the machines as they are delivered from the factories and fly them out to the front. Sanger reported for duty at the camp on Aug. 20. He interested himself at once in plans for promoting the welfare and increasing the opportunities for recreation of the men. Although his work was administrative, he considered it his duty to fly; in order to have the complete respect of his men he wanted to share their danger. Every afternoon he would go up with a different type of machine. At five o'clock on Aug. 29, he went up in a Salmson with Lieutenant Hill as pilot. Hill was considered an expert; the machine was a

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new one. But when they got up 1800 feet, something broke, the wing buckled; both Hill and Sanger were killed. They are buried side by side in the little American cemetery at Suresnes. On Nov. 16, 1904, Sanger married Miss Virginia Sturges Osborn, of New York, who survives him and who is engaged in war service in France.

1905.

LEWIS M. THORNTON, *Sec.*,
60 Worth St., New York City.

James Adams, Jr., is doing Y.M.C.A. work in France. — H. C. Billings is captain of infantry stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga., Central O.T. School. — Alden Brooks, lieutenant in the French army and author of "The Fighting Men," has been awarded the Croix de Guerre with a silver star for gallantry while engaged in special missions in France on July 15 and 16, 1918. — S. M. Dorrance has been appointed chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant and is stationed on duty as post chaplain at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. — G. S. Jackson is sergeant, U.S.A. Ambulance Service, S.S.U. 51 Convois Auto par B.C.M., France. — G. D. Keyser is second lieutenant and aid to Brig.-Gen. Richard W. Young, 145th Regiment, France. — R. W. Leatherbee is with the U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. — Donald Parson is captain, U.S.A., and staff officer at Washington, D.C. — P. S. Reed has been appointed auditor of the National City Bank, New York City. — A. W. Rice is an ensign, U.S.N.R., and is attached to the office of the Naval Inspector of Engineering, National Custom House, Boston. — Ashton Sanborn is doing Red Cross work in Palestine — King Smith is abroad with the Y.M.C.A. — N. W. Thompson is chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant, U.S.A., at Aviation Field 2, Garden City, L.I. — B. C. Tower is overseas with the Motor Transport Service. — Hayward Wilson is first lieutenant A.S., and is plant property officer at the works of the American Rubber Co., East Cambridge. — F. L. Woods is chief clerk in the Material Engineers Office of the "Victory" plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Squantum. — **Robert Faulkner Putnam** died of pneumonia on Oct. 23, 1918, at Rye, N.Y. — Information has been received in regard to the following who have heretofore been on our "lost men" list: H. T. Adams, Suite 719 Tacoma Bldg., 5 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; P. R. Miller, care of The Macey Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; **Francis Xavier O'Donnell** died at Boston, June 22, 1912; **Harold Sherman** died at Nabuel, Tunis, Africa, Oct. 30, 1913; **Charles Zimmerman** died 1912 (date and place unknown).

1907.

SETH T. GANO, *Acting Sec.*,
50 State St., Boston.

Albert Lincoln Crocker, Lieutenant, O.R.C., in charge of inspecting cartridge cloth at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., died Oct. 23 of pneumonia-influenza. Crocker was born at Brookline, and after graduation entered the office of Curtis & Sanger, bankers and brokers, Boston. In 1910 he engaged in fruit-raising in Hood River, Ore., and later returned to the brokerage business. He enlisted in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, June 19, 1917, and on Sept. 26 was commissioned a first lieutenant, and was assigned to inspection work at Picatinny Arsenal, where he was stationed at the time of his death. — **Francis Walker Johnson** died at his home in Swampscott, Sept. 27, 1918, of Spanish influenza. He was engaged in the practice of law with Storey,

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Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Ruth Brigham, and by one child, Richard Brigham Johnson. In College Johnson was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and since graduation has always kept in close touch with Class activities, retaining and adding to the friendships formed in College. In his death the Class loses a stanch supporter and many of its members will miss a warm and loyal friend. — **Robert Lawrence Woodbury** died at Boston on Sept. 27. He was a member of the firm of I. F. Woodbury & Sons Company, contractors and builders. He is survived by his parents, two brothers, and his wife, who was Miss Helen Newgent. — F. H. Warner, Jr., first lieutenant, Aviation, is an instructor in the New York University S.A.T.C., University Heights, New York City. — E. T. Caldwell is a captain in the Ordnance Department, Procurement Division, at Washington. — Lawrence Howe is a captain, Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., and is in France with the Expeditionary Forces. — DuBois Beale is with the American Red Cross in France. — Captain Henry Kempner, of the 304th F.A., is serving at the front and is regimental operations officer of his regiment. — Lieutenant J. P. Lane, who has been at the front since February, is assistant to the division inspector of the 26th Division.— J. S. Heilborn, who enlisted and went overseas with Base Hospital No. 6, was commissioned second lieutenant, C.A.C., July 9, 1918, and has been assigned to the Heavy Artillery School. — A. R. McIntyre, who went overseas with the 301st Infantry from Camp Devens, is now regimental sergeant major of his regiment. — Captain J. S. Lehmann has gone to France and is regimental adjutant of the 342d F.A. — Captain F. R. Appleton, Jr., who went overseas with the 307th Infantry, was assigned to duty as assistant chief of staff of the Operations Section, 77th Division, and has since that time completed a course in the Army General Staff College.— Lieutenant Louis Starr, Jr., A.S.S.C., is now with the Observation Group 1st Army Corps, A.E.F. — Lieutenant C. J. Mundo is with the 116th Engineers in France. — Lieutenant H. H. Fay, Jr., of the 101st F.A., served as battalion adjutant from April 1 to July 5, and since that time has been in hospital. — Howard Stetson has received his commission as first lieutenant, F.A., and is now in France with Battery C, 106th H.F.A. — E. J. Hall has been promoted to captain, Infantry R.C., and is the intelligence officer, 12th Division, Camp Devens. — Fairfield Goodale has been promoted to captain, Infantry, N.A., and is commanding officer of the Machine Gun Company, 322d Infantry, 81st Division, A.E.F. — Captain W. L. Weston, formerly stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, is now instructing the S.A.T.C. at the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. — Lieutenant D. L. Pickman is now stationed at Camp Kearny, Cal. — A. G. Grant was commissioned second lieutenant, F.A. and is attached to Battery A, 46th Field Artillery, Camp Kearny, Cal. He is radio officer of his regiment. — O'Donnell Iselin has been promoted to captain, F.A., and is with the Fourth Section of the General Staff at G.H.Q. — Major H. F. Evans is overseas in command of the 1st Battalion, 351st Infantry, N.A. — Captain A. R. MacAusland, M.C., is in charge of a surgical team on the American front in France. — Captain F. S. von Stade, of the Quartermaster Corps (Remount), is stationed at Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Miles City, Mont. — P. C. Lockwood, W. B. Long, and H. G. Tyer have entered the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. — Lieutenant B. E. Hamilton,

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M.C., U.S.A., is attached to Base Hospital No. 55, A.E.F. — W. W. Aldrich has been promoted from lieutenant, junior grade, to lieutenant and is communications officer and assistant navigator on the cruiser *New Orleans*. — J. J. McCarty, Jr., is a first lieutenant, M.C., and is stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. — Lieutenant H. W. Durant has returned from the front, and is instructor in the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla. — R. J. Walsh's business address is now Room 802, 19 West 44th Street, New York City, and his home address is 102 Cliff Avenue, Pelham, N.Y. — Captain J. H. Means is on inspection work as assistant to the chief surgeon, Base Section No. 3, A.E.F., London, Eng. — F. H. Sibley is in Red Cross work with the rank of captain and is engaged in superintending the erection of a large military hospital at Southampton, Eng. — Corporal A. B. Church is in France with Company A, 107th Infantry. — Lieutenant George Blaney, Battery F, 55th Artillery, A.C.A., is now with the A.E.F. in France. — Lieutenant S. P. Henshaw is stationed at Camp Upton with the 48th Company Depot Brigade. — John Richards, who has been attending an officers' training school in France, has received his commission as second lieutenant, A.I.S.S. — N. C. Nash, Jr., has received his commission as first lieutenant, O.R.C., and will teach the use of the infantry rifle in one of the cantonments. — Ensign Merrill Griswold is "aide to the commandant" Boston Navy Yard. — G. W. Haigh has been promoted to post assistant surgeon, U.S.N.R.F., with rank of senior lieutenant. — J. F. Doyle, who was a first lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, U.S.A., received his commission as captain, April 10, 1918. — Sergeant E. J. Wendell, 2d, is with the 11th Company, 3d Battalion, 3d Regiment, Motor Mechanics, now in France. — Major Gill McCook is in command of the 2d Squadron and Machine Gun Troop, Fort Sheridan, Ill. — B. E. Estes, formerly a lieutenant in the Ordnance Dept., N.A., has received his commission as captain, June 28, 1918. — Captain R. C. Jones, A.A.R.C., is with the Headquarters Company, 72d Artillery, C.A.C., A.E.F. — Captain H. T. Chickering is giving instruction to medical officers at Camp Jackson, S.C. — R. S. Townsend, of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, has received his commission as lieutenant, junior grade. — Captain W. P. Blodgett is in France with the 71st Artillery, C.A.C. — Major S. H. Ackerman, Jr., M.R.C., is post surgeon at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N.Y. — Lieutenant Edwin A. Meserve, M.R.C., is in charge of the receiving ward, Camp Devens. — Major H. L. Dale is commanding officer of Base Hospital No. 60, A.E.F. — W. W. Lanahan has been promoted to captain, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and is commandant of Student officers and cadets at School of Aerial Gunnery, Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich. — M. A. Norton is a student in the Aviation Section, S.R.C., at South Field, Americus, Ga. — Lieutenant C. M. Dane, M.R.C., who has been on the surgical staff of the Base Hospital at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, has been assigned to overseas duty. — E. S. Talbot, Jr., has been assigned to the Surgeon General's office and promoted to captain, M.R.C. — Edward Ballantine is a sergeant in the 14th Squadron, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and is a member of the Band of the First Provisional Regiment. — Lieutenant Jacob Lemann, F.A., O.R.C., is serving with Company B, 3d Corps, Artillery Park, Camp Wadsworth, S.C. — Lieutenant R. S. Eustis, M.O.R.C., is with the A.E.F., unassigned. — R. F. Weston, is attending the school for bombers, Ellington Field, Houston,

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Texas, as a student in the Aviation Section, S.E.R.C. — Stanley Clark has been commissioned second lieutenant, Air Service, Aeronautics, and is stationed at Kelly Field, Texas. — S. E. Thompson has been appointed assistant paymaster, U.S.N.R.F. — Ensign Howard Shaw is serving on the S.S. *Christabel*. — E. B. Stern is a captain, Ordnance Dept., U.S.A. — Walter Lovell, formerly in the Aviation Service, French Army, has been transferred to U.S. Army and commissioned captain. — Lieutenant H. G. Hawes, Jr., of the U.S. Tank Corps, N.A., is now in service at the front. — J. J. Higginson, who is in Red Cross work in France, is captain, A.R.C. — Lieutenant John Reynolds is in the 105th Machine Gun Battalion A.E.F. — Lieutenant J. D. Cassels, A.S.S.C., is serving as assistant adjutant, headquarters Repair Department, Mineola, L.I. — C. C. Stetson is now with the American War Trade Board in France. His address is care of Embassy, U.S. or America, 7 Rue de Chaillot, Paris. — W. L. Weston, who has been on duty at the front in France, has been promoted to captain, U S. Infantry, and has been assigned to duty at Plattsburg Barracks.

1909.

F. A. Harding, *Sec.*,
52 Fulton St., Boston.

L. H. Bauer has been promoted from major, M.C., U.S.A., to lieutenant-colonel in the M.C., N.A. — Cornelius Beard, first lieutenant, Co. A, 101st Eng., has received the Distinguished Service Cross. In April he was decorated with the Croix de Guerre and received a citation corps d'armée. — P. H. Blossom is captain of A Co., 322d Machine Gun Battalion, 83d Div., A.E.F. — Templeton Briggs, first lieutenant of F.A., is overseas with the 322d F.A. — H. S. R. Buffinton is in the Ordnance Dept. at the Supply School, Camp Hancock, Ga., for instruction. — K. S. Cate resigned recently from the Y.M.C.A. to enlist in the regular army and it is understood that he is attached to the General Staff for special service. — E. B. Caiger has been appointed a sergeant of F.A. at Camp Jackson, S.C. — David Carb has been attending the French Artillery School at Fontainebleau. — H. L. Chalifoux is a first lieutenant in the Air Service (Production). — P. G. Clapp, band leader of the 73d Artillery, C.A.C., has gone overseas commissioned second lieutenant. — D. L. Cobb is in an Ordnance, Eng. Div. Detachment. — Kevork Costikyan has been promoted to captain and is personnel adjutant at Headquarters, 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md. — Elliot Daland is working as an engineer for the Standard Aero Corporation of Elizabeth, N.J. — G. P. Denny, M.D., '13, is now a major, M.C., A.E.F. — Nelson Dougherty is a chief machinist's mate, U.S.N.R.F., Aviation Section, at Columbia University. — H. C. Drown, first lieutenant, 101st Eng., is recovering from shrapnel wounds in the leg. — F. B. Duveneck is a master signal electrician with the rank of sergeant, 322d Field Signal Battalion. — G. H. Edgell is working in Italy for the Committee on Public Information. — W. A. Edwards is assistant in the Bureau of Intelligence, War Trade Board. — W. M. Evarts is a second lieutenant, 307th F. A., Camp Dix, N.J. — R. M. Faulkner has been commissioned a second lieutenant, Aviation Section, Sig. R.C. — H. T. Gleason is an assistant, State Administration Div., U.S. Food Administration, Washington, D.C. — Willis Wisler Hackmann has changed his name to Willis Wisler. — B. D. Hall served as a secretary with the Y.M.C.A. at Camp Merritt, N.J., for four months beginning May 1. — F. C.

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Hart has entered the U.S.N.R.F. as an apprentice seaman. — R. S. Hoar has been commissioned a second lieutenant, C.A.R.C., and assigned to duty as an instructor at Ft. Monroe, Va. — C. P. Howard is a first lieutenant, 53d Pioneer Inf., N.A., Camp Wadsworth, S.C. — H. N. Joyner is a first lieutenant, Q.M.C., Motor Transport Service, France. — A. B. McCormick, D.M.D. '15, first lieutenant in the Dental R.C., was severely wounded in action, according to a telegram received July 27, 1918, by his father from the War Department. In July, 1917, McCormick was commissioned and sent to Camp Lee, Va., then to France. — R. W. Nickerson, U.S.N., is studying to enter the Ensign School, 1st Naval District. — C. B. Nordhoff is a lieutenant in the U.S. Air Service, France. — A. S. Olmsted, 2d, is overseas with the 58th Engineers. — C. H. Palmer, Jr., has been promoted to captain, Eng. R.C., and is on duty at Washington in the office of the Director, U.S. Government Explosive Plants. — Winthrop Pier is a flying cadet at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas. — H. E. Porter was promoted on July 16, from first lieutenant to captain, Air Service, U.S.A., and assigned to the office of the Adjutant-General. His temporary address is 1632 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. — B. F. Pope is in the Publicity Department of the New York Liberty Loan Committee at 120 Broadway. — Ezekiel Pratt, M.D. '12, is a first lieutenant, Med. R.C., on duty at the Base Hospital, Camp Meade, Md. — E. J. Prendergast is a first lieutenant, 9th F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla. — W. M. Rand has been promoted to lieutenant (junior grade), U.S.N.R.F., and ordered to the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington. — J. P. Reynolds, U.S.N., formerly serving as assistant-paymaster with the rank of ensign, has been promoted to lieutenant (junior grade), and has been sent abroad on special duty. — F. G. B. Roche is an ensign, U.S.N.R.F., on board U.S.S. *South Carolina*. — W. G. Roelker has been director of publicity for R.I. Liberty Loan and Red Cross Drives. — Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who was wounded in the summer and has been decorated for bravery, has been promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel. — A. W. Stickney is abroad on a Government mission. — W. C. Strauss, second lieutenant of Infantry, is billeting officer for his division in France. — J. R. Suydam, Jr., is in the Chemical Service Section, U.S.A. — Samuel Vaughan, a second lieutenant of Infantry, is an instructor at the Army Candidates' School, France. — C. W. Waldron did War Camp Community Service work during the summer. — G. F. Williams is an assistant to the supervising inspector, Purchasing Dept. of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, U.S. Shipping Board, Philadelphia, Pa. — **Lieutenant Hugh Charles Blanchard, LL.B. '12**, was killed in action in France on July 18. He was a first lieutenant, 104th Infantry. He served on the Mexican border from June to November, 1916, as second lieutenant in the 8th Regiment, Massachusetts N.G., and had been on foreign duty since October, 1917. — **Lieutenant Thaddeus Coffin Defriez** died of influenza at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., on Oct. 8, after an illness of ten days. Since leaving College, Defriez had been active in newspaper work in Boston. Immediately after graduation, he joined the reportorial staff of the *Boston Record*. Shortly thereafter, he became a reporter for the *Transcript*. In 1911 he became associated with the *Boston Globe*, of which he became Sunday editor in 1914, as well as gaining distinction as an editorial writer under the well-known name of "Uncle Dudley." He served with

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Troop B, 1st Squadron Cavalry, M.V.M., for three years and in July, 1918, was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned for duty with the General Staff in Washington. His last illness was contracted while he was engaged in the duty of making a tour of inspection of the training camps. — **Charles Castner Lilly**, a private in K Co., 39th Infantry, was killed in action July 19. He was inducted into the service April 1, 1918, when he became a private in the 22d Co., 6th Battalion, 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens. His home address was Waldoboro, Maine. He had spent several years in Japan. — **Major James Augustin McKenna, Jr.**, U.S.N.G., 165th Infantry, died in action from shell shock in August, at Château Thierry, France. He enlisted in the 7th N.Y. Infantry in 1908, and during the next eight years was warranted through the non-commissioned grades. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 60th N.Y. Infantry on May 12, 1916. From June 21, 1916, to March 9, 1917, he served on the Mexican border and was promoted to captain Oct. 20, 1916. He had been on foreign duty since Oct. 25, 1917. He lived in New York City. — **Captain Nathaniel Stone Simpkins, Jr.**, died recently of pneumonia in France. After graduating from College, Simpkins worked first with the American Agricultural Chemical Company in New York City; afterwards becoming associated with the banking house of Hornblower & Weeks in Boston, where he remained until the spring of 1914. At that time he entered the insurance business with Mr. Henry R. Dalton, of Boston, and continued this work with success until shortly after the outbreak of the war in Europe. In February, 1916, he enlisted as a private in Battery F, 1st Regiment, F.A., going to Texas in June, 1916, with the National Guard as battalion quartermaster. He was stationed at El Paso and served on the border for five months. While there he was made second lieutenant of Battery D. In May, 1917, he was made first lieutenant and was detailed as aide-de-camp to General Clarence R. Edwards, then commanding the Department of the Northeast. In September, 1917, he went to France with Major-General Edwards, who was in command of the 26th Division, and in January, 1918, was promoted to the rank of captain. From February, 1918, until his death, he served at the front, taking part in the battles of Seicheprey, Château Thierry, and the Saint Mihiel salient.

1911.

Rev. William Appleton Lawrence,
Acting Sec.,
80 So. Common St., Lynn.

Charles Hahn, Jr., is a lieutenant (junior grade), stationed at the U.S. Naval Auxiliary Reserve, Municipal Ferry Terminal, New York City. — L. E. Drew is a first lieutenant in the Aviation Corps, having enlisted for training more than a year ago and having been stationed in Texas and Fairfield, Ohio. He is now overseas. — Donald Cutler is an ensign stationed at New Bedford. — W. H. Barber has moved to 93 Mountvale Ave., Stoneham. — A. H. Whitman is a captain in the 302d Infantry. — R. H. Waller is a second lieutenant in the Infantry, A.E.F., with his address care of American Express, 11 Rue Scribe, Paris. — Robert Wallace is a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Boston Harbor. — William Taussig was with the Council of National Defense, with special reference to coöperation between the States, when last heard from. — C. D. Snow is assistant chief, U.S. Bureau, Foreign and Domestic Commerce. — W. D. Owen is a first-class sergeant of Intelli-

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gence Police, 40th Infantry, Fort Sheridan, Ill. — S. A. Levine is a first lieutenant, stationed with Base Hospital No. 23, A.E.F. — W. M. Minot is now a major, 102d F.A. — C. K. Cobb is now a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. — E. O. Houser is a Y.M.C.A. secretary. — K. P. Hill is a lieutenant in aviation, Camp Sill, Okla. — Lieutenant R. W. Cutler, flying with Ensign J. J. Schieffelin, who was formerly a prominent Yale athlete, dropped a bomb successfully on a German U-boat, disabling it and making it the easy prey of an American destroyer. — **Thomas Addis Emmet Harris**, second lieutenant of Co. C, 306th Infantry, was killed in action Sept. 6, 1918. He served on the Mexican border with Squadron A of the Cavalry. When the United States entered the war he went to the Officers' Training School at Plattsburg where he received his commission. He was assigned to Camp Upton, where he remained until April, when he went across with the 77th Division. One of his classmates writes: "Tom had two preëminent characteristics that made him beloved by all who knew him. They were his ever buoyant and cheery spirit and his absolute unselfishness and desire to do for others. To what extent he was willing to go can be seen in his final supreme sacrifice." — **Archibald Lavender Smith**, a sergeant in the Quartermaster Corps, died Sept. 21, 1918, in a hospital at Tours, France. He enlisted Aug. 7, 1917, at Boston; was made a sergeant clerk and was stationed at Fort Strong, Boston Harbor, until he went overseas in December as a member of the 301st Company, Motor Supply Train No. 401. He was a graduate of Noble's School. On Nov. 1, 1916, he married Miss Madeleine Fellows, at Manchester, N.H. Always good-natured, genial, and willing, he combined the serious with the comic and drove dull care before him, thus making himself always welcome wherever he went. His spirit went with him in the army and with cheerful sacrifice he must have died. — **Hervey Edward Wetzel**, Grad. Bus. '11–12, Grad. '13–16, died of pneumonia recently at the American Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly, France. He attended the Plattsburg Camp two years ago, but was not strong enough to enter the army, and therefore took up Red Cross Work and went to Europe in that service; he had recently been head of the Department of Passes and Permits, in Paris. Wetzel was everywhere recognized as an authority on art, and had been on the staff of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He was also greatly interested in the Fogg Art Museum. — **Edward Harrison Winslow**, son of the late Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company, died suddenly Sept. 14, 1918, at his home, 525 Cabot St., North Beverly, after a few days' illness from pneumonia. He was 30 years of age. He was born in Beverly; he was prepared for Harvard in the schools of that city and under private teachers in Boston. Following his graduation he entered the banking business and at the time of his death he was vice-president of the First National Corporation, which is controlled by the First National Bank of Boston. He was a director in the Beverly Gas & Electric Company. — Before this reaches the press, there should be in the hands of every member of the class of 1911 the Third Report, consisting of an inaccurate list of addresses and occupations, and of an Honor Roll with the pictures of the men who have been killed. This, as it says in the Foreword, is issued in the hope that it may help to bind the members of the Class in a sort of spiritual unity at a time when they are in reality scattered over the whole earth in every capacity and occupation, and may also act as an incentive toward their informing the acting secretary as to their whereabouts and doings.

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1912.

THORVALD S. ROSS, *Acting Sec.*,
146 Forest Hills St., Jamaica Plain.

C. F. Averill is traffic manager of the Hill-Smith Metal Goods Co., 82 Brookline Ave., Boston. — Major C. F. Baker commands a squadron of the Royal Air Forces, British E.F. — Lieutenant W. C. Blackett, F.A., A.P.O. 717, A.E.F., is acting as artillery observer. — Lieutenant H. Bollman is with the 49th Aero Squadron, in France. — W. R. Bolton is in the 34th Training Battery, F.A.C., O.T.S., Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. — Lieutenant W. L. Bouvé, Jr., is with the 807th Pioneer Infantry. — Lieutenant (junior grade) M. T. Briggs, M.C., U.S.N., is in the transport service, U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters, Base 29, care of Postmaster, New York City. — L. H. Chenoweth is at the U.S. Naval Aux. Res. School, Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill. — Lieutenant C. D. Clifton (Int. Sec.) is on detached service with the British Army. — N. Davenport is an engineer at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation; address, Box 348, Quincy. — **Walter Hunt Fernald** died of pneumonia at Newark, N.J., Sept. 27, 1918. He was with the Surpass Leather Co. He leaves a wife (Margaret McLean) and a two-year-old son. — **Fred Leslie Grover** (Ph.D.) died of pneumonia at Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1918. He was a chemist in the laboratories of the Semet-Solvay Soda and Bi-Products Co. He leaves a wife and infant daughter. — **Gordon Kaemmerling**, lieutenant, was killed in action supporting the U.S. Marines near Château Thierry, June 6, 1918. — Lieutenant G. H. Kaemmerling is with the U.S. Marine Corps, First Aviation Squad, Miami, Fla. — J. A. King, first lieutenant, Air Service, is a prisoner at a camp in Germany. King was forced to land behind the enemy lines. — E. C. Knowlton is with Base Hospital No. 7, A.P.O. 717, A.E.F. — Lieutenant (M.C.) W. H. Lacey is with the Mobile Operating Unit No. 1, in France. — C. B. Lanman is at the U.S. Naval Aux. Res. School, Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill. — L. V. Lieurance, yeoman second class, U.S.N., is with the U.S. Naval Forces in European waters, Base 25. — Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Lowell (Inf.) is instructing at Camp Meade, Md. — T. T. McCabe has been gazetted captain, British Royal F.A. — Lieutenant F. H. Morrison (M.C.) is at Camp Headquarters, Camp Abraham Eustis, Lee Hall, Va. — F. Packard has been promoted to be captain, M.C., British E.F. — Captain S. Phenix, U.S.A., has returned from France; address, General Staff C, Washington, D.C. — Captain Kermit Roosevelt has received the British Military Cross for distinguished service in Mesopotamia. — Lieutenant A. B. See is with the 369th Infantry, A.E.F. — Lieutenant A. E. Stow, F.A., is with the 91st Division, A.E.F., France. — Lieutenant A. E. Strauss (M.C.) is at Base Hospital No. 23, A.P.O. 723, A.E.F. — Captain W. P. Tobey was cited for bravery in action at the second battle of the Marne. His address remains, 101st F.A., A.E.F., France, via New York. — Captain J. C. Trumbull, C Battery, 301st F.A., 76th Div., A.E.F. — Lieutenant H. B. Willis is reported to have made a most daring escape from the German prison camp at Villningen, Baden, and by swimming the Rhine, to have reached Paris via Switserland after fourteen months in enemy hands. — Captain W. C. Woodward is with the 2d Hawaiian Infantry, U.S.N.G., Office of Quartermaster, Honolulu. — Captain R. B. Woolverton is signal officer, Radio Section, General Headquarters, A.E.F., A.P.O., No. 706, France.

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1913.

FLOYD G. BLAIR, *Acting Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

W. B. Adams is a lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, and is attached to U.S. Army Base Hospital No. 69. — T. E. Alcorn is employed by the Hercules Powder Company at Government Explosives Plant C, Nitro, W.Va. — E. B. Allen is in the Purchasing Department of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, and is stationed at the Fore River Plant, Quincy. — L. R. Atwood is a candidate in the 5th Coast Artillery Training Camp. His address is 3d Training Co., Fort Monroe, Va. — H. N. Baldwin is an ensign, U.S.N.R.F., on duty on U.S.S. *Massachusetts*. — W. H. Baldwin, 3d, is an ensign, U.S.N.R.F. He is cable press censor at New York City. — W. J. Ball is a seaman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., in the Communication Department, Little Building, Boston. — E. L. Barron is in the Industrial Aircraft Service and is stationed at the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N.J. — J. C. P. Bartholf is a major in the U.S.A. Air Service. He is commanding officer at March Field Aviation School, Riverside, Cal. — R. W. Beal is a captain in the Q.M.C., U.S.A. He is attached to the Construction Division at Washington. — M. F. Beeler is a corporal in the 154th Co., Machine Gun School, Camp Hancock, Ga. — R. W. Bennett is a private in Co. M, 325th Infantry, 82d Division, now in France. — A. A. Berle, Jr., is a second lieutenant in the Infantry, U.S.A. He is attached to the Executive Division of the General Staff at Washington. He recently acted as counsel for the New York Commission on surface railways to the Dominican Republic. — G. H. Bigelow is a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps attached to Base Hospital No. 56, A.E.F. — S. C. Bicknell is manager of the oil department of the American Creosoting Company, Louisville, Ky. — J. Biggar is a candidate at the 5th Training Camp, Coast Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va. — S. F. Blake is assistant botanist at the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. — W. R. Bowles is assistant general manager of J. F. Duthie & Co., Seattle, Wash., which is building ships for the U.S. Shipping Board. — R. Bowser is a captain in the U.S. Army Air Service. He is acting as secretary of the Control Board Division of Military Aeronautics, Washington, D.C. — J. F. Brownlee is a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., now in France. — J. M. Bullard is a captain in the 302d F.A., now in France. He is personnel officer of his regiment. — Theodore Chadwick is a first lieutenant, 102d F.A., and is at present a "Liaison" instructor at a school of instruction in France. — B. L. Chase is a student flight officer, U.S. Naval Aviation Detachment, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. — A. P. Cohen is a second lieutenant, Air Service, Military Aeronautics, U.S.A. — A. B. Conant is a first lieutenant in a Machine Gun Company, 302d Infantry, 76th Division. — D. D. Corning is an ensign, U.S. Naval Aviation, and is stationed at Pensacola, Fla. — E. I. Cooper is a second lieutenant, U.S. Air Service, Military Aeronautics, and is stationed at Eberts Field, Lonoke, Ark. — E. M. Cutler is a second lieutenant in the Signal Corps. He is attached to the 408th Telegraph Battalion, now in France. — G. C. Cutler, Jr., is an ensign, U.S.N. He is on the destroyer *Calhoun*. — M. F. Devine is a second lieutenant, 308th F.A., in France. — G. T. Driscoll is a second lieutenant, Company F, 301st Infantry, now in France. — L. B. Duff is a captain, Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., on duty with

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Gas Defense Division. He is at present stationed in New York City. — Gilbert Elliott, Jr., is a sergeant in the Intelligence Corps, U.S.A., now in France. He has written several articles on musical subjects. He is president of the Modern Music Society of New York City. — S. A. Eliot, Jr., is an assistant professor of English at Smith College, Northampton. He has edited a series of " Little Theater Classics " now being published by Little, Brown & Co. He has also written various magazine articles. — J. S. King is a second lieutenant, Battery E, 13th Regiment, 5th Brigade, stationed at Camp Jackson, S.C. — W. P. Draper is a captain, F.A.C.O.T.S., Camp Taylor, Ky. — Torrey Ford is a private, U.S.A., Medical Corps. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre in August, 1918. In May, 1918, he published " Cheer-up Letters from a Private with Pershing." — G. L. Wendt is a captain, Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., stationed at Washington, D.C. — S. J. Hume is assistant professor of dramatic literature and director of the Greek Theatre, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. — C. J. Chamberlin is a first lieutenant, 34th F.A., Camp McClellan, Ala. — S. K. Gibson, ensign, U.S.N.R.F., is acting gunnery officer on U.S.S. *Kwasind.* — D. E. Brand is a sergeant, 30th F.A., stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. — B. W. Grimes is a lieutenant (junior grade), U.S.N.R.F., stationed at the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. — F. H. Palmer is a lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and is now overseas. — F. R. Wulsin is a second lieutenant, U.S.A., acting as Intelligence Officer in the Rainbow Division. — M. T. Fisher is a second lieutenant in the Signal Corps and is stationed at the Patents Division, Aircraft Department, Washington, D.C. — H. F. Leahy is a second lieutenant, Co. M, 343d Infantry, 86th division, A.E.F. — H. F. Browne is a first lieutenant, 353d Infantry, A.E.F. — Fenimore Merrill is a private in the Coast Artillery Officers' Training Camp No. 4, A.P.O. 733, A.E.F. His play, *The Avenue*, was acted last season by the Washington Square Players, Comedy Theatre, New York City. — L. J. Roberts is an assistant surgeon, U.S.N., stationed at Guantanamo, Cuba. — H. M. Warren is a first lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, A.P.O. 705, A.E.F. — R. W. Eckfeldt is a captain in the 102d F.A., A.E.F. At present he is serving as an instructor in a field artillery school. — J. E. Slater is a first lieutenant in the Railway Transportation Corps, now acting as superintendent in the Transportation Department, advance section. — C. M. Makepeace is a captain in command of Battery A, 46th Artillery, C.A.C., A.E.F. — G. M. Rushmore is a sergeant in the Machine Gun Company, 38th U.S. Infantry. He was wounded July 15, 1918. — J. J. Minot, Jr., is a captain, U.S.A., Field Remount Squadron 313, A.E.F. — R. W. Bennett is a second lieutenant, 3d Battalion, H.Q., 101st Infantry, A.E.F. — George Sturgis is a second lieutenant, Co. E, 301st Infantry, A.E.F. — W. K. Green is a second lieutenant in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., Meteorological Division. — Daniel Needham is a captain in the 101st F.A., A.E.F. — F. C. Holbrook is a second lieutenant in the 302d F.A., A.E.F. — S. T. Guild is a first lieutenant, A.S.N.A., on duty at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal. — R. B. Romaine is a lieutenant (junior grade), U.S.N., on U.S.S. *Hinton*, now on duty in foreign waters. — W. F. Cogswell is an ensign on the U.S.S. *Tjikembang.* — B. B. Locke is a first lieutenant in the Air Service, A.E.F. — J. B. Cummings is a first lieutenant, 302d Infantry, A.E.F. — J. A. Cook was commissioned a first lieuten-

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ant, F.A., U.S.A., Sept. 5, 1918. — W. R. Burlingame is a first lieutenant, 308th Machine Gun Battalion, A.E.F. — Henry Daniels is a second lieutenant, Signal Corps, A.E.F. — A. J. Jobin is a sergeant, Co. A. G.H.Q., A.E.F. — Roberts Tunis is a corporal, Headquarters Co., 16th F.A., A.E.F. — T. Buel is an ensign in the U.S. Submarine Service, stationed at New London, Conn. — E. B. Fitzgerald is a lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps. — Shepley Nichols was drowned from a submarine chaser in foreign waters Aug. 21, 1918. He enlisted in the Naval Reserve at the beginning of the war in April, 1917. He was called for active service in September and received his training at Newport. He had been stationed on a submarine chaser at Nantucket, New London and New York, serving as a first-class quartermaster in charge of signaling. He was about to be recommended for a commission.

1914.

CHARLES B. BLANCHARD, *Acting Sec.*,
1037 Fairmont St., N. W., Washington, D.C.

R. T. P. Storer is captain, 305th F.A., A.E.F. — Edward Streeter is the author of *Dere Mable — Love Letters of a Rookie*, which is now in its fourteenth printing, with a total output of 500,000 copies. — W. A. Perrins, corporal 102d Machine Gun Battalion, has been reported wounded in action. — J. D. Winslow, former acting class secretary, has enlisted in the Tank Service, Canadian Army. — J. B. Conant is now a major in the Chemical Warfare Service. — The following 1914 men were registered at the Harvard Bureau, at Paris, during June and July: Osgood Williams, Duncan Dana, Clay Judson, P. G. Pennoyer, D. B. Dunstan, G. D. Nelson, A. I. Drew, H. D. Lawton, Rustin McIntosh, F. B. Harvey, S. T. Hopkins, W. E. Griffiths, L. S. Chanler, Jr., Harold St. John, R. D. Walker. — Everit Albert Herter, sergeant, 40th Engineers, died of wounds, June 13, 1918. A small body of men had volunteered to camouflage a gun in a position in advance of the front line. Sergeant Herter was the first to go out, and after reaching the appointed place, waited for the rest of the party. The other members were either delayed or were unable to come, and while waiting, Herter was severely wounded by a bursting shell. He tried to make his way back to the lines, but lost consciousness. Finally he was rescued and carried to a hospital, but he never regained consciousness, and died within a few hours. He prepared for College at the Browning School in New York. At Harvard he won recognition by his clever drawings in the *Lampoon*. His tall form and keen deep-set eyes were well known in the Class, and his ready, sympathetic laugh and quick wit made him loved by all who knew him. After graduation he studied and practised mural decoration. His wife and two boys survive him. — To Lieutenant Charles Warner Plummer, observer, 101st Field Artillery, the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded posthumously for extraordinary heroism in action near Fismes, France, August 11, 1918. Under protection of three pursuit planes, one of which carried Lieutenant Plummer as observer and Lieutenant McClendon as pilot, Lieutenants Bernheimer and Jordan in charge of a photo plane executed successfully a hazardous photographic mission over the enemy's lines to the River Aisne. The four American ships were attacked by twelve enemy battleplanes. Lieutenants Bernheimer and Jordan returned safely with 36 valuable photographs, but Lieutenants McClendon and Plummer, after fighting gallantly with five enemy planes and thus aiding the successful accomplishment of the photographic mission, were shot down and killed.

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1917.

EDWARD A. WHITNEY, *Sec.*,
Box D, Cambridge.

T. J. Abernethy, lieutenant, 147th Aero Squadron, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Vourbin, on July 15, 1918. While on patrol duty, he attacked an enemy plane at close range, firing a hundred rounds at a distance of from fifty to two hundred yards. He followed the German ship down and saw it fall out of control, and as he turned, he found five enemy planes diving at him. Without hesitation, he took the offensive and fired 200 rounds into enemy ships at not more than fifteen to twenty yards. He observed tracer bullets entering the bodies of the enemy aircraft, but owing to the violence of the combat he did not have time to observe whether any of the enemy force were shot down. Fighting vigorously, he succeeded in dispersing the enemy ships and making a safe landing within his own lines, although his own engine and plane were almost shot to pieces. — Douglas Campbell, first lieutenant, 94th Aero Squadron, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action on May 19, 1918, and four Bronze Oak Leaves for as many acts of extraordinary heroism on May 27, May 28, May 31, and June 5. The language of the citation is as follows: "For extraordinary heroism in action on May 19, 1918. Lieutenant Campbell attacked an enemy biplane at an altitude of 4500 metres, east of Flirey, France. He rushed to the attack but after shooting a few rounds, his gun jammed. Undeterred by this accident, he manœuvred so as to protect himself, corrected the jam in mid-air and returned to the assault. After a short, violent action, the enemy plane took fire and crashed to the earth. One Bronze Oak Leaf is awarded to Lieutenant Campbell for each of the following acts of extraordinary heroism in action: On May 27, 1918, he encountered three enemy monoplanes at an altitude of 3000 metres over Montsec, France. Despite the superior strength of the enemy, he promptly attacked and, fighting a brilliant battle, shot down one German machine, which fell in three pieces, and drove the other two well within the enemy lines. On May 28, 1918, he saw six German albatross aeroplanes flying toward him at an altitude of 2000 metres near Bois Rata, France. Regardless of personal danger, he immediately attacked and by skillful manœuvring and accurate operation of his machine gun, he brought one plane down in flames and drove the other five back into their own lines. On May 31, 1918, he took the offensive against two German biplanes at an altitude of 2500 metres over Lironville, France, shot down one of them and pursued the other far behind the German lines. On June 5, 1918, accompanied by another pilot, he attacked two enemy battle planes at an altitude of 5700 metres over Eply, France. After a spirited combat, Lieutenant Campbell was shot through the back by a machine-gun bullet, but in spite of his injury, he kept on fighting until he had forced one of the enemy planes to the ground, where it was destroyed by artillery fire, and had driven the other plane back into its own territory." — Lieutenant F. B. Foster, Aviation Service, brought down two German airplanes in combat on the morning of Oct. 22, 1918.

1918.

FRANKLIN E. PARKER, JR., *Sec.*
Box D, Cambridge.

James Knowles, Jr., lieutenant in the Aviation Service, has been honorably

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mentioned for bringing down two Fokker airplanes in engagements fought only thirty yards from the ground. — Lieutenant W. O. Moyan has been reported severely wounded in action. — T. L. Storer is first lieutenant in Battery A, 101st F.A. — Lieutenant W. G. Sullivan, 110th Infantry, was reported wounded on Sept. 26, 1918.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

School of Landscape Architecture, '14–'15. A. H. Alexander, first lieutenant, 6th Aero Squadron, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action on September 4, 1918. While on a bombing expedition, he engaged in a running fight over hostile territory with a superior number of enemy battle planes. He was seriously wounded in the abdomen by a machine-gun bullet, and his observer was shot through the legs. Weak from pain and loss of blood, he piloted his plane back to his own airdrome and concealed the fact of his injury until after his observer had been cared for.

Ph.D. '17. Wesley Everett Rich died at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, Sept. 26, 1918. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1911, studied at Harvard from 1911 to 1914, and was assistant in Economics at Harvard from 1913 to 1914. In the latter year he was appointed an instructor in the department of economics and social science at Wesleyan, and in 1917 he was made associate professor of economics and social science. He was given leave of absence in the fall in order that he might enter the military service. A wife and two children survive him.

Graduate School of Business Administration.

'17–'18. Lloyd A. Hamilton, of Burlington, Vt., first lieutenant, R.F.C., was killed in action in France on August 27, 1918. Lieutenant Hamilton was transferred on June 20 to an American squadron attached to the British army and was made a flight commander. He had been cited for his gallant work in the air; he had brought down twenty enemy planes.

Law School.

L. '18. Proctor Calvin Gilson, first lieutenant, 9th U.S. Infantry, was killed in action on July 18, 1918, near Longpoint, France. He, his captain and five other men were cut off from their comrades. All except Lieutenant Gilson were wounded; after they had remained concealed in a ravine for forty-eight hours, without food, he volunteered to bring help. His body was found afterwards near the edge of a wheat field just outside the ravine.

Medical School.

M.D. 1876. William Reginald Chipman died at Chelsea, on Oct. 7, 1918. He was born in Nova Scotia, of English parents, and was educated at King's College, Windsor, N.S., before coming to the Harvard Medical School. He studied also in London, and at the University of Geneva, Switzerland. He was one of the founders of the Tufts Medical School and became professor of surgery there when the school started. His wife survives him.

M.D. 1895. Edgar Miller Holmes was drowned off Point Allerton on Sept. 18, 1918. He and his fifteen-year old son were paddling in a canoe, which overturned. Both he and the boy clung to the craft, but Dr. Holmes finally lost his grip and sank. The boy was rescued. Dr. Holmes was born in 1868 at Middletown, Connecticut, the son of Giles David Holmes, who was a cousin of Oliver Wendell Holmes. After graduation from the Harvard Medical School, he established

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himself in Boston as an ear, nose, and throat specialist. He was head of the ear, nose, and throat staff of the Boston City Hospital, was ear, nose, and throat surgeon at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, consulting surgeon at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, and aural surgeon at the Boston Dispensary. His wife and three children survive him.

M.D. 1897. Ralph Emerson Stevens died at Marlboro on Sept. 18, 1918. He had practised medicine in Marlboro for twenty years and for fifteen years was chairman of the Marlboro board of health. His wife and three sons survive him.

LITERARY NOTES.

*** To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the MAGAZINE if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Mr. William S. Howe's little book, *War and Progress* (Le Roy Phillips), is especially interesting because it deals with the race groups which now dominate the world or wish to do so. Mr. Howe's residence in the Far East has given him exceptional advantage for studying the Japanese Group. He expects the Allies to win the War, and the Anglo-Saxon Group, in which he includes the United States, to carry forward civilization based on Justice, Liberty, and Humanity.

Clifford Blake Clapp, '05, has reprinted in pamphlet form from The Publications of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts his article, "The Gifts of Richard Baxter and Henry Ashurst to Harvard College." Mr. Clapp has gathered some new and interesting information about these early benefactors.

Mr. Edward D. Bettens, '73, has printed in book form under the title, *Painter and Patron*, material that he had previously issued in the form of pamphlets. Mr. Bettens urges that Art Museums should buy the works of living painters direct from the painters and not from middlemen, who reap a disproportionate profit.

The reader takes up Major Robert M. Johnston's little book, *General Foch: An Appreciation* (Houghton Mifflin), hoping that it will satisfy his legitimate and respectful curiosity about the outstanding hero of the war. He puts it down feeling somewhat disappointed. The book presents no vivid picture of the man; it gives only a rather commonplace sketch of his career as teacher and as soldier.

From their Galleries (The Four Seas Company), by A. Donald Douglas, '14, is a collection of allegorical sketches, which the writer introduces with a Proem: "Frail indeed is the wrought casket of dreams that I bring you for taking. Yet if its spun contents beguile you in an idle and charitable hour, it will not have been wrought in vain." As one may suspect from this quotation, the element of artificiality is rather pronounced; one wishes that Mr. Douglas were not quite so self-conscious, and also that he would exercise his talent on themes of greater significance.

SHORT REVIEWS.

The Lyrical Poems of Hugo von Hofmannsthal, translated by Charles Wharton Stork, *g* '03. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1918.

To invite attention in these days to the work of a contemporary German poet seems a somewhat desperate venture. Even in friendlier times Hofmannsthal's cool, detached, impersonal verse, however well rendered, would be unlikely to arouse much enthusiasm among American read-

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ers. Mr. Stork has done the work of translation with uncommon skill and felicity; indeed, only one who is himself a poet could have made so admirable a translation. The gracefulness which is the most notable trait of Hofmannsthal's poetry is surprisingly well preserved. As an example of the success with which Mr. Stork has rendered his author, "The Two" is worth quoting in full:

"Her hand bore well the cup to him —
Her cheek and mouth were like its rim —
So lightly, surely, too, she stepped
That not a drop the rim o'erleapt.

"As light and firm too was *his* hand;
His fiery mount but fresh from pasture
At one impulsive, easy gesture
Stood quivering where he bade it stand.

"Yet it befell that when his hand
Would take from hers the drink unwasted,
The feat for both was overmuch;
For both so trembled at the touch
That fingers failed, and on the sand
The precious wine rolled down untasted."

Motives in English Fiction, by Robert Naylor Whiteford, *g* '07. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1918.

In this volume Mr. Whiteford undertakes to survey English fiction from the time of Sir Thomas Malory down to the present, and to link together various writers through discovering some similarity in the themes which they treat. The book gives evidence of wide reading and enthusiasm on the part of the author, but there is not much else to be said in praise of it. A single quotation will illustrate not only Mr. Whiteford's theory of the continuity of English fiction and his method of applying it, but also the quality of his style: "King Arthur's Excalibur, Sir Galahad's white shield, on which was the cross of the blood of Joseph of Arimathea, and the swords of all the white Knights of the Table Round, are the weapons not only of the good knights in the Waverley Novels and the chivalrous gentlemen in Thackeray, but of those heroes who in all our fiction fight the Battle of Life; and it was one of these untarnished Arthurian swords that Malory extended to Bulwer to give to Captain Roland Caxton who, after much suffering, lived to see his only son, a craven knight, redeem a disgraceful life by grasping the guerdon of an honorable death on a field of battle fought with sword for England's empire."

The Life of Christ, by William Bancroft Hill, '79. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1917.

The chief value of this book for the general reader will probably be found to lie in the clear idea that it gives of the political, social, and religious conditions existing in Palestine at the time of the birth of Christ. To most people the story of Christ wears a certain legendary aspect because from their reading of the Gospels they derive no adequate conception of the historical background against which the events recorded took place. The Gospel narratives were personal and anecdotal, and in order to be intelligently understood they need to be supplemented by the work of the historian. Dr. Hill's portrayal of the life of the community into which Jesus entered is vivid and interesting. The book is written throughout in clear and simple style, and should be useful to Bible students.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

**** All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

The Education of Henry Adams: An Autobiography. With an Introduction by Henry Cabot Lodge. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918. Cloth, 505 pp. $5.00 net.

War and Progress. The Growth of the World Influence of the Anglo-Saxon. By William S. Howe, formerly of the American Consular Service in China. Boston: Leroy Phillips. Cloth, 12mo. $1.00 net.

A Study of William Shenstone and of His Critics. By Alice I. Haseltine. Menasha, Wisconsin: George Banta Publishing Company, 1918. Cloth, 94 pp.

Motives in English Fiction. By Robert Naylor Whiteford, Ph.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1918. Cloth, 378 pp. $2.00 net.

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General Pook: An Appreciation. By Major Robert M. Johnston, U.S.N.A. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918. Cloth, 54 pp. $1.00 net.

America, Save the Near East. By Abraham Mitrie Rihbany. Boston: The Beacon Press, 1918. Cloth, 104 pp. $1.00 net.

The Vital Issues of the War. By Richard Wilson Boynton. Boston: The Beacon Press, 1918. Cloth, 124 pp. $1.00 net.

Formative Types in English Poetry. By George Herbert Palmer. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918. Cloth, 310 pp. $1.50 net.

The Centennial History of the Harvard Law School, 1817–1917. The Harvard Law School Association, 1918. Cloth, 412 pp.

The History of the Boston Medical Library. By John W. Farlow, M.D., Librarian. The Plimpton Press. 240 pp.

MARRIAGES.

*** It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1875. Francis Sedgwick Watson to Genevieve Walker, at Boston, Oct. 9, 1918.

1888. Edward Ludlam Blossom to Mabel Townsend Mills, at New York City, July 17, 1918.

1892. Albert Payson Briggs to Gertrude Weston Lyndon, at Watertown, Sept. 14, 1918.

1893. Henry Harding Stickney to Harriet Lounsbery Howard, at Humarock Beach, Aug. 26, 1918.

1896. Newton Henry Black to Elizabeth A. Herrmann, at Silver Lake, N.H., Aug. 3, 1918.

1898. Warren Daniels Bigelow to Maud A. Sampson, at Duxbury, Aug. 14, 1918.

1899. Edward Dexter Harlow to Elsie Cochran Martin, at Plainfield, N.J., Sept. 7, 1918.

1900. Rupert Sargent Holland to Margaret Currier Lyon, at Providence, R.I., Aug. 19, 1918.

1903. William Aloysius McLaughlin to Alice Elizabeth Carey, at Lapeer, Mich., Aug. 27, 1918.

1903. Graham Romeyn Taylor to Florence Taylor, at East Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 7, 1918.

1904. John Williamson Lee to Mary Carter Boden, at New York City, Aug. 28, 1918.

1904. Louis Herbert Reuter to Ethel Altemus, at Vineyard Haven, Aug. 18, 1918.

1905. Harold Hoyt Tilton to Mabel Ward Holland, at Springfield, Sept. 28, 1918.

[1907.] William St. George to May E. Kelley, at Boston, Aug. 12, 1918.

1907. Walter Lawrence Weston to Moselle Scudder, at Athens, Ga., Oct. 5, 1918.

1908. George Gill Ball to Jane Jackson Polk, at San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 14, 1918.

1908. Alfred Greenough to Anne Stancliffe Foster, at Brest, France, Oct. 22, 1918.

1908. William Henry Young Hackett to Louisa Low Haydock, at Paris, France, Oct. 1, 1918.

1909. Kevork Costikyan to Mary Richmond Stanley, at Lincoln, N.H., May 17, 1918.

[1909.] Philip Mason Pope to Shirley Margaret Leslie, at Waltham, Nov. 8, 1918.

1910. Frank Stanton Cawley to Erica Barth, at Boston, Aug. 24, 1918.

1910. Leavitt Cooley Parsons to Margaret Stevens, at Boston, Sept. 21, 1918.

1910. Richard Harkness Patch to Elizabeth W. Remsen, at Flatbush, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1918.

1911. William Francis Ryan to May Donahue, at Everett, Oct. 16, 1918.

1912. Samuel Thaxter Farquhar to Ethel M. England, at Piedmont, Cal., June 6, 1918.

1912. Arthur Jacob Goldsmith to Stella Metzger, at New York City, June 1, 1918.

1912. George Ernest Morrison to Ina Pearle Thomas, at West Somerville, Oct. 5, 1918.

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1914. Edward Otis Holmes, Jr., to Edith Lincoln Whittier, at Lowell, Sept. 21, 1918.

1914. Robert Keys Randall to Adele Hagan, at New York City, Nov. 1, 1918.

[1914.] Edward Holmes Wiswall to Anna West Cobb, at Rockland, Me., Oct. 16, 1918.

1916. Henry James Coolidge to Gladys Isabelle Trowbridge, at Worcester, Aug. 14, 1918.

1916. Charles Hallett Kendall to Winifred Thornton Cole, at Cambridge, Sept. 5, 1918.

1916. Donald Moffat to Pauline De Camp, at Medford, Nov. 16, 1918.

1916. Hall Nichols to Corinna Codman Ely, at Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, 1918.

1917. Livingstone Porter to Florence Fuller Swan, at New York City, Oct. 23, 1918.

[1918.] Frank Thomas Donahue to Dorothy H. Downey, at Jamaica Plain, Oct. 22, 1918.

[1918.] Lincoln Spencer Hyde to Barbara Flower, at Exeter, N.H., Oct. 7, 1918.

[1919.] Edward Lawrence Hubbard to Marjorie Schanck, at Cambridge, Oct. 5, 1918.

[1919.] Melvin Holmes Leonard to Frances Thomas, at Boston, Sept. 26, 1918.

L.S. [1906.] Samuel Hall Whitley to Lizabeth Courtney Hall, at Brookline, Aug. 26, 1918.

L.S. [1915.] Fletcher Clark, Jr., to Marguerite Edgar Swift, at Needham, Sept. 25, 1918.

LL.B. 1915. Danforth Geer, Jr., to Ellen Windom Warren, at Williamstown, Sept. 28, 1918.

G.S. 1917. Cedric Harding Beebe to Una G. Dawson, at Cambridge, Oct. 16, 1918.

NECROLOGY.

Deaths of Graduates and Temporary Members during the past three months.
With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.
Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

Any one having information of the decease of a Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the office of the Quinquennial Catalogue, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Henry Herbert Edes,
Editor-in-Chief.

Graduates.

The College.

1849. Charles Russell Codman, LL.B., b. 28 Oct., 1829, at Paris, France; d. at Cotuit, 5 Oct., 1918.

1851. Frederic Henry Hedge, b. 20 June, 1831, at West Cambridge (now Arlington); d. at Brookline, 16 Nov., 1918.

1860. James Champlin Fernald, b. 18 Aug., 1838, at Portland, Me.; d. at Montclair, N.J., 10 Nov., 1918.

1862. Albert William Edmands, b. 9 Sept., 1840, at Charlestown; d. at Boston, 13 Oct., 1918.

1865. Patrick Tracy Jackson, b. 19 Dec., 1844, at Boston; d. at Pride's Crossing, 12 Oct., 1918.

1866. James Jackson Putnam, M.D., b. 3 Oct., 1846, at Boston; d. at Boston, 4 Nov., 1918.

1868. Frederic Robert Halsey, b. 28 Mar., 1847, at Ithaca, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 29 Sept., 1918.

1870. Babson Savilian Ladd, b. 6 Sept., 1848, at Cambridge; d. at Boston, 3 Nov., 1918.

1872. William Henry Elliott, LL.B., d. at Nelson, N.H., 21 Aug., 1918.

1875. Paul Butler, b. 4 July, 1852, at Lowell; d. at Gloucester, 7 Sept., 1918.

1879. Moses Grant Edmands, b. 6 Aug. 1856, at Charlestown; d. at Pasadena, Cal., 9 Nov., 1918.

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1886. Frank Bulkeley Smith, A.M., b. 25 Aug., 1864, at Worcester; d. at Boston, 13 Oct., 1918.

1888. Maxime Bôcher, b. 28 Aug., 1867, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 12 Sept., 1918.

1890. Thedore Smith Beecher, b. 22 Feb., 1868, at Buffalo, N.Y.; d. at Ossining, N.Y., 21 July, 1917.

1890. Charles Rochester Eastman, A.M., b. 5 June, 1868, at Cedar Rapids, Ia.; d. at Long Beach, N.Y., 30 Sept., 1918.

1890. Charles Nutt, b. 26 Sept., 1868, at Natick; d. at Wareham, 26 Sept., 1918.

1893. Joseph Longworth Nichols, b. 10 Nov., 1870, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Saranac Lake, N.Y., 17 June, 1918.

1894. Everett Pray Hervey, LL.B., b. 2 June, 1871, at Boston; d. at Montclair, N.J., 13 Jan., 1918.

1896. Elbert Hammett Dwinell, LL.B., b. 6 April, 1874, at East Calais, Vt.; d. at Montpelier, Vt., 29 July, 1918.

1897. Ernest Haycock, A.M., b. 29 May, 1867, at Westport, N.S.; d. at Wolfville, N.S., in April, 1918.

1897. Howard Bigelow Jackson, M.D., b. 27 Sept., 1874, at Peterboro, N.H.; d. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 13 Oct., 1918.

1898. Effingham Maynard, b. 25 Jan., 1877, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 12 Aug., 1918.

1901. Mitchell Freiman, LL.B., b. 27 Feb., 1880, at Boston; d. at West Roxbury, 5 Oct., 1918.

1901. Willard Gould Harding, b. 5 Sept., 1879, at Auburndale; d. at Newton, 25 Sept., 1918.

1901. Andrew Paul Keith, b. 3 Jan., 1875, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 30 Oct.. 1918.

1901. Charles Miner Stearns, b. 26 Aug., 1876, at Manisa, Asia Minor; d. 27 Sept., 1918.

1903. Phillips Brooks Robinson, d. near Washington, D.C., 2 Nov., 1918.

1904. William Francis Murray, b. 7 Sept., 1881, at Charlestown; d. at Boston, 21 Sept., 1918.

1905. Oric Bates, b. 5 Dec., 1883, at Boston; d. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 8 Oct., 1918.

1905. William Morton Bunting, b. 9 Oct., 1882, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Camp Devens, 28 Sept., 1918.

1905. Merrill Holden Green, b. 6 May, 1883, at Boston; d. at New York, N.Y., 26 Oct., 1918.

1905. Robert Faulkner Putnam, b. 25 Jan., 1883, at Rye, N.Y.; d. at Rye, N.Y., 23 Oct., 1918.

1905. Arthur Joseph Timmins, b. 26 Jan., 1882, at Boston; d. at Allston, 20 Aug., 1918.

1905. Harrison Briggs Webster, M.D., b. at Boston; killed in action, in France, 7 Oct., 1918.

1906. Edward Leslie Grant, LL.B., b. 21 May, 1883, at Franklin; d. in France, in Oct., 1918.

1907. Albert Lincoln Crocker, b. 7 Dec., 1885, at Brookline; d. at Dover, N.J., 23 Oct., 1918.

1907. Francis Walker Johnson, LL.B., b. 28 Aug., 1886, at Lynn; d. at Swampscott, 29 Sept., 1918.

1908. Rae Wygant Whidden, M.D., b. 24 Aug., 1885, at Cambridge; d. at Boston, 25 Sept., 1918.

1909. Thaddeus Coffin Defries, b. 15 Oct., 1885, at Woburn; d. at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., 8 Oct., 1918.

1909. Arthur Mason Jones, b. 20 Nov., 1886, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Washington, D.C., 6 Dec., 1917.

1909. Raymond Weir Smyth, b. 3 Nov., 1888, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Sept., 1918.

1910. Henry Stone Bryant, b. 12 Dec., 1888, at Brockton; d. at Cambridge, 23 Sept., 1918.

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1910. Henry Warren Cleary, b. 12 May, 1888, at Roxbury; d. at Camp Dix, N.J., 20 Oct., 1918.

1911. Peter Edward Costello, b. 31 May, 1889, at South Boston; d. at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., in Oct., 1918.

1911. Thomas Addis Emmet Harris, b. 9 Feb., 1890, at New York, N.Y.; killed in action, in France, 6 Sept., 1918.

1911. William Sarsfield Morriss, M.D., b. 15 Sept., 1889, at Fall River; d. at Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., 11 Oct., 1918.

1911. Archibald Lavender Smith, b. 1 Feb., 1889, at Hillsboro' Bridge, N.H.; d. at Tours, France, 21 Sept., 1918.

1911. Henry Nourse Verhaut, b. 26 Sept., 1890, at Roxbury; d. at Peabody, 31 Oct., 1918.

1911. Hervey Edward Wetzel, b. 2 Feb., 1888, at Detroit, Mich.; d. at Neuilly, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

1912. Walter Hunt Fernald, b. 14 Nov., 1888, at Boston; d. at Newark, N.J., 27 Sept., 1918.

1912. Robert Freeman Goldschmidt, b. 25 Feb., 1891, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 15 Oct., 1918.

1912. Charles Bibb Hudson, M.D., b. 31 Mar., 1888, at Montgomery City, Mo.; d. in France, 2 Oct., 1918.

1913. Eric Adrian Alfred Lingard, b. 7 Nov., 1890, at Boston; d. at Chatham, 28 Oct., 1918.

1913. Joseph Gardner Macdonough, b. 27 Sept., 1890, at Menlo Park, Cal.; d. at Paris, France, 4 Aug., 1918.

1914. Hobart Adams Lawton, b. 15 Mar. 1893, at Quincy; killed in action, in France, 8 Oct., 1918.

1914. Charles Warner Plummer, b. 25 May, 1890, at New Bedford; killed in action, in France, 11 Aug., 1918.

1914. Willard Smith, b. 25 Sept., 1892, at Worcester; killed in action, in France, 12 Sept. 1918.

1915. Henry Morrell Atkinson, b. 23 Feb., 1892, at Atlanta, Ga.; d. at Angiers, France, 2 Nov., 1918.

1915. Alexander Bern Bruce, b. 3 May, 1894, at Seattle, Wash.; killed in action, in France, 17 Aug., 1918.

1915. Walter Flint Noyes, b. 24 Jan., 1892, at Raymond, N.H.; d. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 26 Sept., 1918.

1915. Tolman Douglas Wheeler, b. 2 Oct., 1891, at Walton, N.Y.; d. at Soissons, France, 5 Sept., 1918.

1915. Philip Winsor, b. 6 Feb., 1893, at Boston; d. in France, 24 Oct., 1918.

1917. Andrew Kershner Dunn, b. 21 April, 1894, at Charleston, Ill.; killed in action, in France, 15 Sept., 1918.

1917. Eugene Galligan, b. 16 Jan., 1897, at Roxbury; d. in France, 6 Sept., 1918.

1917. David Hoffman, b. at East Boston; lost in the sinking of the U.S.S. *Tampa*, in the Bristol Channel, 26 Sept., 1918.

1918. Hector William Treble, d. at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, 30 Sept., 1918.

Scientific School.

1905. Lauren Augustus Pettebone, b. 28 Aug, 1882, at Niagara Falls, N.Y.; killed in action, in France, 28 July, 1918.

1912 Fred Leslie Grover, A.M., Ph.D., d. at Syracuse, N.Y., 3 Oct., 1918.

1914. Emmons Blaine, d. at Lansdowne, Pa., 9 Oct., 1918.

1915. David Morse Barry, killed in action, in France, 20 July, 1918.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1914. Franklin Lafayette Masterson, A.M., b. 2 June, 1885, at Madisonville, Texas; d. at Houston, Texas; 24 Sept., 1918.

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1917. Wesley Everett Rich, Ph.D., b. at Chelsea; d. at Camp Devens, 25 Sept., 1918.

Medical School.

1876. William Reginald Chipman, d. at Chelsea, 7 Oct., 1918.

1887. Frank Timothy Mara, b. at Boston; d. at Boston, 3 Oct., 1918.

1892. Francis Augustus Lane, d. at Lynn, 29 Oct., 1918.

1905. John Edward Wilson, b. 20 July, 1879, at Natick; d. at Denver, Col., 24 Oct., 1918.

1906. Orion Vassar Wells, b. 8 Nov., 1880, at Bakersfield, Vt., d. at Westford, in Oct., 1918.

1914. Kenneth Field Albee, d. at Weston, 24 Sept., 1918.

1915. John Joseph O'Donnell, b. at East Boston; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., in Oct., 1918.

Dental School.

1897. Harold Watson Estey, d. in France, 28 Oct., 1918.

1913. Edward Martin Guthrie, b. at Gloucester; d. at Malden, 31 Oct., 1918.

1914. Will Carleton Niles, d. at Newton, 4 Oct., 1918.

Law School.

1900. Harry Wooford Hayward, killed in action, in France.

1904. Wesley Newcomb Hohfeld, d. at San Francisco, Cal., 21 Oct., 1918.

1912. Donald Fairfax Ray, d. at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, 6 July, 1918.

1914. James Jackson Porter, killed in action, in France, 5 Oct., 1918.

1915. Branton Halstein Kellogg, b. 11 May, 1889, at Brookline; killed in action, in France, 12 Oct., 1918.

1916. William Francis Cahill, killed in action, in France, 1918.

Honorary Graduates.

1900. Hazard Stevens, A.M., b. 9 June, 1842, at Newport, R.I.; d. at Goldendale, Wash., 11 Oct., 1918.

1908. Charles Richard Van Hise, LL.D., b. 29 May, 1857, at Fulton, Wis.; d. at Milwaukee, Wis., 19 Nov., 1918.

Temporary Members.

1870. Willis Farrington, b. 22 Aug., 1848, at Bradford, Vt.; d. at Lowell, 10 Oct., 1918.

1876. George Curwin Ward, b. 19 Mar., 1855, at Malden; d. at Sanbornton, N.H., 5 Oct., 1918.

1893. Edwin Bartlett Bartlett, b. 26 Nov., 1872, at Pittsfield; d. at West Manchester, 5 Nov., 1918.

1893. Edgar Thomson Scott, b. 17 Oct., 1871, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. in France, 24 Oct., 1918.

1900. Robert Joseph Fenelon Collier, b. 17 June, 1876, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 8 Nov., 1918.

1903. Hydesaburo Ohashi, b. 26 May, 1876, in Japan; d. at Columbus, Ohio, 1 Oct., 1918.

1904. Warren Barton Blake, A.M., b. 26 Oct., 1883, at Philadelphia, Pa.; drowned off Sankaty, Nantucket, 19 Aug., 1918.

1904. Thomas Boyd Prescott, b. 18 May, 1882, at Boothbay Harbor, Me.; d. 1 April, 1914.

1907. Robert Lawrence Woodbury, b. 5 Feb., 1883, at Allston; d. at Allston, 27 Sept., 1918.

1909. Granville Curtis Mitchell, b. 25 March, 1887, at Medfield; d. at Medfield, 9 Oct., 1918.

1910. Nathaniel Stone Simpkins, b. 14 Dec., 1885, at New York, N.Y.; d. in France, Oct., 1918.

1911. Carl Abell Dudley, b. 27 Feb., 1889, at Keene, N.H.; killed in action, in France, 15 Sept., 1918.

1912. Richard Montgomery Dwyer, b. 22 Dec., 1889, at Medford; d. in France, in Sept., 1918.

1913. Charles Fry, b. 18 Nov., 1891, at

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Boston; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Oct., 1918.

1916. Homer Atherton Hunt, b. 10 Dec., 1894, at Weymouth; killed in action, in France, 15 July, 1918.

1918. George Merrick Hollister, b. 23 April, 1896, at Grand Rapids, Mich.; killed in action, in France, 7 Oct., 1918.

1916. Harry Hubbard Metcalf, b. 4 July, 1894, at Southborough; d. at Memphis, Tenn., in Oct., 1918.

1919. Hamilton Coolidge, b. 1 Sept., 1895, at Chestnut Hill; killed in action, in France, 27 Oct., 1918.

1919. Leonard Jackson, killed in action, in France, 25 Aug., 1918.

1919. Bradstreet Parker, d. at Brookline, 21 Sept., 1918.

1919. Milton Avery Rogers, b. 4 Nov., 1897, at Dedham; d. at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., 21 Sept., 1918.

1919. Ralph O'Neal West, b. 24 Oct., 1896, at Brookland, D.C.; killed in action, in France, 15 Sept., 1918.

1920. Albert Edgar Angier, b. 20 Jan., 1897, at Waban; killed in action, in France, 15 Sept., 1918.

1920. Augustus Aspinwall, b. 14 Feb., 1897, at Chestnut Hill; killed in action, in France, 25 Aug., 1918.

1920. James Renville Clements, b. 2 Nov., 1897, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; d. at a Red Cross Hospital, in France, 8 Oct., 1918.

1920. Theodore Rickey Hostetter, b. 30 Oct., 1897, at Allegheny, Pa.; d. in France, 27 Sept., 1918.

1920. Alexander Farnum Lippitt, b. 11 Mar., 1896, at Providence, R.I.; d. at Camp May, N.J., 6 Oct., 1918.

1920. David Little Withington, b. 2 Dec., 1898, at Newburyport; d. at Plymouth, 5 Oct., 1918.

1920. John Boyd Wolverton, b. 20 July, 1897, at Flint, Mich.; d. at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, 22 Sept., 1918.

1921. Nathan Cook Brackett, d. at Portsmouth, N.H., 22 Aug., 1918.

Scientific School.

1896–97. Robert Rudd Whiting, b. 15 Sept., 1877, at New York N.Y.; d. at Darien, Conn., 15 Oct., 1918.

1898–99. William Wilder Hall, d. at Lakeville, 6 Oct., 1918.

1899–02. John A. Roche, d. at Chicago, Ill., 10 April, 1917.

Medical School.

1855–56. Samuel J. McDougall, b. 29 June, 1830, at Albany, N.Y.; d. at Jamaica Plain, 8 Feb., 1907.

1883–84. Edward Hastings Wiswall, b. 21 Dec., 1862, at Boston; d. at Wellesley, 7 Oct., 1918.

1894–96. Clarence Fahnestock, d. in France, 5 Oct., 1918.

Law School.

1876–79. John Edward Galvin, d. at Dorchester, 1 Oct., 1918.

1881–82. Ashton Rollins Willard, b. 14 April, 1858, at Montpelier, Vt.; d. at Boston, 3 Oct., 1918.

1908–10. Lester Clement Barton, killed in action, in France, 18 July, 1918.

1909–11. Thomas Carroll Carver, d. at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; 16 Oct., 1918.

1914–17. Henry Alpheus Pierce Carter, d. 30 Aug., 1918.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Major Radcliffe Heermance, A.M., 1908, Harvard, who has succeeded Colonel Charles A. Williams as commandant of the Student Army Training Corps, comes from Princeton, where he was professor of English.

The Ministry of Public Instruction of the French Government has selected Professor Le Baron Russell Briggs as exchange professor with France for 1918–19. His term of service will fall in the second half year. Professor Lucien Levy-

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Bruhl, recently selected by Harvard to act as French exchange professor, has found himself unable to accept the appointment.

Professor Louis Allard, of the Department of French, has been appointed western exchange professor from Harvard for the second half of 1918–19.

Professor Wilbur M. Urban, of the Department of Philosophy at Trinity College, has been appointed visiting lecturer at Harvard during the second half-year.

Professor Thomas N. Carver has been appointed editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, has been appointed biographer of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany.

Dr. Varaztad Hovhannes Kazanjian, D.M.D., '05, who has been associated with the British Expeditionary Force in France as an oral surgeon and given charge of a dental hospital, has been appointed Professor of Military Oral Surgery at the Dental School.

The British Educational Mission visited Harvard October 28–30. The members of the Mission are: Dr. Arthur Everett Shipley, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; Sir Henry Miers, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester; the Rev. Edward Mewburn Walker, Fellow, Senior Tutor, and Librarian of Queen's College, Oxford University; Sir Henry James, Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Glasgow; Dr. John Joly, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Trinity College, Dublin; Miss Caroline Spurgeon, Professor of English Literature, Bradford College, University of London; and Miss Rose Sidgwick, lecturer on Ancient History, University of Birmingham. Professor W. H. Schofield, of Harvard, has made all the arrangements for the tour of the Mission.

A. Paul Keith, '01, who died recently, provided in his will that after personal bequests amounting to $260,000 were paid, the residue of his estate should be divided between Harvard College and Cardinal O'Connell. He directed that $25,000 should be given to his Class in 1926, on the 25th anniversary of his graduation.

Hervey E. Wetzel, '11, who died while engaged in Red Cross work in France, left $100,000 to Harvard University, to be expended under the direction of Dr. Denman W. Ross, Professor Arthur Pope, and Mr. Edward W. Forbes for a few important works of art for the Fogg Art Museum.

Three original manuscript poems by Alan Seeger, '10, including "I Have a Rendezvous with Death," have been presented to the Widener Library by his mother, and have been placed in the Farnsworth Room.

Lieutenant David Endicott Putnam, who, after Major Lufbery's death, came to be known as the American ace of aces, and who had been awarded both the Croix de Guerre and the Médaille Militaire, was a member of the Class of 1920. He went to France in March, 1917, and was taken over into the United States Aviation Service on June 10, 1918. He was killed while on patrol duty on Sept. 12, 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Shannon, Commandant of the Harvard R.O.T.C. during a part of the spring and in the summer of 1917, was killed in action in France in October. He was a graduate of West Point in the Class of 1902. No officer who has come to teach at Harvard has made himself more admired or beloved.

Lieutenant Leonard Jackson, '19, son of G. W. Jackson, '79, was killed near the Vesle River on Aug. 24, 1918. The 3d Battalion of his regiment, the 110th Infantry, had been ordered to take the railroad line running along the river. Lieutenant Jackson led his platoon in the face of fire from machine guns hidden in tall

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grass near the railroad. A bullet wounded him in the head, and he fell; one of his men bandaged his wound and urged him to retire; but he got to his feet, said, "I can go on," and continued to lead his men. As he approached the embankment of the railroad, he was struck in the abdomen by machine-gun bullets, was carried back to the dressing-station, and there died.

The Committee on the Use of English by Students, of which Professor J. D. M. Ford is chairman and Mr. Frederic Schenck is secretary, reports that last year eighty-three men, of whom forty-nine were freshmen and sophomores, were found to require supplementary instruction in English Composition. "The worst cases," reports the Committee, "are those of students of foreign birth, usually intelligent and ambitious, who have never been properly taught the fundamentals of English grammar. How these men got through High School and into Harvard is often a mystery." For the benefit of such men a special elementary course, entitled English F, has been established.

Major Henry Lyman, '01, in command of U.S.A. Base Hospital No. 5, has submitted an interesting report to President Lowell, under whose direction the unit was organized. The unit — then commanded by Major (later Colonel) Robert W. Patterson — landed in France May 30, 1917, and immediately began to operate British General Hospital No. 11, about fourteen miles from Boulogne. During one period of 24 hours it admitted to hospital and cared for 964 cases of sick and wounded. On the night of September 4, 1917, the hospital was bombed by enemy aircraft, and the personnel sustained the first casualties that were inflicted on the American Army in France. Lieutenant Fitzsimmons, the adjutant, and three enlisted men were killed, and three lieutenants and five enlisted men were wounded. In November the hospital was moved to Boulogne. In February, 1918, Colonel Patterson was detached for service with the American Expeditionary Force, and Lieutenant-Colonel Roger I. Lee, '02, took command. On September 6, Colonel Lee was detached for duty as Senior Division Consultant in General Medicine, 3d Corps, A.E.F., and Major Lyman succeeded him as commanding officer.

Members of Harvard University contributed $36,727 in the recent United War Work Drive. Of this total the members of the Faculty contributed more than twenty thousand dollars.

President Lowell at the Freshman Reception on Nov. 13 spoke in part as follows:

Do not think that you are living at the end of the world. Avoid the backwash of the great war. The struggle is past. It is ancient history so far as you gentlemen are concerned. As Holmes says, "Your wake is nothing. Mind your coming track." You have been born into a new era in the world. That new era is in your hands to mold. We old fellows are not to have very much to do with what occurs in the world hereafter. It all depends on you. The Germans used to say one thing which I think was true — that the future of a people depends on the opinions of the young men under twenty-five. It is you young men that hold the destiny of the world in your hands, and you do not know it.

Do not get caught in the receding tide of the great war. Set yourselves at once to look forward. Remember that the world must be built up again, and it looks as if there was an opportunity to make the world better than it has ever been before. We believe there is a chance of preventing this thing from ever happening again, of building up mankind to something nearer a perfect condition, where every man can use his own faculties to the utmost, which, after all, is the great pleasure in life; where every man who has a heart and an ambition will be able to develop himself for something worth doing. Re-

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member that, and look forward, you fellows that are young. Do not look back into the receding wave, but look forward into the crest that is coming on ahead of you. As in this war, so in civil life — your own right hand will teach you terrible things if you will only make your own right hand strong and use it for the right purpose, and begin now at once.

VARIA.

For Yale men war has a new horror. Their *alma mater* is now virtually under the direction of a Harvard man. As commanding officer of the Students' Army Training Corps Major Samuel A. Welldon just about runs the university. Major Welldon is a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1904, but the undergraduates, with whom he is already very popular, either have forgotten the fact or refused to let it affect their judgment. Dr. Hadley is still president of Yale, of course, but under the new order of things the commanding officer of the S.A.T.C. is the real head of every college. It is the second time in Yale history that a Harvard man has been the institution's directing force. The other time was when Abraham Pierson was installed the first president. On that occasion Yale could not very well take one of its own graduates for the job. — *Boston Transcript.*

Military orders are being issued at Harvard in the rooms in which General Burgoyne and officers of his staff were held as prisoners of war in 1777. The commanding officer of the Harvard S.A.T.C. has his quarters in Apthorp House, where General Burgoyne was confined.

The following poem by Robert Apthorp Boit was read at the Fiftieth Anniversary dinner of the class of '68 on June 19:

Oh! Welcome greeting men of sixty-eight!
Though we are toilers and the hour is late
Bear with me for a while to-night and sip
This free libation to good-fellowship!
Meeting again those warm emotions flow,
That welded friendship fifty years ago;
Vigor of voice or steady glance of eye
Wakes in our hearts a sudden memory,
And dreams arise of youthful evenings spent
In glad companionship and merriment.
Since at the marking of the fifty years
The song alone is suitable that cheers,
I'll strive to pick alone harmonious strings
And shun all sad or harsh, discordant things.

"A man's no older than he feels" — a pretty saying —
Yet one that's never used without betraying
The man is old.
To say a man looks younger than his years,
Leaves one to measure him as he appears
As I do now, for I shall make so bold
As to exclaim "Indeed I never saw
A crowd of men at seventy or more
So frisky and so young!"
Persistently we've heard our virtues sung
A full half century — no doubt the reason
We all look just a little out of season!

Come on this once — come scratch my back and say, —
"Why, Jack or Jim, how young you are to-day!
What? Seventy odd! No — never — man alive —
Surely you don't look over fifty-five!"
And if I can I'll say the same for you
Whether the blooming thing be false or true!

We're *young* enough, but when it comes to fame —
However we may pose —
I am by no means sure that we can claim
To hold the great and wide world by the nose!

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No doubt that some are prominent and wealthy,
But what seems almost like a freak of fate,
Though very pure and so long-lived and healthy
The world has not stamped one of us as great!
I would hurt no man's pride — it would be wrong to —
Faced with long lists of what he has belonged to.
But if not great, I think we fairly can
Claim proudly a high average of man;
Great in good deeds, aims, virtues, reputation,
The very bone and sinews of a nation.

Each knows himself — how true his life has been —
How just the verdict of his fellow-men —
Yet but a fool is he who thinks he can
Without injustice judge his fellow-man.
Whether we pride us in our life's success,
Or sins and sorrows fill us with distress,
Time will unfold both as to you and me
Just what we were and what we stood to be.
Some unexpected names may lead the scroll
For winning unseen battles of the soul —
And that's all right — God bless 'em — if it's true
We'll give the fellows cheerfully their due.
But when it comes to unexpected prizes,
We do not altogether like surprises.
I cannot quite forget Ben Adhem, when
He slyly said he loved his fellow-men,
And opened thus—this quasi man of sin—
A very easy gate to enter in.

I'd hate to-night to think these men I sup with
Differ at heart from those whom I grew up with.
No, let me firmly believe these hoary men,
Surrounding me to-night, the same as when
We sat on College steps and gaily sung
When our fresh voices in sweet harmonies
Went filtering through the shadows of the trees.

Oh! for those nights and dawns when all was ours!
Oh! for those runs through cold winds hip to hip —
Oh! for the scuddings from midsummer showers!
Oh! for long rambles into fellowship!
Oh! for the deep plunge in the icy river,
And wild outrush with sparkling shake and shiver!
Oh! for the window-seat and fragrant briar!
Oh! for the midnight talks around the fire,
Of everything on land or sky or sea,
And all that was, or that may ever be!
Oh! for the comings and the goings and the joys
That filled the nights and days of us young boys!

Life too meant labor!
Don't forget the praise
Due men who went to College
To *learn*, and spent their conscientious days
Pursuing Knowledge.
A noble victory in that atmosphere
Thick with vile tempters ever at the ear!
'T was thus that some grew wise, amidst this polyglot
Of slackers and of grinds,
But few there were who did not broaden what
Their parents called their minds.

You know that composition face you squeeze
To change its features,
My thoughts I'd squeeze in that same way to please
My fellow creatures.

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A single new one now I cannot add
'To those old thoughts for centuries I've had.
But if expressions they put on are such
As tempt a smile — tho' fleeting —
I'll hope they are not wholly out of touch
With this our meeting.

'T is hard to stop — hard to lay down the pen
Knowing I may not speak to you again.
We *know* and we must face the facts. In age
Thrice blest is he — prepared to turn the page —
Whose manly grasp, and hearty voice still lends
A sense of cheer and comfort to his friends.
God grant, poor souls, that we may not live on,
When health, and hope, and fortune all are gone,
But die while strong to do, and free to give;
And friends and kinsmen still would have us live.

One moment more — one word more must be said —
Proud — proud are we, that we ourselves have bred
A noble race!
In Hospital — in Council — at the guns,
In every place
Where manhood stands to save the world to-day,
In camp and field and battle's stern array,
Stand firm our sons!
On foreign seas, in foreign lands afar
Racked by the ravages of awful war —
Stand firm our sons!
Blood of their mother's blood — bone of her bone —
Thank God these offspring are our very own!
As they have conquered their own souls —
God please —
So shall they conquer their foul enemies!
Giving their lives — strong — steadfast — unafraid —
To win the freedom of a world betrayed.
No nobler lives — no nobler deaths than these
Shall mark the passing of the centuries —
Whate'er befalls — howe'er the battle runs —
God bless our sons! God bless our sons!

Robert Apthorp Boit, '68.

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MARCH, 1919

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THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE



VOL. 27 NO. 107

PUBLISHED BY
THE HARVARD GRADUATES'
MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
BOSTON · MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter, October 19, 1892.
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HARVARD COLLEGE
MAR 18 1919
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HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

Vol. XXVII. — MARCH, 1919. — No. CVII.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ON January 6 there was probably not a Harvard man anywhere in the world who did not feel more than a shock, more than a pang, at the unexpected news of Theodore Roosevelt's death. Even those graduates of Harvard who criticized sharply Theodore Roosevelt's policies and utterances respected him for his vigor, marveled at his versatility, admired him for his fearlessness, liked him for his exuberance, and were proud of him as a Harvard man.

That he was the most widely loved of all the graduates of Harvard may be affirmed without likelihood of contradiction. No other American has ever exercised such a compelling power over young men. He inspired in them ideals, he stimulated their desire to lead courageous, fruitful, strenuous lives. It was not only to youth that he appealed, although perhaps to youth his appeal was strongest. He was like Lincoln in his ability to win the fervent affection of all classes and conditions of Americans. And because of that ability and because of his own deep loyalty to his college, he contributed enormously to the prestige of Harvard. In his own person he uprooted and destroyed the singular legend that at one period was cherished in some parts of the country — the legend that the Harvard man was inevitably a man of inferior virility and vitality. The fact that Theodore Roosevelt was not only a Harvard man but was constantly expressing his obligation to Harvard and his affection for Harvard won for the University the respect of many who had otherwise been contemptuous of it.

To secure an adequate appreciation of Theodore Roosevelt's life and character for this number of the MAGAZINE was found to be impossible. Provision has been made for an appropriate article in the June number.

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LIBERALISM AT HARVARD.

By THOMAS NIXON CARVER,
David A. Wells Professor of Political Economy.

EVERY one thinks himself a liberal and wants to be called so. It is not surprising, therefore, that any movement, whether in the field of religion, politics, or education, should try to gain prestige by calling itself a liberal movement. Not everything is liberal which calls itself by that name. Before the Harvard public accepts that self-chosen title for the so-called "liberal" movement among the alumni, there ought to be a clear understanding of the meaning of the word. In order to help remove the prejudice in favor of the word "liberal" and against the word "illiberal," we may remind ourselves that there is, after all, nothing in liberalism which makes it inherently better than its opposite. It is not a word to conjure with. Like "democracy," "liberty," "progressive," and other good words, it may be applied to some of the best, and quite properly likewise to some of the worst, things in the world. To be called a liberal on some questions is as clearly a term of reproach as to be called an illiberal on others.

But what is liberalism and with what is it to be contrasted? To begin with liberalism in the field of religion — it is not identical with heterodoxy, nor is it the opposite of orthodoxy. A liberal in religion is quite willing that any one should believe the doctrine of the Trinity, the Virgin birth, the atonement, or infant damnation. What he objects to is being told by any other person or any organization what he shall or must believe. If the liberal were to refuse to others the privilege of believing any of these orthodox doctrines, he would instantly become an illiberal, especially so if he undertook to use any kind of authority or compulsion, or to invoke the power or prestige of any organization to prevent their believing or saying that they believed them. The real contrast is between authority and liberalism, and not between orthodoxy and liberalism, unless by orthodoxy is implied some element of authority or compulsion. In short, the religious liberal is not one who holds certain theological doctrines, or who rejects others; he is one who is willing to leave every one free to decide for himself what he shall believe and disbelieve. His apparent opposition to creeds and formulæ is only incidental. He has no objection to any individual having a creed or formula of his

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own, provided he does not attempt to force it upon other people. He stands in opposition to the authoritarian and to no one else.

Again, a whole church may be very democratic and very illiberal at the same time. It might be democratic in the sense that every question of policy or belief was determined by a majority vote of all its members. It would be illiberal if, after having decided, even in the most exquisitely democratic manner, what was true and what was untrue, it should then use its authority to impose that belief upon any individual dissenter. Its illiberalism would be due to its use of authority, not to the fact that the authority was autocratic rather than democratic. On the other hand, it would be possible though improbable, that an extremely autocratic church should be extremely liberal. It might be autocratic in the sense that no question whatever was ever submitted to a vote. It might be liberal in that the autocratic authority never attempted to dictate to any individual what he should believe or what he should do. It might be a one-man church government and yet rely wholly on persuasion, and never upon any kind of a threat, either in this world or the next, nor upon superior airs or moral browbeating to win adherents and retain their support. As a matter of fact, if we except one or two small church organizations which are both democratic and liberal, we shall find that, as a rule, the democratic churches are quite as illiberal as the undemocratic churches. It is the absence or the presence of authority over the individual which determines whether it is a liberal or an illiberal church.

Again, liberalism is not identical with democracy. Few things are more democratic and more illiberal than a lynching bee. There everybody is satisfied except a small and insignificant minority of one. The trouble with it is not that it is undemocratic; the trouble is that it is illiberal. It applies the principle of force and compulsion, not the principle of individual freedom and voluntary agreement. In a small country village where every one knows everybody else's business, the whole community may, with great unanimity, agree that it is highly improper for any one to do what Mrs. Jones is said to have been doing, and they may on that account ostracize her. That verdict would be highly democratic, but it would also be highly illiberal, and very hard on Mrs. Jones. A thoroughgoing liberal would say that it was nobody's business what Mrs. Jones did, in which case the liberal might be right or wrong. The rightness or the wrongness of his position would not have anything whatever to do in determining whether he

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was a liberal or not. A liberal may as easily be wrong as right on any specific question of this kind. Whether one is a liberal or not, in matters of this kind, depends solely upon whether he believes in the freedom of the individual or in the exercise of authority over the individual. In these as in all other questions, the liberal stands over against the authoritarian.

Again, it is the use and support of authority as such, not the source of that authority, which separates the liberal from the illiberal. A free-trader is, on this question at least, a liberal because he prefers to leave the individual free to buy where and what he pleases, not because he supports a democratic government. A protectionist is, on this question, an illiberal, that is, an authoritarian, because he wants the government to exercise its authority to prevent individuals from buying where and what they please, not because he supports an autocratic government. An opponent of prohibition is a liberal in that he prefers to leave the individual free to drink what he pleases and to get as drunk and make as disgusting a spectacle of himself as he pleases, not because he is more of a democrat than the prohibitionist. The prohibitionist is an illiberal, that is an authoritarian, in that he wishes to interpose the authority of the government to prevent the individual from drinking that which he, the authoritarian, deems it improper for the individual to drink. (In this, as in all other cases, to repeat, it is quite as possible for the liberal to be wrong as right.)

In all these cases, and the illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely, all liberals are set over against all authoritarians. There are differences among liberals, but these differences are less wide and deep than those which separate all liberals from all authoritarians. Similarly, there are differences among authoritarians, but they are less than those which separate them from the liberals. The greatest difference among authoritarians, and the one which separates them into the main groups, is that between those who, on the one hand, advocate the use of autocratic authority over the individual and those who, on the other hand, advocate the exercise of the authority of the democratic mass over the individual. Every one who stands for a general extension of government authority over the individual becomes, by that very fact, an authoritarian, that is, he may believe in extending the authority of a democratic or of an autocratic government.

The fundamental similarity of the two kinds of authority explains the observed fact which, without a knowledge of this underlying

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philosophy, is hard to understand, that the great mass of socialists, whether in Russia, Germany, England, France, or the United States, find less to condemn in the principle of government authority as exemplified in the late German government than they find in the more liberal governments of England, France, or the United States. With many of those who live under liberal governments, it is true, the love of their own country, the prospect of invaded homes, and the undoubted German atrocities, proved more than they could stomach, and they were forced into a more or less half-hearted support of the Entente cause in spite of their admiration for a "socialized" Germany, that is, for a country where authority rather than liberty prevailed. The leaders of the German socialists used openly to declare that while they did not like the autocratic features of the German government, and would prefer to see it made more democratic, yet they would prefer it as it was to the liberal governments of the enemy countries. They were no stronger than the liberals in their opposition to autocracy; they differed, however, in their insistence upon an enlarged use of government authority. They were logically consistent because their philosophy was an authoritarian philosophy. Under it they proposed to invoke the authority of the State to get things done instead of relying upon voluntary agreement among free citizens, which is the method of every liberal government. Bolshevism is in this respect identical with Prussianism; it differs only in the source of the authority which tyrannizes over the individual. Every thoroughgoing authoritarian in England, France, and the United States is driven, by the sheer logic of the situation, to a more or less definite approval of both, although, in war-time, he frequently feels that he must support his own country. While we all reject in theory the motto, "My country, right or wrong," nevertheless, in our own instinctive reactions to practical situations, it is sometimes difficult to get away from it. In spite of this, all the liberal countries have had, in this war, much to fear from their own socialists, and nothing to hope for from the German socialists.

Again, liberalism does not mean a general kindly feeling toward the so-called "masses," nor a mere desire to "do something for labor." Some propose to help the masses and to do something for labor by imposing the authority of the mass upon the individual in a multitude of details, taking away from the individual the privilege of making his own adjustments on the basis of voluntary agreements with his fellow citizens. They who advocate this policy are essentially

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authoritarians and not liberals. Others propose to help the masses and to do something for labor in ways which will leave the individual free to make his own adjustments on the basis of voluntary agreements. Such persons are liberals and not authoritarians. Not all authoritarians and not all liberals are on the side of the laborer, nor are they all against him. The most constructive and far-reaching programmes for the raising of wages and a general approximation to equality of incomes are set forth by liberals and not by authoritarians; that is, by those who do not propose to extend the authority of the mass over the individual rather than by those who do.

There are many liberals who realize that freedom has its penalties, and that some individuals may suffer under it. Freedom to travel may mean the freedom to get hurt in a railway accident. Freedom to talk may mean the freedom to make a fool of one's self. Freedom to choose one's studies may mean the freedom to make a bad choice. Freedom to make one's own economic adjustments may mean the freedom to starve. A man who cannot find any one who cares enough for what he can do or make to be willing to pay a satisfactory price for it, may have to go hungry. A liberal programme for the alleviation of misfortunes of this kind is one which leaves freedom to the individual, but reduces to the minimum these dangers. Instead of forbidding him to travel lest he get hurt, it seems to the liberal better to make travel safer. Instead of forbidding him to talk lest he make a fool of himself, it seems better to give him intelligence enough to make him a safe talker. Instead of forbidding him to choose his own studies lest he make a bad choice, it seems better to give him the best possible advice and then let him choose. Instead of taking away his freedom to make his own economic adjustments on the basis of voluntary agreement lest he should fail, it seems better to create such conditions as will enable every one who can do or make anything useful to sell his service or his product at a good price, and then leave him free to seek that price.

It generally happens that any one who tries to sell something of which the community already has too much will have a hard time selling it. If his living depends upon it, he will be poor. But if the community already has too much, it is no service to the community to try to sell it any more. If the thing he is trying to sell is a certain kind and grade of farm product, then the class of farmers who try to sell it will necessarily be poor. If it happens to be a certain kind and grade of labor, then the laborers who try to sell it will likewise be poor.

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On the other hand, any one who tries to sell anything of which the community has too little and wants more will generally be able to sell it at a good price. When the community has too little of it and wants more, it is a service to sell it more. Whether the thing in question be a certain kind of labor or some material commodity, the result will be the same. They who live by selling or producing it will prosper under a system of voluntary agreement. They will not need nor ask for the authority of the state, or of any other organization, to relieve them of distress because they will not be in distress.

It would be perfectly easy, if a really liberal party were in power, to create such conditions as would enable every one whose labor was worth anything to society to sell it at a good price on the basis of voluntary agreement and without authoritative interference in the process. There is nothing inherent in the nature of labor which puts it at a disadvantage in the bargaining process. Whenever a certain kind of labor is over-supplied, they who try to sell it are at a disadvantage. The same is true whenever a certain kind of capital or a certain kind of anything else is over-supplied. When a certain kind of labor is under-supplied, as in the case of ship carpenters at a recent period, they who try to sell it are at an advantage. They can take good care of themselves under the system of voluntary agreement. In cases of this kind it is not the laborers but their employers who feel weak and try to invoke authority in their own behalf. It would be easy, under a liberal programme, to make conditions so easy for all laborers as to enable them all to prosper on the basis of voluntary agreement and without any authoritative interference. There are many liberals whose sole purpose in the study of economics is to improve the conditions of those laborers who are, at the present time, at a disadvantage. They are quite as much concerned over the problem of poverty and feel quite as kindly toward the poor as any authoritarian can possibly be or feel.

Whether, therefore, a person is a liberal or not does not depend in the slightest degree on whether he is sympathetic or not toward the less fortunate classes of the present. It depends wholly upon his method of dealing with the problem. If his method is to interfere by outside authority in the process of voluntary agreement, he is an authoritarian. If his method is to avoid interposing outside authority in the process of voluntary agreement, but to create such conditions as will enable all to prosper under that process, he is a liberal.

"Stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in" is not con-

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fined to the realm of religion. Some of the most thoroughgoing and narrow-minded authoritarians in politics and economics are to-day posing as liberals. Nor is this kind of camouflage entirely unknown in the field of education. The adoption of the elective system was a great liberal movement in this field. Whereas formerly the faculty, or some governing body, had imposed its authority upon the student, even in the choice of studies, under the elective system the student was left free to choose for himself. Any movement to abridge this freedom and again impose the authority of the faculty or of the governing bodies cannot properly be called a liberal movement. It is merely the recrudescence of authoritarianism, and is essentially illiberal.

Freedom on the part of the teaching staff, to teach whatsoever seems to them to be true and germane to their subjects, is of course a liberal policy, but it is no more liberal than allowing freedom on the part of the student to choose what he will study. Dictation to the members of the teaching staff as to what they shall teach is an authoritarian or an illiberal policy, but it is no more illiberal than dictation to the students as to what they shall study. To be sure, liberalism may be a bad policy in the one case and a good policy in the other, but this does not in any way affect the liberalism or the illiberalism of the two policies.

It is certain that thoroughgoing and consistent liberals, who regard things liberal as superior generally to things illiberal, will be as likely to stand for the freedom of the student as for the freedom of the professor. Few of us, however, are thoroughgoing and consistent in any philosophy. Most of us are believers in authority if it happens to be a case where we can exercise it; but we are opposed to it if it is to be exercised upon ourselves. College professors are not always free from this preference. We are all for academic freedom because, without it, authority will be exercised over us. Some of us are opposed to the elective system because it deprives us of the opportunity to exercise authority over some one else. A thoroughgoing liberal is in favor of both because it reduces the authority of one person over another. A thoroughgoing authoritarian is opposed to both for the opposite reason.

We may now point out the general contrasts between the liberal and the illiberal, or the authoritarian. The liberal in every field is willing to trust people with freedom, but unwilling to trust one person or group of persons with power over others. The authoritarian is

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willing to trust people with power over others, but unwilling to trust them with freedom to take care of themselves. The liberal believes that it is safer as a rule to trust a man with power over himself than with power over some one else. The authoritarian believes the opposite. Each may lay equal claim to the possession of confidence in the people. The liberal has confidence in the ability of people generally to take care of themselves and their general willingness to do whatever is needful to be done and to do it mainly on the basis of voluntary agreement. The authoritarian has confidence in the wisdom of the mass, of those persons chosen by the mass, or of those who otherwise find themselves in positions of power, to tell individuals what they ought to do and compel them to do it. The liberal would say that if individuals have not wisdom or character enough to be entrusted with freedom, — that is, with power over themselves, — they certainly have not enough to be entrusted with power over others. The democratic authoritarian has so little confidence in individuals as to be unwilling to trust them with liberty, but he imagines that, in the alembic of the mass, the ignorance and vice of individuals are distilled into wisdom and virtue. Therefore the mass may safely be entrusted with power over the individual.

Finally, a liberal is not necessarily an individualist. In their actual historical development words take on meanings not embodied in their etymology. It has been remarked that "physics" might just as well have meant what "physiology" now means, and "physiology" what "physics" now means; but that usage has established their present meanings. A parallel case is found in the terms "socialist" and "individualist." The socialist prizes the individual more highly than the individualist does. The socialist regards the individual as an end and society as the means, whereas the individualist reverses the process. The individualist is concerned primarily with the building of a good society. If he can accomplish that purpose, he is willing to sacrifice any individual or number of individuals who hinder the work. The socialist is not willing to sacrifice individuals, and is willing to throw on society the responsibility for their care. The individualist advocates freedom of individual initiative on the ground that this is the best way to build a great society. It enables society to appraise the worth of each individual in the most direct and practical way, rejecting and eliminating those whom it cannot use to its own advantage and preserving and encouraging those whom it can. From this point of view the individualist might just as well have been called a

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socialist. He cares nothing for the individual as such, but everything for society. He cares greatly for individual freedom and responsibility as a means of building a great society, knowing that under individual freedom and responsibility, many individuals will be sacrificed for the good of society. He is, in short, an individualist because he prizes individuality as a means to something larger, not because he prizes the individual as being particularly precious in himself. On the other hand, the socialist is a socialist, not because he cares so much for society in itself as because he sees in society a means of rescuing from failure and defeat certain individuals whom he now sees to be suffering those misfortunes.

"The day of the individual has ended, that of the group has arrived," has been rather pompously asserted by a person high in authority who was apparently under the impression that he was saying something. The day of the group has arrived and departed a great many times in the past, and these oscillations will probably continue for a long time in the future. The above remark is only a euphemistic way of saying that the day of freedom for the individual has ended and the day of authority on the part of the group and of obedience on the part of the individual has arrived. If it were literally and generally true, it would mean that religious freedom was at an end, that henceforth the individual would believe what the group decided he should believe. It would mean that freedom of speech was at an end, and that the individual should say or write only that which the group, through its censors, decided that it was expedient for him to say or write. It would mean that academic freedom was at an end, and that the professor should teach and publish only that which some group, either public or private, decided that it was expedient that he should teach or publish. What the speaker meant, however, was merely that in the one narrow field of labor adjustments, the day of voluntary agreements among individuals was at an end, and that henceforth individuals should, in this field, make such agreements as some group decided that it was expedient that they should make. On general questions of individual freedom as against group domination, the speaker in question was doubtless liberal enough; he had become an authoritarian only on one particular question.

Even in this case, it is not quite accurate to say that the day of the individual has ended and that of the group has arrived. One has a right to ask, What group? The United States of America is a group. Some of us have thought it a very important group. We also thought

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that it was a great achievement in group formation when there was built up a great system of law, recognizing no class interests, giving no advantage to special groups, either religious, educational, political, or industrial, but subjecting them all alike to the rules of what the national group chose to call "universal justice." That looked like an exaltation of the group. When the opposite process begins, when we begin to say that this national group does not know what justice is, when we are no longer willing to accept the verdict of its courts, when we are no longer willing to subject all lesser groups to the will of this large group, but are willing that certain lesser groups shall defy the law of the larger group, to assume the prerogative of force, either to punish or protect their individuals, or to wage war against enemy groups, it is at least an open question whether the day of the group is arriving or departing.

In the days when large groups, dominated by autocratic rulers, were being defied by local rulers who were gathering supporters and retainers around themselves, and assuming the prerogatives which had formerly belonged to the rulers over larger groups, would it have been accurate to say that the day of the "group" had arrived? Later, when the rulers over larger groups again came into power by suppressing smaller groups and taking power away from their local rulers, treating all men alike under a system of law as wide as the confines of the larger group, would it have been accurate to say that the day of the "group" had ended? Later, especially in our own country, when small democratic groups were gradually being deprived of their powers and prerogatives by the larger democratic group called the "nation," so that all men, regardless of their membership in smaller groups, were treated alike under one system of law, could one have said accurately that the day of the group had ended and that of the individual had arrived? Not unless his mind was incapable of thinking in terms of anything larger than the little geographical or religious group to which he belonged. If, now, the process is again reversed, and certain small industrial groups, democratically organized, are assuming some of the powers formerly exercised by the larger national group, also democratically organized, defying its laws, refusing to allow every individual to be equally treated under the laws of the larger group, but insisting on special consideration for their own members, is one justified in prating about the arrival of the day of the group? Have we not a right to ask which group he is talking about?

With these distinctions clearly in mind it would be well for those

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Harvard men who call themselves liberals, to take stock of themselves that they may know just how far they are really liberals and how far they are really illiberals. In matters of religious belief, do they propose to leave the individual free to decide such matters for himself and to be as orthodox or as heterodox as he pleases, or do they take the position that authority should be invoked, or any kind of compulsion, physical or moral, should be used in favor of orthodoxy, heterodoxy, or any other doxy? The answer to that question will determine whether they are religious liberals or not. In the field of government, do they propose that the government shall leave individuals generally free to pursue productive work and to organize themselves on the basis of voluntary agreement, using power only to repress destructive work, or do they propose to invoke government authority to get the necessary work done, and to organize industry on a military basis by telling each one what he shall and must do? This will determine whether they are political liberals or illiberals. In the field of education, do they stand for the freedom both of the student to study and of the teacher to teach what he pleases, or do they hedge on this question, and stand for the principle of authority in one or both cases? The answer to this question will determine how far and in what sense they are liberals in education. In the field of social economy, do they prize individual freedom as a means of building the kind of a society which they would like to see, and do they propose to improve the condition of the poor by making it easy for them to bargain freely to their own advantage, or do they prize the group merely as a means of preserving the individual from failure, and do they propose to use the authority of the group for that purpose by taking away from the individual the liberty either to starve or to prosper? The answer to this question will determine whether they are liberals or illiberals in the field of social economy. None of these answers will, it must be said once more, throw any light on the question as to whether it is better to be a liberal or an illiberal.

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SELECTIVE SERVICE.

By EDWARD HICKLING BRADFORD, '69.

THE success of the selective service of 1917 was sufficiently unusual to merit the attention of the sociologist and the historian. Conscription without a soldier in sight, and without the rigidity of militarism is an anomaly. This was what General Crowder accomplished — a fact which is greatly to his credit not only as an officer in charge of the duty of raising an army, but as a citizen who relied upon civilians to carry out his plans. It is no small achievement to have conducted a draft acceptable not only to the legislative and executive bodies, and to the army authorities, but also to the satisfaction of the people to be drafted and their relatives. The results attained were most gratifying, moreover, as shown by the quality of the army raised.

Many conditions have contributed to this happy result, and not the least of these is the excellence of the original plan supplemented by the many rulings which came down to the various Draft Boards from the office of the Provost Marshal General in response to a multitude of wise questions from perplexed Boards.

For a realization of the merit of the measures adopted to assemble the American armies in the Great World War, it is well to recall the state of public opinion at the time of the passage of the Draft Bill by Congress. It is to be remembered that Great Britain, though air-raided and submarine-blockaded under the threat of invasion, hesitated for some time before deciding to employ compulsory service; that Australia rejected conscription; and that in Canada the Act, adopted only after successful conscription in the United States, occasioned much discontent and disturbance. The American Congress wisely adopted the Draft Act at once before beginning military operations, and carried out the regulations of the Act with practically no difficulty, and with general popular approval. This was partly due to the experience in the Spanish-American War and in the results of the National Guard mobilization along the Mexican frontier, as well as to the recollection of the difficulty met in the volunteer system of the Civil War. The American people took the Spanish-American War, the Philippine War, and the prospect of a Mexican War with little seriousness. They recognized, however, that a war with Germany was a different matter.

Many people believed that no draft law could be passed; a people

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with universal franchise hesitates to vote itself to the thraldom of military service. It was also thought that the States of the Mississippi Valley, feeling safe from the danger of invading armies, would never submit to the demand for conscription. Several Western Congressmen who went to their homes for advice, returned with a mandate from their constituents to vote for the Draft Bill, which they promptly did; and the Selective Service Act was passed. It was the choice of the American people, who entered upon the war advisedly, discreetly, soberly, and in the fear of God.

The next scene in the drama of events could have been watched in a large committee room of one of the State Capitols where a group of thirty or forty citizens of middle age — worthies rather than notables — were gathered on the summons of the Governor and the Adjutant General of the State to take oath and assume the burdens of the duties imposed upon them under the President's command, and to carry out as members of the District Boards the Selective Service Regulations, provided by law and to be administered by the Provost Marshal General. A second meeting for organization, to secure uniform action of the Boards throughout the State, was held behind closed doors.

After a short period of uncertainty and confusion, the District Draft Boards began their work and held daily sessions to consider the many papers appealed from the decisions of the Local Boards. The meetings were wisely, by the vote of some of the District Boards, open to the public. It was of the first importance that the public should realize that the Selective Service was justly selective; that there were no secret channels of approach, or back-stair suggestions, and that influence or favor was not possible. Any registrant desiring to appeal from decision of his Local Board would be heard, and any friend could present facts for a registrant, but no prolonged legal arguments explanatory of the rights of citizens or the proper interpretation of the law were permitted. The District Boards were organized as Courts of Final Appeal to administer the Selective Service Regulations as prescribed by the Provost Marshal of the United States, subject only to reversal by the President of the United States.

A little consideration would show the nature of this extraordinary venture in popular legislation embodied in the establishment throughout the country of these suddenly created and untrained courts with practically a power of life and death, with little or no oversight or control. To order a man into military service is not tantamount to condemnation to summary execution or penal servitude, but the

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practical results might seem to the unwilling individual to be but little different.

There was no tried procedure or experience to temper the arbitrary power suddenly imposed on groups of individuals selected almost by haphazard without any positive knowledge of their aptitude for the work required except that of common repute or the impression of the advisers of the Governors of the respective States. A greater opportunity for corruption or the abuse of personal power was probably never before furnished on so large a scale. The Revolutionary Tribunals of the Terror were hardly vested with more authority.

Carlyle, in his spirit of dyspeptic cynicism, asserted that an equal number of men rounded up in the street by a press-gang and placed in the Houses of Parliament would be endowed with as much wisdom as that shown by the Lords and Commons. The extravagant statement was recalled to a member at one of the meetings of the combined Local and Advisory Boards, where discussions were held as to proper procedures and interpretation of rulings under the Selective Service Act. Those present appeared to be locally representative men, of divergent interests, who agreed on the main purpose of loyalty, looked at the various questions from different points of view, and worked out satisfactory results by common sense rather than technical interpretation of the rules. There was an evident intention in the selection of the members to eliminate politics and religious or race prejudice. It was wisely determined that there should be a labor member on each District Board, that there should be lawyers and physicians in sufficient numbers, but without a predominance creating the point of view of specialists. Though the medical member of the Local Boards was an important member, in the District Boards, or Boards of Appeal, when no examination of registrants was held and judgment was based largely on affidavits, he was the least important; the lawyer was the most necessary member. One essential qualification for membership on these Boards was the quality always needed in American affairs, viz., that of being a "good mixer" — or, in other words, the ability to take the other man's point of view, and to listen with interest to what he has to say.

The work of selecting registrants for service was for both the Local and District Boards extremely hard. The first million numbers drawn by lot in Washington represented registrants to be immediately inducted into military service in order of their respective numbers up to the required quotas; only those physically qualified, whose absence

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would inflict the least hardship on the community were to be selected. The first burden of hurried selection fell most heavily upon the Local Boards, whose members were obliged to listen to appeals and solicitation, — in many cases of neighbors and friends, — both for exemption and for preferred changes of admission to the service ahead of their order numbers.

The Selective Service Regulations in the first months were not so explicit as they became later after experience of the working of the Draft had given wisdom. Haste necessarily brought confusion, and there was need of haste, for the Allies wanted our soldiers, and there was no time to be lost.

Enough praise cannot be given to the members of the Local Boards throughout our country. It was in reality their patriotic labor which gave the Nation an army in so short a time. The anxiety, the mental tension wore heavily upon many of the working members of these Boards. Besides the tax upon their time, the necessary neglect of their business and resulting loss, the wear and tear of responsibility, in some cases undermined their health. In one State alone two deaths were recorded justly attributable to the overwork and anxiety in selecting and inducing registrants into service under the first quota. The work was made possible by the public spirit of the people who from the first approved of the purpose and democratic character of the Selective Service. Not only was there an absence of an anticipated threat of riot or resistance, but even the pacifists, conscientious objectors, and German sympathizers kept a discreet silence. The Local Boards being close to the sentiments of the people found much of the patriotic human interest which relieves the drearier aspects of ordinary conscription.

The District Boards, as boards of appeal covering the area of many local divisions, saw comparatively little of registrants. The cases coming before them on affidavits and appeals were of those who wished to be excused from service for various reasons. The District Boards faced the hard side of compulsory military service, and judged without the personal bias of acquaintance or sympathy. The papers of appeal were considered strictly according to the regulations. In many instances the Local Boards left all questions of important decision entirely to the District Boards, and automatically questions of exemption on industrial grounds were referred to the District Boards. The work involved in the careful consideration of many thousands of papers required the exercise of judicial qualities to a degree not usually developed in ordinary occupations.

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Although the printed rules received from the Provost Marshal's office were in form mandatory, the implied discretionary powers brought great responsibility upon the members of the Boards. Upon the District Boards was laid the duty of providing that the Draft should not create undue hardship in any instance, and their decision as to what constituted undue hardship was practically final.

A great advantage came from the divergent points of view of the different members of the Boards. What may be termed a professional psychology was observable. The medical man trained to listen to the claim of the individual with a professional purpose to help him would incline to grant exemption to those who put up a reasonable argument to that end. Furthermore, he would not be keen to detect fraud. He usually accepts his patients' statements as facts. The man trained in the competition in trade is more suspicious. The business man or contractor is restless over technicalities, and wants to finish his undertaking on schedule time. The labor man wishes to protect the workingman against hardship and crowding by the profiteer. A man carefully educated as a lawyer hesitates to violate constitutional rights, and hesitates when precedent and decisions are wanting.

The training and experience of the Bench and that of an engineer skilled in large undertakings and in utilizing labor effectively furnish excellent ability for a District Board. Men with such training scan with skilled intelligence affidavits and questionnaires which contain both truth and exaggeration or deceit, and estimate expertly the value of different large industrial plants and their claim for the exemption of necessary men.

After the induction into service of the selected men of the first million registrants, which was practically completed by the autumn of 1917, came the more deliberate and less hurried classification of the remaining 9,000,000 registrants between the ages of 21 and 31.

The most difficult decisions the Boards were obliged to make were those in regard to claims for exemption on the ground of dependency. These claims could be made by any dependent, and for that reason did not necessarily measure the lack of patriotic zeal of the registrant. In a conflict of duty between that to the home and to the country, the District Board was to make a final decision based upon the facts presented in sworn affidavits and upon a knowledge of the regulations. Judgments so formed, the testimony presented being imperfect, must necessarily be faulty in many instances, especially as adequate time for thorough investigation was not always possible owing to the

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multitude of claims. Unjust decisions in some cases were unavoidable, but it is believed that these were few as the utmost pains were taken to obtain the facts.

Mistakes were, however, minimized by hearings in some instances, and by repeated investigations by agents. Truth as to the amount of property owned is not easily ascertained. Heavily mortgaged real estate, which to envious neighbors appears as wealth, may in reality be a liability. The actual dependency of aged parents or minor children upon the energetic efficiency of a devoted son or brother is not easily established. It was always desirable for the members of District Boards to bear in mind the need of considering the opinion of the community and to respect it in regard to the merits of claims; the strength of the Selective Service must rest finally upon the approval of public opinion. But strict justice was the main purpose.

Claims for deferred classification on the grounds of late marriages required much consideration, partly because different communities looked upon the question differently, and divergent opinions in different adjacent localities brought undesirable confusion and resulting dissatisfaction.

The Government itself was not at first definitely determined upon the best method of procedure in treating these cases. The regulation was sufficiently definite. All marriages entered upon after the enactment of the Selective Service Law were to be regarded as under suspicion as probably contracted for the purpose of establishing a claim for exemption — i.e., "slacker" marriages. The contrary must be proved. But every bride and bridegroom would claim that they in their marriage had no idea of the Draft. They had been planning marriage for months or years, etc. True marriages are made in Heaven.

The fact remained that many late marriages were hurried by the war, and that practically none were made without the knowledge that the bridegroom might be needed for service, and therefore the status of matrimony was entered upon with a full knowledge of the probable consequences. Some of the marriages were undoubtedly made for romantic reasons, the glamour of a soldier husband, but many men deliberately married in the hope of exemption. If the normal rate of marriage could have been determined and the increase known, a basis could have been determined on which to estimate the number of slacker marriages. But in the absence of any specific ruling, each case had to be judged upon the evidence presented with a common-sense interpretation.

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A more definite ruling, which simplified decisions, was finally received from the Provost Marshal's office, but it was made so late as to apply only to the registrants who came of age in the year ending June, 1918, subject to the new Draft. It was to the effect that late marriages themselves established no claim for dependency, but in marriages made before January, 1918, dependency could be claimed for a child born or unborn on June 5, 1918. An unborn child in a marriage entered upon after January, 1918, could not be made a basis of a dependency claim.

It is difficult to estimate sympathetically matters of emotion and sentiment from bare statements in answers to questionnaires, even if accompanied by photographs of bride, and newspaper clippings with cuts depicting the charms of the brides to be. Personal appeals were sometimes made by attractive young women who asserted that pure affection alone and no thought of evasion of the Draft influenced their decision of marriage in the month following the announcement of the Draft Law. The purchase of diamond engagement rings, the public announcement of engagements, were urged as proof that love alone moved them to marriage in spite of the well-known fact that many engagements are broken and many plighted troths never kept. In fact, some have been known to have been engaged many times before marriage. A hard-hearted and matter-of-fact Board was obliged to decide that a mere engagement, even if known to a large circle of friends, could not be considered the same as a contract of marriage. The records of divorce courts, and marital troubles suddenly settled at the outbreak of the war, drunkards and recreant spouses forgiven by pitying wives, or the reverse, men denounced by deserted women, with anonymous letters accusing a Lothario, all came under the scrutiny of those who like the Fates, or Minos and Rhadamanthus, should be pitiless. A well-to-do parent, who had supported his daughter, a romantic widow, suddenly turned her out of doors in July, 1917, and sternly obliged her to be supported, in a newly engaged and expensive apartment, by a young son; either, as stated, because she hoped to marry an impecunious lover, or perhaps, as was suggested, that her son might claim her as dependent upon his meagre earnings. A pitiful note from a young bride stated that she never could return to her father's house, and was an expectant mother unable to work; she was found to have left her home and married one who would shelter her from life in an apartment with a loose-living father. A frank registrant, answering the official question of the questionnaire as to any other

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means of support of his wife, stated that he wished he could find him.

It would appear that the number of young, devoted, chivalric men who marry delicate and feeble women is extremely large. In fact, judging from the affidavits presented, the physical condition of a large number of brides is extremely poor, and their imminent nervous collapse, if deprived of the company of their husbands, certain.

Do men choose in preference, from the nobility of their protecting natures, the pitifully weak and clinging-vine type of wives, or is the status of marriage such as to break down the self-reliance of even stout-hearted womanhood?

Most bridegrooms among the claimants for exemption on the ground of dependency considered matrimony a serious undertaking, which absolved them, on account of its responsibility, from any duty to the State.

One curious anomaly of the regulations was the direction that a man married to a capable woman who had earned her own living previous to marriage, and was not yet a mother, could not claim exemption, while the more heroic man, who had indulged himself in the luxury of marrying charming female incapacity, could. A premium was thereby placed upon the value of idleness among women.

Besides many instances which could be lightly considered were others of pitiful hardship, where young people, carried away by the flush of the romantic sentiment of a war-time marriage, found the reality of stern anxiety in the result of ill-advised conduct.

The number of instances of human interest, both humorous and pathetic, which could be quoted, would fill a volume. Second-rate musicians thought their art too sacred to be profaned by military service. An individual engaged in the lucrative business of collecting the refuse from city stables and shipping it by train to suburban buyers claimed exemption as an agriculturalist. An undertaker thought he was engaged in a necessary industry and was therefore exempt on industrial grounds. One happy bridegroom claimed that his wife, much older than himself, and not welcomed by his parents, was dependent upon him because she weighed 220 pounds. A large number of well-satisfied men stated their belief that they were helping their country much more in their daily occupations than if serving in the trenches, though they would be otherwise happy to serve in the ranks. Several members of small and obscure religious sects who did not believe in war, or who could not look upon a dead body without defile-

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ment of their sacred calling or beliefs, asked that the religious character of their lives be respected. One even claimed exemption because, though not professing any religion, he was opposed to war.

Fraudulent claims were in many instances evident. Direct deceit could as a rule be detected. Although it is said to be easy to lie, it is difficult to lie skilfully, especially if the questioner has had experience with liars.

Intentional deceit was, however, exceptional. By far the greater number of claimants evidently acted in good faith in considering their own personal interests of paramount importance.

One regulation of the Selective Service Regulations, though justified by a proper desire to keep the service honorable and the uniform above reproach, excluded all men who had served time for a felonious crime. In one instance a registrant who several years before had been convicted of burglary, had served out his sentence in a penitentiary, and had afterwards lived decently and honestly, desired to win back his good name in the army. He wished to give to his wife and child an honorable name. His request was supported by a letter from his wife, who waived a claim for dependency. It was, however, under the regulations, impossible to grant the request. The wearers of the uniform would object to any suspicion of association with convicts.

As by far the greater number of claims for exemption on account of dependency came from the less well-to-do classes, no impression as to the general financial state of the city could be formed. There was, however, a noticeable absence of claims for exemption from registrants of easy circumstances.

A recent French novel, *L'Inferno*, by Henri Barbusse, consists of reflections on a series of events seen by an observer through a hole in a wall of a room. The conduct of those who, unaware of observation, acted out their true natures, justified the conclusion that human life is far from being as idyllic as the poets might wish to believe it to be.

Novel writers who draw pictures from their own imagination, even if based on their own experience, give impressions colored by their own limitations. They generalize from small particulars, and flatter themselves that they are realists. They find what they look for, and consider their recorded impressions human documents.

To generalize from a glance through the opened doors of thousands and thousands of households of a large city, would require a bold as well as a comprehensive observer, and would present imperfect opin-

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ions hardly deserving acceptance. Yet it is natural to wish to record an impression from so unusual an opportunity as that given to any one whose duty it has been to examine as carefully as may be, even with insufficient presentation of facts, into the condition of a multitude of lives as recorded in their own statements under circumstances where the records are of importance, and not hastily made.

It is impossible after such an experience for any one with an open mind, even admitting all evidences of fraud, deceit, cowardice, self-seeking, egotism, selfishness, immorality, to come to any other conclusion than that the great mass of humanity in our large cities has a healthy moral soundness. The conservative, constructive, humanitarian forces are immeasurably stronger than the selfish, destructive influences. Humanity is far from heroic, it is essentially commonplace, unless in rare instances when played upon under the stress of unusual circumstances; but humanity is absolutely and soundly human, and as such worthy of sympathy and interest. To look only upon its pathologies is to fail to study the whole; it is to study the mud in the street, and to fail to see the beauty of the landscape and the sky.

The Selective Service Act has had one great advantage for the American people which was never anticipated by its framers. It has shown, as nothing which has ever come to us, to ourselves as well as to our enemies, the immeasurable, splendid, sound, healthy force latent in our Nation.

THE NEW SYNTHESIS.

By GEORGE FULLERTON EVANS, '05,
of the Department of English, Leland Stanford Junior University.

IT is hardly to be doubted that the question by which any system of college education may best be challenged is this: In what manner does the growing man see his way in life more clearly for having been to college?

This is a question which has long challenged the colleges and which was, before the war, in many colleges being unsatisfactorily answered. Now that the war is over, there is some doubt whether certain of our colleges of liberal arts will decently long survive to answer the question at all. No one can certainly say what the effect of the Great War is to be on the American college, but any one interested in colleges

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and in college problems is warranted in venturing his guess, at least sure that mere venturesomeness nowadays will not serve alone to damn his utterance.

Then let us venture our thesis. It is that, whereas the American college of liberal arts has for a number of years risked its reputation as an institution that could help the average growing young man to see his way on the whole more clearly for having attended it, the Great War, by the manner of its focusing the minds of men on certain great eternal and essential relations, has given the liberal college a hint of that institution's true and lasting office, and may help the college to set out with a new warrant of instruction which will enable it to get back the place it has so nearly lost.

By the term "liberal college" are meant collectively the American institutions of liberal arts, the advanced higher schools not committed to professional training. The term as used recognizes that the intellect has after all an end of its own. It was just this sense of the term that Cardinal Newman illustrated in one of his famous addresses before the University of Dublin.

Before the World War, the liberal college was professedly trying to educate, it is true, — "to provide leaders among men" (to use the words of Woodrow Wilson when he was president of Princeton). But while thus professing, the liberal college, it may be maintained, was rather too busy showing young men how to become clever, efficient, hireable workers to be able to show them how to become potent thinkers on whom the world could count in a crisis.

The college faced the embarrassing problem of trying to prove to the youth of America that there was value in things connected with age-long experience and learning, when youth cared primarily about his own getting on. There was a degree of tragedy in this. Yet the college was brave. For its own part it was trying honestly to educate — to keep clear before the mind of youth the deep-seated relations of things. The trouble was that youth was less interested in fundamental relations than in the plain uses to which things could be put.

The college was in much the same situation as the old professor of the era of 1850–1880. At the beginning of that period, college chairs were few. The professor occupied what some one has well called a "settee." He taught for example, Astronomy, Philosophy, Botany, and Mathematics. And all the while, as the professor taught all these things and grew old at it, there came (mainly from Europe) more and more facts to be classified. And, as this went on, there arose about

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the old Professor of the truly Liberal Arts many professional labelers, whose one poor claim to relationship with him was that they labeled liberally. Soon in each of the branches which the old professor originally taught there appeared need for more and more close research and classification. And so, at last, by dying off, the old professor took the only possible graceful means of relieving the whole situation of embarrassment.

I am not herein setting up a reactionary claim of objection to Science; I am merely trying to give the old professor his due. He professed not so much to teach *all* Mathematics and *all* Botany and *all* Philosophy, as to teach the great Relations existing within them and between them. His mind was not so empty as it seemed. It may have lacked many facts, but it was full of the Life of all facts. He seemed to the world like a back number, but in reality he held the keys to something which, if it had been shut off from us and lost, would have meant a loss irreparable.

The American college has risked a predicament. There is much to justify the statement that the period 1880–1910 was for our liberal colleges a period of lessening influence and power *as compared to* the influence of the technical and professional schools. From 1880 on, the college has often been hard pressed to justify its own existence. Many young people coming to college were asking of it, "Show me the way to make a living." And many a liberal college, having long of necessity admitted that teaching was not the best way to make a living, was pointing to the numerous professional schools now fast encircling it and saying, "These can answer you."

The liberal college was simply facing what may be summed up as an era of completely threatening intellectual agnosticism. We may employ the word "agnosticism" here deliberately. Pray what else can we call a period when men begin to doubt everything except what they seek for the satisfaction of their transient desires?

It is all of a piece with the Nineteenth Century swing to Naturalism. Even Evolution — at first the confirmation of the glorious relation which Man held to Nature — soon itself forgot that Nature can be held in any relationship, and ran amuck and became the agnosticism of Science. Certain men saw that unconscious stones seemed to have been blindly evolved, and, in an habitually blind attitude, they lost their own race-consciousness, and, taking the accumulations of race-wisdom, they hacked it off, and labeled it "Science, self-sufficient." Germany and its thought-system is, for example, the result of such

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unchecked naturalistic thought. Germany has appeared a race conscious of no debt to the rest of the world. But men and nations owe one another respect and guidance, and this respect and guidance goes both backward and forward in history for establishing its warrant. Those of us who do not believe in "giving our ancestors the vote," as Chesterton urges, at any rate are likely to expect in some way respect for the guiding of our descendants. During the last century, facts poured into our universities, into our country, into the world, too fast to be adequately related. They were simply being labeled as fast as might be, and in our accumulating confusion, we were forgetting that anything mattered but the labeling.

Of course *every* scientist did not lose account of fundamental relations. Thomas Huxley in the eighties shows that the process of mere labeling had not got the better at least of himself. In speaking of his work, he says that he knew of nothing that gave him more real pleasure than that which came when a whole mass of different structures were seen to run into one harmony as the expression of a central law. This, we may take it, is real Science at its work. And we must not forget that the word "science" comes from *scio*. Surely anything short of knowing relations is only partly knowing!

Nor did every college, any more than every scientist, lose account of fundamental relations. The college as a whole in America could not have survived ten years if it had. But it ran into danger, and one symptom of the general danger was that colleges were appearing more and more afraid of proclaiming any definite intellectual policy. The college seemed to be allowing Society to take it more and more for granted. In the universities the tendency was to make scientific methods in all things stand as good university policy. Upon the college faculties the effect of the tendency was to make scholars more welcome than teachers. And upon the students, the effect was to make them independent of recognized standards and to lead them to expect to find mental shuffling credited with the rewards of genuine thought.

The great educational experiment known as the Elective System was the natural child of prevalent mid-Nineteenth Century thought. Carried to its illogical extreme, as it often has been, it is the blind theory of the survival of the fittest at work academically, with the responsibility for the "failures" disavowed by the administering powers. However, it is not necessary that in application the Elective System be carried to its illogical extreme, any more than that the working

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of popular government be pushed in practice to its worser possibilities. The Elective System can be made to work as well as popular government. But in the successful popular government, in return for the loyalty which is expected, some protection to all is promised. It is largely because the Complete Elective System disavows protection that it is to be challenged. The dangers of popular government underlying its benefits make it necessary that we have the best men to govern. It was the fact that Harvard in the nineties had the best of presidents that kept the educational Bolsheviki from getting the upper hand in New England.

It may be objected that the college does not owe a man high grades. It does not. But it owes him protection from low ones. The city in which a man is born does not owe him a living. But if when he is grown another city invites him to come and share its great benefits, it must adapt itself to his needs and see that they are largely answered. And is it not one of the greatest needs of youth that it be as early as possible delivered from muddle-mindedness? So many "Alma Maters" have been like too up-to-date mothers — women who have either not known just what was good for their children or who have not cared to commit themselves or their offspring by definite advice. Many a youth stood the Elective System well; but many a one found his course a chaos without relations, not so much a "course" or running ahead, as it was a race-track which at every point met itself going another way. It would not be fair to argue that the Complete Elective System necessarily muddled the student; but it does seem fair to assert that a general strict preventing of the muddling process was not workably established. The trouble with the Complete Elective System was that it was *too complete*. It was like the self-government of the Russians under the Red Rule, so completely full of self-chosen men and self-chosen policies to be pursued, that all sense of responsibility and of relations was easily lost. And practically up to the time of the Great War this lack of insistence of *relatedness* in our education went on.

From somewhere came suddenly a cleavage in the world's ethics, and right and wrong before the world had to be defined; came suddenly a challenge as to how men shall best go to work to get things done, and the world was given to see suddenly, that work may be done in either of two ways. It may be done by doggedly specializing, or by divinely correlating. The one is the method of Germany; the other is the method, which, now taking thought, we should like to

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think of as our own. And with our taking thought and with our choosing, there comes out such a fact as this: that things in general are perhaps not so much gases and molecules, as agents for hindering or helping the progress of civilization. And does it not suddenly become demonstrable that the men of large vision, fit for occupying places of power, are the men who, while they may be technically trained, are more than that? They are at once capable on short notice of relating things that need relating, and so keeping the world from whirling into a welter of Specialized Efficiency. When a man thinks safely in a crisis, he forgets details and thinks of the *relations between details*. It appears that only so can a man remain sane.

The German philosophy is no older than Darwin. Thomas Huxley and the German General Staff learned from the same masters. To the one, Science was not self-sufficient. It was a part of the expression of a Central Harmonic Law. To the German group, it mattered not to trace the harmony, if only the structure of a thing and the thing itself were closely differentiated, — labeled, in short.

Suddenly in many respects this War has brought men up short from trying to label things, and has shown them that they must see the larger harmony between things or else give up altogether. It has shown them how they may search for and how they may find relations between things, and especially how they may take consolation from the promise that the world is speeding toward a great joining and not toward a great sundering.

Who was there teaching in an American college last year who did not mark a new seriousness on the part of the students? Sometimes they introduced in class a subject, which for its weightiness and its risk in handling made the teacher tremble behind his desk. It was as if, knowing themselves about to go out to face alone a great problem, they asked a word of assurance, before they went. The meaning of things — especially the meaning of *things taken together* — formed a new field for their thought. The young men thought of death in these late days as a thing more imminent than they had imagined. They seemed to discover that death as a scientific process had given place to Death, a person.

University departments sped up during the war to train men for a single purpose. Medical departments, technical, scientific departments worked as they never worked before. Science proved greater than ever before, for, for the first time it did things in an unscientific way. For the first time since their establishment, the specialized and

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specializing departments worked with a real vision. All interested in university work had a real vision, and saw for the first time how university work could be focused. It was a blanket vision, verily let down from heaven, and all that it held is seen now to be consecrate to the glory of God, — the God of Victory and Peace. It is not necessary for the redemption of the sciences that they stop to make any profession of faith — for instance, to acknowledge God. They cannot stop. To halt to praise God is to become a Pharisee in the streets. Science is just now too busy saving men to do anything else.

It fairly looks at last as if Science were discovering Man. It would appear that Man is actually being acknowledged by blind Nature as a thing worthy of homage, one the travail of whose spirit could actually, when it chose, arrest the march of natural progress. And it seems to be the good-will or good spirit that promised from the day of the Marne to come out victorious. And in the future only that university wherein the sciences continue to be focused for the betterment of Man's Civilization will be the university that will do what the world is expecting of it.

And the Liberal College in the midst of all this — what is to happen to it? With the long-delayed sight of the relations of things flashing out elementally clear, there need be no doubt about the College. The University will always be a place where the professions are taught and with them the technical sciences. The Liberal College must be the place *where these are linked together*. Men preparing for the scientific and learned professions are to study the great basic relations of things in college and then pass into the higher university schools to deepen their detailed knowledge and to perfect their technical skill. Let the Liberal College be thought of, then, as the eye of the University, — recognizing light and also sighting dangers; let it be the shrine where forever shall be kept the secret of the close and very plain relation of the sciences — where, for centuries now to come, men may find interpreted the causes of the world's threatened downfall and the reasons for its delivery.

And now, as proof that such bethinking of its newer and newer duties is for a nation's department of Higher Education most possible and practicable, comes the report of the New British Education Bill. What a hopeful document it is! — what a proof that old Mother England has plenty of good mother-sense left, and, like most good mothers, can see farther than her children!

Great Britain, in short, is enacting into law a programme which

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seeks to insure and use the great habit of scientific efficiency which she has attained — perhaps imported from Germany. But especially is she making certain that the soul of Britain is to be preserved. The Bill insures a decrease in secondary education, but it admonishes that technical scientific education shall not begin until the pupil shall have a good general education. This, in other words, is a definite demand that the relations of things shall be appreciated by the student as widely and wisely as possible before the separation of the world into facts is undertaken. Germany has risked herself in the hands of skilled technicians and lost. Great Britain, in the greatest of all her national crises, has caught the vision of the means of preserving her spirit alive.

American education is safe, if it heed the lesson.

ADVENTURES OF AN AVIATOR.

IN the December number of the MAGAZINE was printed a brief account of the exploit for which Lieutenant Arthur Hadden Alexander, M.L.A. '17, received the Distinguished Service Cross. The letters following were written by Lieutenant Alexander to his mother.

96TH AERO SQUADRON,
August 11, 1918.

DEAR MOTHER:

Just back from my first raid into Germany. We got away about quarter of eleven, really the worst part of the day to fly because of the heat bumps which are terrible in this part of the country. I flew next to the leader on the left, a position I like best of all, and enjoyed every minute of the trip, — well, all but a few minutes as I will narrate. We took off and climbed, climbed, climbed back around our side of the lines until we got about 15,000 feet or so and then made for Germany. It all seemed unreal after waiting and talking about it so long; and when I saw the trenches loom up ahead through the scattered clouds, it seemed unreal and entirely natural at the same time. We passed over a place where there had been a terrific battle some time ago and the ground was absolutely bare, — all brown and black and a sea of pockmarks which were shell holes. There were so many trenches that it was impossible to tell which were ours and which were Boche, though it was n't hard to tell when we got over the other side, as little black smoke puffs began to appear, mostly a long way behind.

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When they got close enough we took shots at them to warm up the machine guns.

Well, away we went on and on picking up this and that landmark which we had studied out beforehand. The clouds got pretty thick, though they were a long way down below us, which doubtless saved us from getting more anti-aircraft fire but at the same time it made it hard to find our way. About two thirds the way over a lone Boche chasse plane came out of the clouds, hesitated when he saw us, then cautiously came up a little closer and tacked on behind at a safe distance, though several of the fellows took shots at him just for luck. He sort of cocked his head at us once or twice and then disappeared in the clouds, to get his gang probably. Finally we picked up our objective and got the signal to get ready to bomb and closed in even closer than we had been. Just to give you an idea of how close we fly, the leading observer has a gold tooth with a bridge on it. I got so close that I could not only see the tooth, but when he grinned at me I could see the bridge as plainly as if we had been sitting in a room talking. It is exhilarating to fly in formations like that where every one is packed in wing to wing.

As we went over the objective the leading observer ducked down into the cockpit of his machine, all the other observers scanned the sky for Boches, and the pilots watched for the bombs to fall from the leading plane. Down they go, dropping flat and gradually pointing nose down, and as they leave the first machine the others drop theirs. You can see them for a while and then they go out of sight only to make their whereabouts known by a red flash, a white patch and then a cloud of black smoke sometimes accompanied by a big red flash if they hit an ammunition dump. This time they lit on the railroad yards and warehouses of an important junction and although the smoke was too thick to let us see what damage was done, it must have been considerable. As soon as the bombs were dropped we turned and headed for the lines, and then the real fun began. We had to pass over several good anti-aircraft batteries on the way back, and as I was looking around at the puffs ahead and to one side some distance and really enjoying things, a sort of coughing "wgrough" went off just below my wing, followed immediately by another that could n't have been more than 75 yards away. It is a highly unpleasant sensation. When they break some distance away it is amusing, but when they come close you wonder how much closer they are going to come and wish you were back on the ground. There were only half a dozen

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or so that were really close, though they kept breaking ahead and even right in the formation for some time. Just before we got to the lines a formation of six Boche planes came up out of the clouds at us. One of the boys was hanging behind and they all made a dash for him, and you should have seen him scamper for the formation. It reminded me of a lost duckling making for its mother with a flock of dogs after it. He got back all right and the Boche simply hovered around us until we got well over the lines, waiting for some one to stray from the formation. We were all waiting for them, rather hoping they would attack us, but they don't seem to like equal numbers or even slightly superior odds in their favor; their method is to fly in big bunches and pick off the stragglers.

When we got well over the lines the leader gave the signal to break up and then came the gradual glide down into the field with throttled motor with a little tour at every 3000 feet or so to get used to the denser air. Finally the home field came into view and down we came into it like a flock of pigeons after an even three hours trip. At about 3000 feet the air got so bumpy that I had to use both hands and feet to keep the machine on an even keel from there down to the ground, particularly over the woods just before landing in the field. It has crossing the English channel smoothed to an asphalt pavement. The best part of the whole trip is to feel that warm blast of ground air hit you after the cold upper currents, come down to the field and make a perfect landing, if you are lucky enough to get away with one, then taxi up to the hangars where all the mechanics, staff, sometimes French and English from neighboring squadrons, sometimes a general or two that come up to see us return, and all the peasants in the neighborhood are waiting. I have three mechanics with a Dutchman who speaks funny broken English as chief, and when they saw me land they waved their hands and came dashing out on the field like kids when their papa returns at night, grabbed the wings and steered me up to the hangar, all talking at once. The poor old Dutchman, who is the best mechanic on the field, had a horrible time and got his words all mixed up asking, "How does she have went?" and other funny things. And then what a joyful feeling to ease yourself out and take off the heavy flying clothes and stretch out your legs. One of my legs almost went to sleep with the constant strain of pushing just a little on the rudder. When we looked the machine over we found two holes from fragments of high explosive shells, — one in a wing and the other in the tail, just little holes about as big as the end of your

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thumb but enough to mark with a small maltese cross in a circle, the sign of a wounded machine. One of the boys had a wire shot in two and about a dozen holes in the wings. He was just behind me. All in all it was a great experience and I suppose there will never be another like it. The weather promises to be good now, so I suppose we shall be going over every day if not twice a day. Once a day is enough, for although I was n't particularly tired, there is a certain lassitude brought on by a three-hour trip, particularly if there is any fighting, that makes it about enough for one day. The quick change in altitude is rather trying and you are constantly on edge with looking for Boche, dodging the shells and finding your way, to say nothing of keeping within twenty or twenty-five yards of the next machine in formation.

Now they have movies in the Y.M.C.A. so I must stop.

Lots of love.

HADDEN.

96TH AERO SQUADRON,
August 16, 1918.

DEAR MOTHER:

We are in the middle of a stretch of perfect weather and certainly are making hay while the sun shines, — and I might say while the planes last, for they are certainly getting shot to pieces, slowly but surely and sometimes not so slowly at that. We go on at least one raid a day and for the last two days have had two each day, each of around three hours, so that when the day is over we are plenty ready for sleep. The high altitude for these long hours is very tiring and unless one comes down very gradually each time it is hard to get to sleep at night. Your ears buzz and head throbs and sometimes you can hear that motor humming along all night. Yesterday was the best day I have ever made in the air. We went over in the morning fairly early and I had my first crack as a flight leader. It was a peculiar feeling, leading a formation of eight planes over into Germany, hitting the objective, and getting them all back. The leader has to regulate the formation so that the slowest can keep up and at the same time get over there and back without running out of gas, so you have to pick your course pretty carefully not to lose any distance. What with placing the bombs in the right place (the leader regulates the bomb dropping) and dodging the anti-aircraft fire, it is quite a responsibility. We got away with it all right, made a beautifully bunched

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direct hit on a railroad yard filled with cars and got home in good time with nothing more than a few holes through some of the wings. 'T was a happy trip.

The real party came in the afternoon of the same day. This time I was flying in deputy flight leader position behind and to one side of the leader, who was a man who had been with the French for some time. Some of the machines dropped out, so that we only had five machines going over. We got over in good shape, had just dropped the bombs and were turning for home, when out in front loomed a formation of six Boche fighting planes, little fast monoplane machines that were painted like fishes, orange and black stripes with a white tail on which was the old iron cross. Just as I spied them my observer tapped me on the shoulder and pointed out three more over to one side; and just then a bullet hit my radiator and my motor began to slow down and we started to drop back out of the formation. Oh! moments of joy! Those certainly were a bad couple of minutes until our leader saw I was in trouble and slowed down for me, and even then I did n't know whether the motor would hold out or not. It did all right and I sneaked back into place and then we went to it. We were at a decided disadvantage because we were outnumbered almost two to one and had slower and heavier machines, even though we had front and rear guns, but we closed in tight and whenever a Boche would come within good shooting range every one would let go at him at once as if it were timed. It was a good hot running fight all the way from the objective well back over our side of the lines when the Boche let loose a few parting shots and swung off. How good those lines did look as we went over them! It was certainly interesting to see those little fellows bobbing around under our tails as they would pull up at us and let loose a burst, then swing off on a wing and come in again, sometimes as close as 100 yards, and now and then we could see a stream of tracer bullets go by from their guns, — silver streaks that tell where the bullets are going, and then when one of them would get in good range all our guns would converge on him and the cone of tracers would go directly at him from all sides. Several of us saw one of them start to fall but he disappeared before he hit the ground and as we were busy taking care of his friends don't know whether we got one or not but have asked for confirmation from the observation posts. I was watching the leader and guiding on him when all of a sudden I saw the wires on the tail part as a bullet severed them, but he got home all right.

It was a wonder that some of the machines were able to get home,

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for they certainly were shot up. One machine had eighteen holes in it and had two wires shot away. The leading pilot was slightly wounded in the leg, — the bullet must have hit a strut and then went through his puttee and just barely penetrated the skin. I got away pretty easy with a bullet through the radiator, one through the propeller, two through the wing and one through the tail. One man got a bullet through his tire, so when he landed he almost tipped over. All in all it was a pretty busy day with plenty of excitement to last some time, though we went over again this afternoon and are going over again to-morrow, weather permitting. My permission comes in three days and I think I shall be good and ready to spend a quiet week sunning myself at the seashore.

A scrap like that does n't seem like a real fight but more like a game. It does n't seem as if they were shooting bullets at you trying to kill you and that you are trying to do as much for them because you don't see the bullets hitting the plane nor do you hear much of the shooting except of course your own guns which rattle away merrily. Sometimes if your own observer is not shooting you can hear the Boche guns if they are pretty close, but when they get that close you know it is time to do something. It seems more like a manœuver of some kind, particularly after you have been doing the same thing behind the lines. No one got excited and every one seemed to do just the right thing at the right time, which is very good, for we were outnumbered so much that they would have got one of us sure if they had been able to break up the formation.

Now it is bedtime so I must cease and get ready for another day, and so good-night.

Love ever.

HADDEN.

BASE HOSPITAL 18,
September 18, 1918.

DEAR MOTHER:

Your son managed to connect with a Boche bullet in such an effectual way that it has n't been seen since, so there is another perfectly good bullet wasted. Just at present I am lying on my back in a splendid hospital and receiving royal treatment, having my face washed twice a day, listening to the phonograph, when I am not asleep, and being eased and coddled by splendid nurses and most excellent doctors, and all in all faring very well, though it is decidedly the quiet life. It

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is n't every day one gets wounded nor every day one gets away with it, so I am making the most of it.

It happened this way. We were over in Germany (Sept. 7) on a raid, — about noon it was, — and had just dropped our bombs on the railroad tracks when Boche machines began to appear from every side. The wind was such that we had to stay over there longer than usual, which gave them a chance to come up to us, and they sure came. At first it was a fairly even scrap, but more and more of them kept coming on until you saw them wherever you looked. Once I looked down, and there was a gang more on the way up. We were in the back of the formation, and things got hotter and hotter. They kept closing in, and we finally gave them all we had, but it got to be almost impossible to keep them off because there were so many.

They closed in to us as close as 30 to 50 yards at times, and you have no idea what a sensation it is to hold to your formation and hear the Boche machine guns from four or five planes cracking at you, see their tracer bullets flashing by your head, and hear and feel them hitting the wings and fuselage. McCleanan, my observer, kept after them all the time, tapping me on the shoulder as he wanted me to tip up to give him shots, until he finally collapsed with two bullets in one leg and one in the other. Almost at the same time a bullet went into my side, through my belt, and into my stomach.

From then on the only thought I had was of getting back, and I got down under the leading machine until we crossed the lines and then opened the motor wide, poked the nose over, and made for home with all the speed I could make. How I got there I don't know, for there were many blank intervals, and it seemed ages, but we finally got back to our own field and a safe landing before I went completely under. Four of us were wounded, my observer and two others, none particularly seriously — two in the legs and one in the head.

They brought me over here to the hospital, and three very good surgeons went into my stomach after the bullet, but never did find it. They did, however, find where it had been without much trouble, and sewed me up inside and out and put me in a nice, clean, comfortable bed, and now I am waiting for the day when I can have something to eat again. The wound is not serious but merely inconvenient, and I should be out in no long time.

How thankful I am to be right where I am and not over in Germany somewhere in the same condition, or even to be alive at all under the circumstances, for I certainly saw old man death peeking around

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the corner at me, and so did Mac. There are certainly lots of things to be thankful for, one of which is to have such a dear mother as you to come back to and to look to for strength.

Lieutenant Rustin McIntosh, '14, wrote on September 11, 1918, to his family as follows:

"I have n't got a terrible large amount of time before the lights go out, but I want to write you of a fine thing I heard day before yesterday. In town I met a classmate of mine, who is in aviation, and I found he was in the same squadron as Hadden Alexander. Of course I asked how Hadden was; and he told me that Hadden had got pretty badly messed up about a week before. It seems that a bunch of eight American planes went out and dropped their bombs in Germany, and on their way back, when still about 20 miles from the front, were attacked by eleven Boche planes from the Richthofen Circus. All of the American planes, though pretty well shot up, managed to return safely, and they got one and possibly two of the Germans. Hadden's observer was shot through both thighs, and Hadden himself was hit in the side. He fainted a couple of times on the way back, but got his machine to earth safely at their field, and climbed out of his plane all right. They put the wounded men into an ambulance, but disregarded Hadden because he was walking round making sure that the others were getting taken care of. When the ambulance was about to start off, he asked if there was any room, and said he guessed that if there was he 'd better go to the hospital too. As a matter of fact he was the most seriously wounded one of the bunch, with a bullet in his liver that had entered on the left and gone the width of the abdominal cavity before stopping. . . . Yesterday I got over to see him. I found him feeling fine and in every way getting on wonderfully well. The surgeons were unable to locate the bullet, and had to sew him up without removing it, but he has had no temperature since, and in all probability he will recover completely and the bullet will stay quiet."

It is pleasant to know that Lieutenant Alexander has completely recovered from his wound. He has been appointed by General Pershing to a board consisting of six officers, all of whom have been cited for conspicuous bravery, have served more than a year, have been wounded and decorated. Their mission as direct representatives of General Pershing is to investigate instances of great heroism and make recommendations for the conferring of the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, and Distinguished Service Medal.

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WHEN THE AUSTRIAN DRIVE FAILED.

By W. HOUSTON KENYON, Jr., '21.

ON the Italian front, the ambulance section of which I was a member was assigned to the Grappa Sector and covered from the Piave River to the Brenta River, with headquarters on the banks of the Brenta. The actual lines on this sector were in the mountains, but so few of the summits did Italy hold that all the principal hospitals were on the plains and maintained contact with their posts up at the line principally through the medium of the ambulances of the American Red Cross. To climb the mountain was a task consuming the better part of two hours, and a descent with a load of wounded was not any more rapid. A round trip, including necessary delays at the hospitals and the time required for obtaining fresh gasoline, oil, tires, etc., usually consumed all of five hours. To facilitate the movement of large numbers of wounded in time of stress certain hospital units had made arrangements with the men operating the cable railways — known as *telefericas* — to transport wounded on the return trip of the cars. And this system, properly perfected, helped infinitely. From certain parts of the front all the wounded were handled thus, and as a result the ambulance on duty on the mountain worked only between the medical post and the *teleferica* station. Other cars met the wounded at the foot of the cableways and carried them to the hospitals. But always the most desperate cases had to be brought all the way to the bottom *en voiture*, and this necessitated keeping two cars always on duty at a mountain post. Other sectors of the front were served by hospital units which had not been able to make *teleferica* arrangements or whose chief surgeon disapproved of such a method of removal of the *blessés*. At such posts each new batch of sick or wounded meant a complete round trip to the base hospital. Of each type of medical post we had two, serving in all a sector of the front perhaps four miles long.

On the 14th of June, 1918, I was relieved from front-line duty at a non-*teleferica* post and proceeded down the mountain to my headquarters and reported for a period of *repos*. The afternoon and evening of that day were as quiet as the many that had preceded them, but toward midnight one or two of us who were not yet asleep remarked upon the spasmodic increase in gun fire which could be heard distinctly on the mountain. But spasmodic gun fire was far from a nov-

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elty and at a rather late hour I fell asleep. Some time later I remember hearing some one in the room say that there seemed to be unusually heavy firing; but for the most part my slumber was unbroken for several hours.

Quite early in the morning, about six I think, I was awakened by loud talking. Every one was awake and in the door stood our *sous-chef du section*. He told us briefly that the Austrian offensive had started and we had better get up immediately. He had been in France as an ambulance driver and had known what it was to be in the path of the Boche advance. He knew that, though no calls had come for ambulances, every man must be at his post ready for a day of waiting, or a day of desperate work, or a day of hurried flight toward the rear. And every man respected utterly his judgment.

After a hasty breakfast we were off, toward one of the big base hospitals; by ones and twos the ambulances started out. Until this moment, excitement had kept us concentrated on our work, but now I was able to take in my surroundings. The road showed signs of the passing of tremendous columns of men during the night, but there was very little above the normal amount of traffic. From the mountains came a dim grumbling undertone that rose and fell in intensity — sometimes sinking to a point where it was inaudible above the noise of the car, again rising to a pounding crescendo which made the window in the ambulance rattle and which could almost be felt in the steering wheel. To all appearances the mountains at first looked quiet enough, but it took no very practised eye long to observe the sharp, jagged flashes of the batteries and the occasional spout of earth as a stray shell soared over from far behind the Boche lines. Along the roadside women and children stood at their doors, curious and full of wonder, but with a world of worry and anxiety in their eyes. In some places old men had gathered together a few precious belongings in sheets and had laid them by the door against the moment when word should be passed along to start down the road away from the enemy.

Then we reached the hospital, and parked the car in a long row of others which had already arrived.

For nearly an hour and a half we waited, alternately frenzied with excitement and wearied with the delay. Car after car went out, but still no call for No. 22. No. 22, I may remark, was a large Fiat ambulance capable of carrying six litter — or *couchés* — cases, or eleven sitting — or *assis* — cases. It was operated at the time by another Harvard boy, John Fiske, and myself. In the order of sequence we were

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the third large ambulance due to go out. During the course of the delay there was no reduction of noise up on the line. I remember the constant rumbling and crashing, the muttering, and the trembling shocks, that, much dimmed by distance, floated down to us. Once, as I looked, I saw a sudden flash, directly on the sky-line, and a great mounded cloud of dust and dirt rose up to hang like a pall over the spot for nearly five minutes. Once a rushing scream burst above us and formed a small compact little black cloud high in the air, while the shrapnel tore its way harmlessly into the foliage of a little orchard. Again a small shell fell without bursting into a thicket near a cavalry remount depot and raised pandemonium for some time. Some few minutes later another scream ended in a tiny burst which sounded like the pop of a bottle. I was mystified until the true import reached me. It was gas. That one and only gas shell precipitated the flight of the civilians, and during the greater part of the forenoon they were to be seen leaving their dwellings, carrying absurdly big loads, and always trying to maintain a sort of half dog-trot.

Toward nine o'clock — we had reached the hospital just before eight — traffic on the road became gradually more and more congested. The hospital was situated on a "parallel" road just at its junction with a "perpendicular" road, and the crossing teemed with life. I was surprised to observe that the number of civilians had grown tremendously, and that many large calibre guns were in the rearward movement. None actually were coming down the mountain, but several batteries passed *en route* from the Piave. Very little seemed to be passing up toward the front, excepting *camions* full of food supplies. These, of course, move in times of quiet and in times of storm. But the stream of civilians raised the greatest comment.

Rumors began to spread very rapidly. Most seemed to agree that the line in the mountain was holding reasonably well, though all the advanced positions had fallen. But from the Piave the news was not so reassuring. Report said that the Austrians were across on a wide front and might be now between Grappa and Venice. As if in confirmation of this a light field battery, according to news brought from our headquarters, had taken up a position on our front driveway facing, not, as might be expected, toward the gap in the mountains opposite that point and known as the Brenta Valley, but *along* the face of the mountains. In other words, the enemy was expected to arrive from the Piave as he swept up the whole Venetian plain. On top of this disquieting information came definite orders from our *sous-chef* that if our

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work carried us near our headquarters we were to pack such things as could go into one piece of luggage and leave it by the front door for transportation, if possible, to safety. Also a little town far back on the plain was named as a rendezvous for such cars as could get away. That was the last straw. Evidently the Piave line was crumbling and the Boches would have no trouble in sweeping up the foot of the mountain and capturing the entire Italian Fourth Army intact as it lay in the hills with all its vital arteries of roads and *teleféricas* ending at the foot of the mountains. Secretly I thought of the cars on duty on the mountain. What had happened to them in that raging inferno in those tiny valleys and lofty crags far above the Venetian plain?

At that moment an orderly dashed out of the hospital. After a hurried report to our *sous-chef* he again disappeared. A moment later John was cranking the engine of No. 22 while I was getting out steel helmets and gas masks from under the seat. We were to go up the mountain!

Again I felt the old thrill and excitement. The instructions had said that the advanced posts on the mountain were overwhelmed with wounded and if a car could get through, it would be needed very badly. In my wildest dreams I could not have imagined such luck — for duty on the mountain in time of attack is extremely coveted. No longer did I hear the pounding of the guns. No longer did I feel that there was another person in the world but that one chap on the seat beside me. My nerves all came up like bowstrings and everything else in my consciousness faded into the background behind the paramount purpose of driving that car and getting through.

I have had somewhat the same feeling before. When I am studying and become thoroughly absorbed to the exclusion of all else in the world, even time, it approaches it somewhat. But never have I had such an intensity of concentration. I suppose it must have come from a sort of combination of the excitement and happiness and triumph of the moment.

Of the ride in its early stages I remember very little. The car was in perfect condition and I recall listening with pride as the motor roared louder and yet louder in an effort to make the greatest possible speed up the steep grades. The road was strangely deserted; I passed but three or four *camions* (trucks) during the whole ascent. At one place the road swung out on a steep hillside just over the muzzles of a battery of medium-calibre guns. The terrific concussion nearly drove in my ear drums.

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After nearly an hour of climbing we came at last to a preliminary or false summit. At this point the road actually descended on a hillside facing the Austrian peaks and was accordingly shielded by camouflage, a curtain of burlap, rags, and wicker work suspended on poles and wires. At the bottom of the camouflaged road the way again began to climb and this grade led steadily upward for nearly another hour of climbing till it reached the summit of Mt. Grappa. Our destination lay, however, a scant ten minutes ride beyond the foot of the camouflaged road. Now in the middle of its short length of not more than a fourth of a mile the camouflaged road makes a sharp, almost hairpin bend, in accordance with the established custom of following closely the contours. As we descended gently on this strip of road I noticed that the road and hillside just above it were strangely torn up. Great jagged craters of a size I had never imagined before lay on each side of the road. The camouflage itself was torn and gashed, the poles snapped off short, strips of wire hanging across the road. In the road lay great boulders and countless smaller rocks and frayed bits of turf. Great care was necessary in avoiding these. And over all hung heavily the sickening odor of exploded gunpowder — the well-known TNT fumes. Fortunately none of the hits had been in the road, so we managed to get through without mishap. Farther on a short stretch of road was saturated with gas, but in a motor-car speed is one of the best antidotes. By holding my breath for a moment I avoided any inconvenient consequences.

Just beyond lay the medical post. My recollections of that ghastly scene are of the faintest, perhaps fortunately. In front of a tiny wooden hut stood the surgeon. His hat was off, his hair was tossing and wild, his long, heavy black beard covered his collar and seemed to connect his head to a badly soiled white apron. On every hand lay the rows of wounded. Some were conscious and suffering badly; others were, by the blessing of God, under the effect of morphia; others lay still and white with just a spark left, yet obviously so hopeless that they had been laid aside; a few were just shapeless masses under a blanket which had been drawn over their heads. While a dozen hands passed stretchers into the car I had an opportunity to view the surrounding country. Along the crest of a neighboring peak the barrage was bursting irregularly and fitfully, but with a determination which indicated that some sort of attack was contemplated. The distance to that hillside was perhaps half a mile in a straight line, but the noise was deafening. To the accompaniment of whistling, whining screams

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and ripping and crackling explosions the brown earth shot up in four or five places at once while the shrapnel clouds poured in by hundreds, only to dissipate and drift away in the face of the succeeding bursts. Great boulders rose in the air above the cloud of smoke and dust, fell back to earth, and rolled and leaped down the mountain-side toward the little ravine below. High above the dust cloud burst the little white cotton balls of shrapnel which were designed to maintain a constant spray over the whole wide area of the barrage. In the extreme bottom of the ravine hung the yellow, stratified, almost liquid, cloud of yellow mustard gas. Just back of the medical post a battery of light guns was pounding and screamed away its shells toward that living inferno on Mt. Asolone. Far away along all the back ridges as far as the eye could see the irregular flashes stabbed the air as all the might of Italy was thrown into the fray. Above all the terrific concussion one could distinguish the scraping snarl of the great Italian 14-inch shells, climbing on a long arc from huge naval guns far down on the plain below to drop with enormous destructive energy on the Austrian railroad centres and crossroads far back in Bocheland.

But the ambulance was full and we were soon on our way. All along the road we found abandoned equipment, torn rocks, small boulders, masses of turf, small shell craters, and splashed mustard gas on the rocks. But no shells hit near during the short ride back to the camouflaged road. As we turned to climb this short stretch we met a motor-lorry backing rapidly out. The driver explained hurriedly that the *camion* in front of him in the convoy had been hit and was spread all over the road ahead. The way was impassable. We drew to the side of the road, and John walked up ahead to examine.

For some two or three minutes after his departure I waited patiently. Then, high above the pounding of the guns came a scream. It began slowly, but grew rapidly louder and louder. When it had grown to a roar which seemed to drown out all else it suddenly stopped. From the hillside a hundred yards above the car and diagonally away from it so as to be very near the hairpin turn, rose two enormous geysers of dirt, mud, rocks, boulders, shrubbery, and trees. They shot up sixty, seventy, eighty, a hundred feet in the air with stones flying high above that. Then came the two almost simultaneous concussions. I had dropped flat on the floor of the driver's compartment and waited. No rocks hit the ambulance, and we were safe. But what of my partner, up the road on an inspection trip?

I had a rather conscience-stricken moment and as a result decided to

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go up and at best try to find the remains. So, with gas mask ready and steel helmet pulled tightly on, I set out, hugging the bank rather more closely than was necessary. When I had come almost in sight of the hairpin bend I heard once again the beginning of the whining scream. I went flat in the gutter under the protecting lee of the bank and waited. That shell took a perfect age to come in. I had ample time to review my whole past life and more, too. Most prominently in my imagination stood out the faces of my father and mother and a girl friend or two. Then came the shock. My head being on the ground, I felt the full force of the concussion. The burst must have been on the bank immediately above for I could smell the fumes almost at once. Then I waited for the aftermath. Stones of all sizes began to hit in the road. Something of huge size went by with a humming sound and cut a clean hole in the camouflage. A shower of small stones came rolling and bouncing down the hill and leaped out over me like a waterfall. When things had quieted down I got up and hurried along. On the next turn what was my astonishment to meet John, strolling absent-mindedly down the middle of the road, stepping over rocks and around small shell holes and lighting a cigarette.

Such a sight made me thoroughly ashamed of myself; his example of coolness and courage will be a model to me all my life.

He reported the road impassable, so we backed out the car and halted on the opposite side of the valley till the shelling should be over. For the next quarter hour those 12-inch shells came in at regular intervals of four minutes and twenty seconds. For accuracy and clock-like precision I have never seen anything to equal that display of gun-fire. Always by twos they came; and always closer to the road they came till two direct hits had planted craters in the road big enough to float a canoe in, and effectually blocking all travel. At this point we were joined by one of the ambulances regularly on duty on the mountain. It was driven by Charles Eliot, of Harvard, later decorated for his work that day on Grappa. We agreed that we must chance it on a new mountain road not yet completed but possibly already in a passable condition. So off we started and nearly three hours later emerged on the plain; where the roaring, pounding, and screaming of the guns and shells were merged into an indistinct muttering undertone; where one could talk quietly with one's neighbor and be heard and understood; and where our cargo of *blessés* could reach the care and medical attention due them and be put to sleep in a clean, white hospital ward.

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But for the ambulances there was no rest. The situation, however, was somewhat relieved by the reinstatement of some of the *teleféricas* which had all, without exception, been destroyed early in the attack by the accurate gunfire of the Boche artillery. The flow of wounded from the mountain was proceeding in a fairly regular manner and the places of congestion were now the receiving or distribution hospitals near the foot of the mountains. Hence No. 22 soon found itself evacuating wounded across the plains to the big base hospitals far in the rear. And so the following days and nights passed — for the drivers snatches of food and snatches of sleep — but always the wounded kept piling up. Gradually, however, the guns began to quiet down, fewer and fewer *blessés* came down the cableways — and more and more food and sleep became the lot of the Red Cross drivers until at last the front had quieted down completely and it became definitely known that the lines had successfully withstood the Austrian assaults.

I am glad that I had the opportunity to get an intimate first-hand view of such a clash of great powers, such a meeting of an almost irresistible mass and a very nearly immovable body. The Italian infantry and artillery were equal to the occasion; the body proved itself truly immovable while the mass showed itself really resistible. Certainly the experience will rank with the greatest of my life. As my proudest possessions I can show a number of Boche helmets, gas masks, bits of shell casings, and shell points.

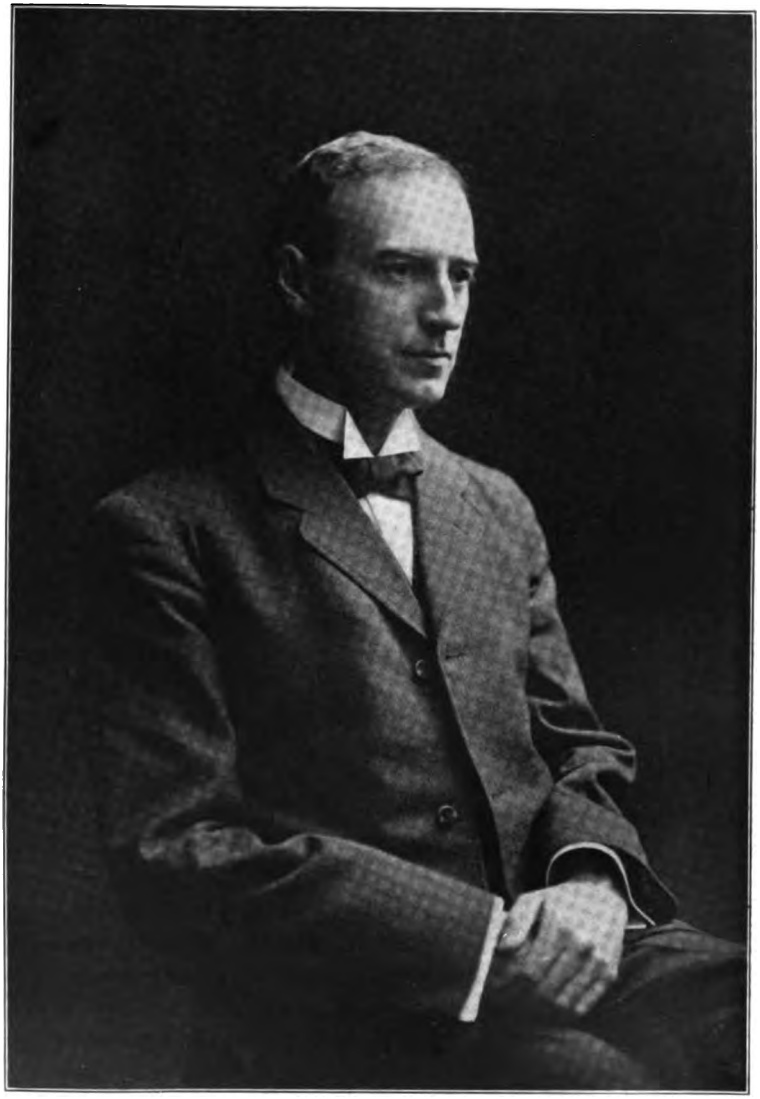
WALLACE CLEMENT SABINE.

By EDWIN H. HALL

ABOUT ten days before the death of Professor Sabine I heard of his serious illness and called his house by telephone for further particulars. Sabine himself at once answered me in a voice so cheerful and strong that my fears might have been dissipated if I had not remembered that on a previous occasion, after going home from the laboratory unmistakably ill, he had answered my inquiries in the same way. This was, in fact, his method of censoring health bulletins relating to himself.

A day or two later, not venturing to use the telephone again, I called at his door and asked for Mrs. Sabine. Being told that I could not see her, I left my name and was turning away, when I was called

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WALLACE CLEMENT SABINE, A.M. '88.

From a photograph taken in November, 1906.

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from within the house, and Sabine, who had heard me at the door, came halfway down the stairway from the second story to meet me. Finding that he really wished to have a talk with me, I went to his room. He must have known his condition to be one of great danger, but evidently he was not submissive to the ordinary rules of the sick-chamber. Most of the time while I was with him he reclined, half-sitting, on a couch, apparently taking whatever position was most tolerable, and I knew it would be useless to offer advice. In his care, or lack of care, for his own health he was now, as he had been during all the thirty years of my acquaintance with him, a defier of precept, a law unto himself.

Any time for the past year or two, looking upon his spiritual, still youthful, face, and noting the smiling obstinacy with which he followed a course of toil that must end his life too soon, one might be tempted to think of him as some elfin being that had taken human form in benevolent caprice, but was now planning departure and adventures new. Not that he ever, save in the very ecstasy of pain and weakness, showed any symptom of world-weariness. He was full of affection, full of the zest of life, full of plans for future years. He has told me that he never enjoyed his work of teaching more than during this past fall, so trying to most of those who remained in academic life, and he had been looking forward joyfully to the prospect of resuming his work of research, especially that part of it which was to be carried on in the special laboratory built for him by his friend Colonel Fabyan at Geneva, Illinois.

From his ancestry he should have had long life, and he probably counted too much on this inheritance. He had lived through more than one tremendous crisis of illness, and he seemed to feel that he could brave off any attack of disease. But even if he had seen death unmistakable in his path, he would not have halted or turned aside so long as the war lasted. In fact, he had been repeatedly warned that a surgical operation was needed to save his life, and had replied that he could not stop for this while his country was in danger. With all his high courage and resolution, however, and a clearness of head likely to take him in safety through difficult passes, he was no seeker of danger for its own sake, no sportsman, in the ordinary sense, no player of rough games. Indeed, during his early years at Harvard, the slightness of his figure, the delicacy of his face, the deferential courtesy of his manner, may have raised in the minds of some the question whether he was fitted for the not always easy task of teach-

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ing and controlling a large class of possibly boisterous undergraduates. But this solicitude was quite gratuitous. He was the son of a woman who, at seventy years or more, described her own way of crossing the proverbially dangerous streets of Paris thus: "I have no difficulty; I wait till the street is fairly clear and then I walk across, looking neither to the right nor to the left." So Sabine, telling how to deal with an incipient lecture-room disturbance, said: "It is perfectly easy; all you have to do is to survey the audience and look every man in the eye."

I suppose, however, that he was rarely obliged to use even this measure of discipline. For young men were drawn to him; he spoke in a low, though clear, tone, and they kept still in order not to lose his words; they clustered about him after his lectures, partly to hear more and partly, I suspect, for the mere pleasure of being near him. They took his advice about their studies and their life-work, and they could not have done better.

Sabine's preëminence in the field of architectural acoustics was beyond dispute. The lectures which he delivered at the Sorbonne as Harvard Exchange Professor were on this subject. Visiting England early in the war, he was at once put on a committee to study the physical conditions of the House of Commons.[1] It is evident, too, that he was consulted on acoustic matters by the British military authorities later in the war; but I do not yet know what specific inventions for military purposes are due to him.

An interesting, though incomplete, account of his activities in Europe during 1917 is given in the following extract from a letter written August 15 of that year:

> The lectures at the Sorbonne then began quietly. There were twenty-five in the audience the first day, and this number rose to fifty, — but lecturing at the Sorbonne while the world is being transformed into a totally different institution, and life such as is left of it is sobered for years to come, — lecturing at the Sorbonne seems a thing apart. I was also asked to lecture at the École des Beaux Arts, to give a public lecture, and to lecture before the Society of Architects. The latter was so kind as to give me a medal as souvenir of the occasion; they find the time and the heart to do things nicely in France, nicely and kindly even in the midst of death.
>
> The lectures had hardly stopped when I was asked to help in the Information Bureau of the United States Navy here in Paris on the submarine ques-

[1] He has told me gleefully that he thereupon asked to be admitted to the floor of the House during a session and carried his point, greatly to the damage of that formidable English institution, Precedent.

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tion — a week later by the French Bureau des Inventions on submarine and aeroplane questions; I am also definitely on the staff of the Bureau of Research of the Air Service of the American Expeditionary Force — a long title — and I have just received a request from the British Munitions Inventions Bureau to come over to England for consultation on some problems in acoustics.

The few remaining weeks will be full ones. In two or three days I shall go to Toulon, the Mediterranean base of the French Fleet, for some direct experience of the submarine problem, — then to Italy and the Italian front, — back to Paris and three days later to England, — back to the English front, then to the French front, again back to Paris for a few days to report, and then home. This programme is sufficiently active.

In the air service I cannot say that I have become a pilot, but I have become a good passenger, and this, the pilots say, is a very good thing to have along. I can also ride in a Paris taxicab without the slightest anxiety, but the other day I was taken by an American officer in a little Ford machine and my heart was in my mouth all the time.

I believe that, in fact, he made one more visit to Italy, and one more to England, than this programme called for, before coming home; but, as the war is not yet formally ended, the full story of his services abroad can hardly yet be told in print. I venture, however, the opinion that, when he reached America in the fall of 1917, he knew as much about the varied phases of airplane warfare as any other man, in this country or abroad.

Fortunately he did not have to wait for a hearing in Washington. Some one there, probably General Squier, saw the value of the information and experience he had brought home, and placed him at once in the innermost circles having to do with airplane production and use. It is a great satisfaction to record that, during all the anxious and impatient months that followed, he spoke with enthusiasm of the devotion and ability of those with whom he was thus brought into the closest relations; and, when some of them were afterward virtually placed on trial for misconduct, he stoutly affirmed their merits, anticipating the verdict which the public has now reached regarding them.

Trying to carry at once his work of teaching in Cambridge and his duties as general adviser, information expert, and adjuster of personal relations, in Washington, he was constantly taxed beyond the safety limit of his strength. Weekly, while the college year lasted, he would come to Harvard for two or three days, and weekly he would be summoned back to Washington by telegram. During the whole summer he made only one or two visits, and these very brief, to his family.

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When the year 1918–19 opened, he saw in the existence of the S.A.T.C. at Harvard conditions which appealed to his imagination with such force that he broke away from his Washington engagements. Into the work of teaching, teaching for war, he plunged with a crusading enthusiasm, quite prepared to give his life, if need be, in the effort. I tried to make him see that failure to meet a class, when he had, let us say, a temperature of 102°, was not quite so base conduct as deserting the front in the crisis of a battle, but I made little impression on him; so long as he could stand, he would do his work. It is a pleasure to reflect that his students, if they did not prove themselves altogether worthy of his efforts in their behalf, did at least give him their admiring attention and their love.

I cannot well close even this brief account of Sabine's life without some mention of his work as Dean of the Graduate Schools of Applied Science. He took this office reluctantly and doubtless with misgivings, being a teacher and student by nature, not an executive, not a manager of men. In one respect he was, perhaps, little fitted for administrative duties. His nature was intense and reserved. Regarding men, and often regarding measures, he had convictions rather than opinions. Dispassionate argument was difficult for him, though he lacked the instinct and temper of the dictator. So the duties of a Dean, the real executive head in this case of an institution in a period of reconstruction, must have been hard for him at times, harder than they would have been for a man of different temperament. As to his general conception of what the Harvard Schools of Applied Science should be, I think that the educational world hereabout, after some experimenting with other plans, is pretty much coming back to it. Why, then, did he, after several years of experience in his own way, accept and advocate that change of policy which is still fresh in the minds of us all? I speak without positive knowledge here, but my conjecture is that, when once the change had been proposed and he saw that it would involve in some degree a sacrifice of himself, he was no longer able to view the matter with a free mind. Where another might have shown resentment and made opposition, he took inevitably the path of self-effacement. For he had in large measure that quality of gentle heroism which finds allurement in self-sacrifice.

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HENRY SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER, 1839–1918.

By HENRY M. ROGERS, '62.

HENRY SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER, son of Edgar and Frances Shippen Huidekoper, was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1839, and died at Philadelphia, November 9, 1918.

Next to General William Francis Bartlett, who died in 1876, he was, perhaps, the best known and most publicly honored member of the Class of '62. He entered college with his younger brother, Fred, in March, 1859; and the two brothers, in their contrasted lives, held the confidence and affection of the Class to an unusual degree.

Frederic Wolters Huidekoper died April 29, 1908, leaving an honorable record as a soldier, as a business man of high repute, as president and receiver of railroads, as an organizer of a great Florida Land Company, and as a leader and adviser of men in great enterprises directed to the industrial development of the country.

Henry had a career even more varied in scope and activities. Entering service in the Civil War soon after graduation, by September, 1862, he was commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment; he was then in his twenty-third year. He participated in the campaigns of 1862 to some extent, and in the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863.

On the march towards Gettysburg, on June 29, or 30, he had a presentiment that he would be wounded in the next fight. He ordered a tourniquet made, which when completed he put into his saddle bag.

On the first of July he found himself in command of his regiment and hotly engaged with the enemy, in an advanced position. His Colonel, acting as Brigadier, was early wounded and was lying in a near-by barn. All of Huidekoper's officers were soon killed, or wounded, or had disappeared from the point where he had made a stand with a few of his men, near a wood and behind a rail fence. It looked as if his position were hopeless; he determined, however, to hold it at any cost, to allow time for reserves to come up. While directing his men, he felt a sudden blow on his right arm and knew he had been badly hit. Getting out his tourniquet, he had it adjusted, and reported to the Colonel in the barn that he was hurt, but should hold where he was, there being no officer to whom he could transfer the command.

He held his position for thirty minutes; the reserves came up; and

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then, faint and weak and in excruciating pain, Huidekoper set out on foot towards Gettysburg. When he arrived there he found it occupied by the Confederates. The church, where a hospital had been improvised, was full of wounded of both armies. He went upon the operating table, his arm was amputated, and he was told to find a place to lie down in the pulpit or in the gallery. He found a vacant spot in the gallery not far from the belfry where General Ewell, with some of his staff, was observing the fight. General Ewell remarked, "We've licked the Yankees." Huidekoper spoke up angrily in denial. He remained in the church until the Union forces were in control.

For his gallantry at Gettysburg he received one of the four Congressional medals of honor given to veterans of the War of the Rebellion for their records as filed in the War Department. He was the only graduate of Harvard so honored.

In 1870 he was commissioned Major-General of the Twentieth Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, and in 1874 wrote and published a "Manual of Service" for the use of the Guard.

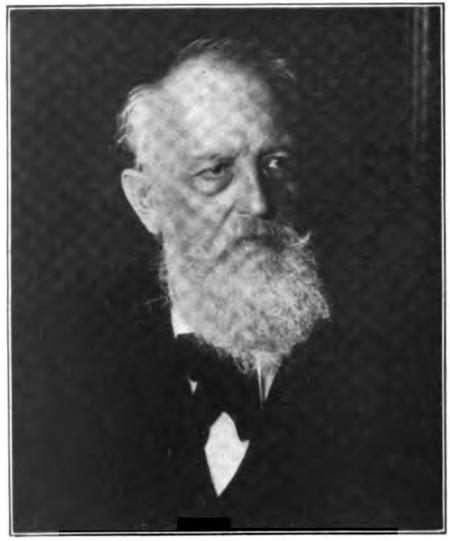
One of the most picturesque and thrilling of Huidekoper's varied experiences was his part in quelling the railroad riots at Pittsburgh in 1877. Huidekoper, who was in command of the Pennsylvania National Guard, went alone and in civilian's dress to Pittsburgh and did much efficient work in putting down the disturbances, during which many attempts were made upon his life.

In 1880 he was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia, and served for five years. Owing to his suggestion and advice, the Government increased the unit of letters from half an ounce to one ounce, and adopted the rule to send notices to the addressees of letters held for postage. Senator Chase of Rhode Island in the Senate said of the Philadelphia post-office under General Huidekoper that "it was the best managed post-office in the world, not excepting the celebrated London office."

Later General Huidekoper became Vice-President and General Manager of the Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Company, now the New York Telephone Company; and later still a special agent of the American Bell Telephone Company with residence at Philadelphia.

He was at one time president of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia and of the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia. He was an overseer of Harvard College from 1898 to 1910; also a commissioner appointed to build a monument at Gettysburg in honor of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fought there.

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SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, '51.



HENRY SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER. '62.

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He was Commander of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the great Order founded on the day of the death of Abraham Lincoln and because of his death; and he presided at the meeting in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of this Order in April, 1915.

His interest in the war just closing, whether from a military or patriotic point of view, was intense and constant. He was a conspicuous advocate of preparedness by the United States, and chafed under the policy of watchful waiting.

In this necessarily brief recital it is difficult to convey an idea of the classmate and friend who for fifty-six years played so conspicuous a part in the life of the Class and the fulfilment of the ideals of Harvard. Henry Huidekoper took his life in his hand as a gentleman should, ready for any service to Country or friend; quick to respond to every call of duty, whether conspicuous or obscure; meeting bereavements with dignity and courage.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, 1830–1918.

By LINDSAY SWIFT, '77.

WITHIN a few weeks of his eighty-ninth birthday Dr. Samuel Abbott Green died on December 5, 1918, at the Hotel Lenox in Boston, where he had lived for the past few years. His was a familiar figure at all Harvard celebrations and anniversaries, and not to see him again, striving in his old age to hold his place in the Commencement march, is to be reminded once more that that festal day is the saddest as well as the happiest of a college man's annals.

Groton born, on March 16, 1830, of Dr. Joshua and Eliza (Lawrence) Green, he graduated from Harvard College in 1851, and from the Medical School in 1854. During the Civil War he was assistant surgeon of the First Massachusetts Volunteers and then surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, his service covering the four years of the war, 1861–65. In 1864 he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for "gallant and distinguished services in the field." From the conclusion of the war until 1872 he was superintendent of the Boston Dispensary, and City Physician from 1871 through 1881. From 1868 to 1875 he was a Trustee of the Boston Public Library, and filled the office of

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Librarian for some months after the resignation of Mr. Justin Winsor, in 1877.

His most notable public service was as a Trustee of the Peabody Education Fund. He had however been an Overseer of Harvard College from 1869 to 1880, and again from 1882 to 1900 — nearly thirty years of almost continuous service and of intimate acquaintance with the affairs of his Alma Mater.

In 1878 he was one of a board of experts appointed by Congress to investigate the problem of yellow fever. For many years he was a member of the Boston School Committee. But he was most closely identified with the Massachusetts Historical Society of which institution he was at the time of his death Librarian and Vice-President.

His academic honors were confined to an LL.D. degree bestowed upon him in 1896 by the University of Nashville. He also received from Venezuela the Decoration of Merit probably in recognition of his services as a military surgeon.

In 1882 there happened in Boston something that may have happened before but will certainly never happen again. A man was elected, by a plurality of 523 votes, Mayor of the City, simply because he was well liked, was believed to be honest, and had discharged well those civic obligations which up to that time had been placed upon him. In other words he was a good citizen. That he was defeated the following year by a majority of 2187 need cause no surprise. One year, as Dr. Green found a little to his mortification, is quite as much as the electorate can usually stand of a political ingénu. An instance of his guileless courage was the "firing" of three Police Commissioners. His years of residence in a portion of the city, better known to the hospitals and the courts than to fashion, had doubtless taught him to distinguish rather shrewdly the sheep from the goats. It was during this *annus mirabilis* of Boston's history that he was delivered of a jest that lives. An old woman, resident, I think, in South Boston, sought audience of the Doctor to complain of water in her cellar which had seeped in and drowned her hens. Even in those benighted days keeping hens in a cellar was contrary to the city's ordinances. Loud was the good woman's keening, and there was no stopping her. At last the Doctor, who could be brutal on occasion, ended the matter by saying, "But why don't you keep ducks?" Ben Franklin could not have said a wiser thing, and indeed there was much to recall that other Doctor of American Common Sense in Samuel Abbott Green. He was ample of body, most leisurely of movement, a splendidly large head

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fitted with an intelligent face, fine forehead, and usually amused eyes. Like Franklin he had bonhomie to a degree, like him he could be domineering and selfish, though not necessarily for personal ends.

It is never pleasant to speak of the foibles of character, when the defendant has departed this life, but both these men were of sufficient size, physically and mentally, to make it permissible to speak the truth about them, if one can imagine such a thing as biography and the truth being anything but incompatible.

Dr. Green's reputation must, after all is said, rest on his record as Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society from April, 1868, until the hour of his death. He saw the library of that institution grow from 8000 volumes and 13,000 pamphlets to 50,000 volumes and 115,000 pamphlets. When we consider that such a library must be selective and not a vague and general collection, a growth like this is considerable. Dr. Green was not only a notable collector of books, but a generous distributor of them. Several institutions owe much to his catholic spirit in sending gifts where he thought they might do the most good. During all this long period he never forgot his native town. It would be difficult to enumerate the various books and pamphlets he put forth bearing upon Groton. There must be little else to say about that enticing spot. Long ago I made up my mind that there was no ancient site in Groton of any building dedicated even to the humblest purposes with which the Doctor was not familiar. In his affections, if that is the right word, Lawrence Academy stood first, and he died as president of its board of trustees. In spite of his unremitting diligence in adding, after his own fashion, to the treasures of the Massachusetts Historical Society, he was no little of a Cerberus of these treasures. Many stories are told of the impenetrable seclusion in which the manuscripts and other possessions of the Society were kept, and the formidable opposition to be met when an outsider — and sometimes an insider — sought to consult them. When I think of the Librarian's austerity in this respect I am inclined to believe that there is truth in the story told of an assistant in the old Astor Library, who was caught in the act of helping a reader. The trustees met in solemn conclave, and decided that in view of the youthfulness of the offender he should be let off with only a sharp reprimand.

Such were the bibliothecal ethics of two generations ago, and Dr. Green was probably only typical of a spirit that happily has passed forever. If my memory serves me it was also positive anguish to

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Mr. Sibley, Librarian at Harvard in my time, to "open up" in regard to the treasures he so jealously guarded.

The Doctor was indeed a charming companion, a good friend, a marvelous teller of stories and choice recollections. Life of a sort seems to have stolen in to him in the close retirement of his alcoves and cabinets. But of that wider life, which implies building more wisely on the structure of the past, he had not a glimmering. He was born into rather agreeable conditions, and they suited his temperament and his mentality. Some go too fast in the chariot of time; others are willing to jog along easily, advancing a little each day; but the Doctor was willing to stay exactly where he was, never idle, but never pressing forward. Verily it is hard not to say of him as Isaiah said of the Egyptians, "their strength is to sit still." If conservatives had sandals and radicals had leaden soles, this would be a better world than it now is, and having this in mind I have not hesitated to write as I have of one of whom I was really fond, as I think he was of me.

Now that he has gone, after years of weakness bravely borne, the venerable Society will develop in a way utterly abhorrent to Dr. Green's ideals, but what he did accomplish should never be forgotten or disparaged. The shabby little desk, piled mountain high with never-to-be-answered memoranda, eloquently attests his unceasing industry, however futile we may adjudge some of it to have been.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

INASMUCH as the President's Report has already been published as a supplement to *The Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, only an abstract of it, together with some of the more salient passages, will be given in these pages.

The President's figures, showing the part that Harvard has played in the war, are impressive. One hundred and sixty-eight members of the instructing or administrative staff obtained leave of absence to enter government service. Twenty-nine hundred and fifty students went directly from the University into the Army and Navy of the United States; there were 7523 Harvard men in the armed services of this country and its co-belligerents, and in the auxiliary services there were 2733 more — a total of 10,256 Harvard men in war service, of whom 4911 received commissions in the Army and Navy.

After reviewing the measures taken by the University to meet the

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requirements of the Government under the S.A.T.C. plan, the President says:

The experience of the last two years suggests a further consideration of the subject of military training in colleges. The results of the Students' Army Training Corps, defective and incomplete as that experiment has been, seems to confirm the opinion expressed in these reports for 1914–15 and 1915–16 that drill had better be separated from academic study and taught in summer camps. Even a small amount of drill in term time interferes with the regular college duties more than it contributes to military training; while that training can be given far more effectively in camps conducted under strict military conditions. A few weeks in such camps are more valuable than a few hours of drill each week pursued through four college years.

Moreover, the war has shown the need of a broader preparation for modern war than most of our officers received. There seems to be no doubt that our losses in battle were much larger than they need have been if the officers had been more familiar with the conditions they were called upon to meet. This means not only unnecessary sacrifice, but in a hard and closely contested war it might mean the difference between victory and defeat. Surely it ought to be possible to teach the art of war as other applied sciences or arts are taught. We do not instruct engineers or industrial foremen by merely training them in manipulating existing machinery and requiring the regulations for its use to be committed to memory. We teach them something at least of the mechanical principles on which all machinery rests, in order that they may be able to understand new devices, and show the workmen under their charge how to use them. Nor does such a process unfit them for actual manufacturing plants. On the contrary, it makes them far more valuable. There is no obvious reason why the same method could not be effectively applied to training reserved line officers in the art of war.

Tactics depend upon weapons; and, therefore, with the improvement in weapons tactics change from one war to the next, and from the beginning to the end of a long war in this inventive period of the world. But the general principles upon which tactics and military discipline rest always have been and always will be the same. The military art is the application of these principles to the conditions of actual warfare, and in that sense they are as invariable as the principles of mechanics, the application alone changing with the weapons or machinery in use. It ought to be possible to teach those principles and explain by means of them the meaning and intent of field regulations and of military organization and supply, thereby training line officers who would not only be familiar with the existing practice, but able also to apply their knowledge rapidly to the unknown conditions and amended regulations that a new war will certainly produce. These things could well be taught during the academic term, and their practical application learned in summer camps where more continuous and extended operations, with field manœuvres covering many days, would furnish better material for systematic observation than could possibly be provided in term time. Military principles of this kind could be made a scientific study of real academic value even in the case of infantry, — still more so in that of artillery, — and they could be taught

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without consuming a large amount of time. It may be added that such a training for citizen soldiers has no tendency to produce a military caste, or militant nation, and is in no wise inconsistent with an attempt and a fervent hope to prevent future wars.

A similar plan might be adopted for the Navy, the students being taught the necessary mathematics, physics, astronomy, and navigation in college, and learning the seamanship and drill during the summer at naval stations and afloat. So long as there is no universal compulsory service, military studies at most of the colleges must be voluntary; but the summer camps would present strong attractions to the students and might go far to solve the problem of the long vacation idly spent by far too many men. The case of the large number of students who now depend upon their summer vacations to earn money for their support in college could probably be met to a great extent if the Government, in addition to their expenses, would allow the students the pay of privates when in camp, or better still, perhaps, would make provision for scholarships like those awarded in college.

In regard to credit for military service the President writes as follows:

Some colleges are said to have decided to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon students who are a year short of completing the requirements for the degree, but who have served a year in the Army or Navy as commissioned officers. Harvard has not thought it well to confer a regular degree of Bachelor of Arts in such a way, on the ground that this degree, like all the others conferred after a period of study, ought not to be a decoration for honorable conduct but a certificate that a definite course of education has been pursued to the end; and for some years we have been striving to make the work as serious as that for any other degree. For this reason the habit which long prevailed of conferring this degree, after twenty-five years of respectable conduct, on men who had failed to earn it when their class graduated, was abandoned some time ago.

An argument advanced for conferring the degree is that the experience acquired by an officer is at least as valuable as the education obtained by a year in college. In the formation of character, in the knowledge of men, in the sense of responsibility, in preparing a man for life, and in many other things, it may well be much more valuable than a year of academic study, but it is not the same thing. It ought to be honored, far more highly honored than faithful work in college, but it ought to be honored for what it is rather than for what it is not, and the roll of honor is not dimmed because service to the country prevented the completion of a college course or the earning of a college degree. This policy was brought before the Board of Overseers by a petition in a particular case; and on September 30, 1918, after hearing the report of a committee, the Board voted unanimously to accept the recommendation of the committee "that the present policy of the University governing the granting of degrees is wise, and that it is impossible to make individual exceptions thereto." Students returning from the war have been given every possible opportunity to complete their work. Those who left near

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the end of any year have been given special examinations and credit for a full year's work. Those who left College to enter the war have been given certificates to that effect; and their names ought to be printed in the Quinquennial Catalogue either with a degree conferred *honoris causa* — as recommended by the vote of this Board adopted today — or with some other indication that they left College before graduation to serve in the war. This is an accurate statement of the facts, and is a more honorable way of stating them than simply granting the degree as if received in regular course.

The President points out that the "Faculties of the Law School, the School of Business Administration, and the Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture have voted to admit applicants who are entitled to be ranked as Seniors in their colleges and for at least six months have been engaged in military or naval service or in civilian war work for the United States or a country associated with it in the war." In the case of the Medical School which already admits men with certain pre-medical qualifications who have spent only two years in an approved college but have stood in the first third of their class, the Faculty has voted to relax for students who have served in the war the requirement that they should have ranked in the first third of their class.

The President continues:

The disturbance of the ordinary college routine caused by the war has furnished an occasion for reviewing our methods of education and considering whether we ought not to proceed farther in the direction we have pursued for some years — that of paying more attention to the student as the man to be educated, or provoked to education, and less exclusive heed to the single course of instruction as the means of educating him. We need among the students, and even among the instructors, a better sense of proportion, a clearer conception of the aim of the college and of what means are best fitted for attaining it. Too few of the students have a definite idea of their object in coming to College, even after completing half of their work for a degree. Too many have a disproportionate idea of the value of intellectual as compared with athletic strength, rating exceptional physical achievement too highly, exceptional intellectual power too low, and thinking far too little about the importance to the ordinary man of cultivating both his mind and his body. The conscientious instructor, on the other hand — and instructors who are not conscientious are rare — is too much inclined to deal with his own subject as a final aim in itself, a thing apart from every other side of education, instead of one element among others in the training of an immature mind. This is true not only of the subject, but of the fraction of the subject that falls within the limits of a single course. A professor of history in a great foreign university remarked some years ago that there were some advantages in an institution smaller than his own, because in his university no one taught history as a whole, but each occupant of a chair only a small

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part of it. The tendency to cut the knowledge of a subject into fragments separately taught in distinct courses, with nothing to weld them into a whole in the mind of the student, is artificial and harmful. An exaggerated importance seems to be attached by teachers in our universities and colleges to the dignity of giving courses as compared with other methods of instruction or directing study, or with exerting a control over the whole system of education by conducting examinations of the kind used in foreign universities. This is partly because the value of a department is too often measured by the number of courses offered, rather than the proficiency of its students, or the quality of its productive scholarship.

The college years are not the time to form highly trained specialists; that comes later; and although an undergraduate must specialize to a considerable extent in order to grasp any subject thoroughly, his main object should be to acquire habits of intellectual application, of clear and accurate thought, and of lucid expression. He should cultivate the power to understand the intricate relations of things, and above all that subtle quality of substantial imagination and resourcefulness which comes from constant and profound thought on difficult problems. Both the older advocates of the doctrine of formal discipline with its division of the mind into distinct faculties, and those modern protagonists of pedagogy who assert that any particular study gives only a capacity to deal with the subject-matter that it covers, appear to overlook the effect which one mental process has upon another. Any one who has mastered the calculus, for example, tends thereafter to regard all things from the standpoint of ratios rather than quantities, of movement rather than position, of tendencies rather than present conditions. Any one who has learned to seek for truth in original sources, or by primary proof, tends in any serious matter to be dissatisfied with secondary sources or evidence. The human mind would seem to be, not a collection of thought-tight compartments separated from one another, but an exceedingly complex whole wherein every method of reasoning, every intellectual conception and every body of knowledge has an influence upon all the habits of thought. If so, education should be directed to improving the mind as a whole; and the different subjects of study, still more the several courses of instruction within any one subject, should be considered in their relation to that whole, — not for the sake of bringing the various minds into conformity with any one type, but that each whole mind may be as good of its kind as it can be made.

The President declares that the habit of regarding college as an educational savings bank where credits are deposited to make up the balance required for graduation is a serious evil; and he suggests that comprehensive examinations to test the actual attainments and abilities of candidates might be an improvement over the system now in use. Now that the exaltation of sentiment called forth by the war has subsided and there is danger of moral relaxation, it becomes more than ever the duty of the college to keep before the minds of young men the eternal values and the spiritual truths.

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The college must not neglect the physical welfare of its students. Should it go so far as to make some form of exercise compulsory?

The President discusses the effects of the war upon the professional schools, the work of the Harvard Surgical Units, and the inauguration at the Medical School of study and instruction in industrial hygiene. He then turns to the subject of the Engineering School:

The question of reorganizing the instruction in engineering and mining in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth has been very carefully considered by the professors of these subjects and the two Governing Boards. It seemed clear that the opinion of the Court required the instruction to be directed by a Faculty composed of men appointed and controlled by Harvard University. But, on the other hand, the decision does not exclude all possible coöperation by that Faculty with another institution, if beneficial to its students by saving duplication in laboratories or by enriching the instruction thereby offered. Pursuant to the advice of the instructing staff the Corporation adopted and the Board of Overseers approved the following plan for the Harvard Engineering School.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR AN ENGINEERING SCHOOL AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

WHEREAS: In reconstructing an engineering school in Harvard University it is important to lay stress upon fundamental principles; to make use of the courses in Harvard College so far as is consistent with the curriculum of the school; and to conduct the school under a Faculty of its own, the Corporation hereby adopts the following plan of organization:

1. *Name.* The name of the School shall be the Harvard Engineering School.

2. *Departments.* The School shall provide "all grades of instruction from the lowest to the highest" and the instruction provided shall "be kept accessible to pupils who have had no other opportunities of previous education than those which the free public schools afford." For the present, the departments of study offered shall be the following:

Mechanical Engineering.
Civil Engineering.
Sanitary Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.
Mining and Metallurgy.
Industrial Chemistry.

3. *Admission.* Inasmuch as the entrance examinations to Harvard College now admit freely boys from good high schools, the requirements for admission to the Engineering School shall be the same as for admission to Harvard College. Admission to advanced standing and special study shall be administered by the Engineering Faculty.

4. *Fees.* The fees of students in the School shall be the same as for students in Harvard College, except that supplementary fees for additional or for laboratory courses may be charged.

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5. *Class-rooms and laboratories.* The work of the School shall be carried on in the class-rooms and laboratories of the University, but arrangements may be made from time to time for the use of the facilities of other institutions for any part of the work (in its advanced technical courses) when the needs, financial resources, and best interests of the School so require.

Arrangements for the use of facilities of other institutions, or the interchange of instruction, shall be made for a period of only one year at a time.

When there shall be income from the funds of the McKay endowment available, in the judgment of the President and Fellows, for the construction of new buildings for the Engineering School, containing offices, laboratories, work-rooms, and class-rooms, such buildings are to be constructed on Harvard University grounds and bear the name of Gordon McKay.

6. *Faculty.* The Faculty of the School shall consist of the President of the University and of those professors, associate professors, assistant professors, and instructors appointed for more than one year, the greater part of whose work of instruction is done in the School, and of a limited number of other teachers of subjects offered in the School to be appointed in the usual way. The term of appointment of a teacher from any other institution who gives instruction in the School shall be for one year only; his title shall be lecturer, instructor, or assistant.

The Faculty shall, under the direction of the Corporation, have control of all instruction given in the School wherever the instruction may be given.

7. *Degrees.* A student satisfactorily fulfilling the requirements of a prescribed four-year programme in any of the engineering fields shall be awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in that field.

The degree of Master of Science, or an equivalent degree, shall be awarded upon the successful completion of at least one additional year of study. For the Doctor's degree the requirements shall be similar to those in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

8. *Credit for instruction elsewhere.* As in the case of every other Faculty the Faculty of the Engineering School may, in its discretion, from time to time allow credit towards the degree under its control for instruction received at another institution or by other instructors.

9. Courses in the School, or the services of its staff, may be made available to qualified students of other institutions.

10. This plan shall be submitted to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts or a Justice thereof, for approval.

Under this plan negotiations were opened with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a view to coöperation for mutual benefit and the public interest, and have not yet been concluded.

The President records the losses to the University through deaths and resignations, shows that owing to the war gifts have been much less than usual, and calls attention to the need of a mobile fund, the income of which is not mortgaged to any one department or purpose.

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LINKING ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS.

By FREDERICK S. MEAD, '87.

NEARLY four years ago, in The HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE for June, 1915, a member of the Department of Economics of the Harvard Faculty put into words thoughts that had been in his mind for some time. He pleaded for an endowment of the department that would enable it to conduct an organized research on a scale beyond that which had heretofore been attempted either by Harvard or any other university, or, in fact, by any other agency. The work that might be accomplished through such organized research could in his opinion hardly be overestimated and might within a generation do more than any private agency had ever done to advance the frontiers of economic science. As a result of this plea, two years later the University established a Committee on Economic Research. The member of the Faculty mentioned above, Professor Charles J. Bullock, was made Chairman, and the following well-known men were made members: Charles F. Adams, Frederic H. Curtiss, Nicholas Biddle, Wallace B. Donham, Edwin F. Gay, Ogden L. Mills, and Eugene V. R. Thayer. After careful consideration the Committee decided that its first enterprise should be in the field of economic statistics. Professor W. M. Persons, of Colorado College, who had won a name for himself by his studies as to the best methods of measuring, comparing, and interpreting economic statistics, was engaged to take charge of the work. In spite of the Great War, endowments were secured sufficient to enable the work to be carried on on a comprehensive scale, and to permit of the reporting periodically of the results of the research in a publication to be issued quarterly with monthly supplements.

The new publication is entitled *The Review of Economic Statistics*, and the first number has just come from the press. It is a folio of about a hundred pages and is a handsome piece of work, reflecting credit on the Harvard University Press, which produced it. The contents consist of a preparatory statement by Professor Bullock telling clearly and concisely the purpose of the *Review;* a long article by Professor Persons explaining in detail the methods which he proposes to use in the comparison and interpretation of the statistics examined; and a series of charts and tables showing certain well-known commercial and financial statistics examined according to these methods.

The average banker or business man will doubtless take for granted

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the excellence of the methods used, or else refer Professor Persons's rather technical article to his statistician for endorsement. But even a cursory examination will convince him that Professor Persons's methods are far in advance of any that have been used before. Briefly, Professor Persons endeavors to ascertain the secular trend or long-time tendency of the statistics examined, the wave-like movements that follow each other every few years (or, as he terms them, the cyclical movements), and the seasonal variations. In other words, he endeavors by his method of analysis to set forth statistics hitherto expressed in crude, raw form, in such a way that they become significant and reliable indices of business conditions.

The data examined consist of the monthly bank clearings of New York City and of the country outside of New York City, pig-iron production, index commodity prices, imports of merchandise, number of building permits issued, railroad gross earnings, tonnage of vessels entered in the foreign commerce of the United States, unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, number of business failures reported, number of shares dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, and rates of interest on short-time paper and long-time investments over a series of years. These charts are of special interest and will well repay careful study. They are for the period 1903 to 1918, except that of the number of business failures which begins with 1893, and those of interest rates which begin with 1890. It may be well to eliminate the period of the war, and examine only the years 1903 to 1913. The charts that reflect phases of the volume of business show, as might be expected, secular trends markedly upwards. At the end of the decade there are indications that a reverse movement was only prevented by the war. A somewhat surprising and unexpected development is shown by the chart of the number of shares dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange: here the secular trend is downward, and rather upsets the theory that speculative dealings always move in sympathy with the volume of commercial business. Another interesting and rather surprising exhibit is that of the number of business failures: here the secular trend is distinctly upward, which is unexpected in view of the general prosperity of the period examined.

An examination of the cyclical movements for the period 1903 to 1913 reveals an interesting fact. The wave-like movements of all the statistics of the volume of business are parallel, and indicate that the results of common causes were synchronous or only slightly delayed.

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The seasonal variations are exhibited clearly by frequency tables, and are measured in a clear and convincing way. One has always known, for example, that railroad gross earnings were at their best in the fall of the year and that the greatest number of building permits issued were in the spring and early summer, but never before has the writer seen so good an attempt to measure the seasonal variation.

It is to be hoped that the Committee on Economic Research will not confine its work solely to the interpretation of statistics, valuable as such work is, but will also collect data often wished for but rarely found. For example, one of the most interesting problems of to-day is the financial burden placed upon the civilized world by the Great War; and the question naturally arises whether the burden can be borne and insolvency averted. It is idle even to attempt to consider such a question unless one has for consideration reliable data as to the wealth of the several nations and a comprehensive statement as to just what the peoples of these nations owe to-day compared with what they owed before the war began. The daily press has published from time to time statements as to the wealth of the nations, but no credence can be placed in such figures unless one knows how they were compiled and by whom. As to the financial burden, it is not enough to know what the national debts are now and were before the war, but rather one should have a compilation of what the people of a country owe and owed in the aggregate. In the case of the United States, for example, one should know the totals of the town or municipal, county, state, and national debts before and after the war.

Another study that would be of much interest and perhaps of value would be to ascertain how far interest rates, both for short and long time periods, reflect the changing ratios of bank reserves in actual cash to banking liabilities. This could be ascertained by treating all the banks of a country as if they were one and depicting on a chart the ratio of actual cash reserves to liability to depositors and note holders, and also the course of interest rates.

There are, of course, many other subjects the statistics of which compiled by authorities whose methods and motives were beyond question would be of the greatest interest and value. It is much to be hoped that the endowments of the Economic Department of Harvard for its research work may be increased to such an extent that they will permit of its work being done on a constantly increasing scale. It is idle, of course, to hope that statistics, no matter how

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ably interpreted, will always forecast the future; but if they contribute to a better understanding of the past and present the effort will have been well worth while.

HARVARD IN THE WAR AGAINST MEXICO.

By HENRY N. BLAKE, *1* '58.

SAMUEL E. MORISON, '08, contributed to the MAGAZINE in June, 1918, an instructive article on the history of Harvard in the Colonial Wars, 1675–1748. He is entitled to the highest praise for his labor in this field of research. He alludes to the absence of accounts of the graduates and undergraduates who served their country in other conflicts, and I submit the following imperfect compilation with the hope that the investigation may be continued. The Mexican War was obnoxious to the people of New England, from which Harvard received a large majority of her students. Massachusetts was the sole State in this section that raised a regiment of volunteers, but the recruiting was slow and the command arrived in Mexico too late to take part in any campaign. Under these adverse conditions a small number of Harvard men was enrolled. The names of the commissioned officers have been published, but some States, including Massachusetts, have not issued documents giving lists of the rank and file. My examination has been restricted to the officers, but I am satisfied there will not be many additions from the gun-bearers. The history of the war shows that the American forces under Generals Taylor and Scott stood the awful test of battle and won brilliant victories without a defeat, and representatives of Harvard were present for duty in every engagement. I have added the military records of the survivors who participated in the Civil War, designating Unionists by "U" and Confederates by "C."

College.

1817. Caleb Cushing, L.S. 1817–18. Mass. Col. Mass. Regt. Vols., 15 Jan., 1847, Brig. Gen., 14 April, 1847; hon. disc., 20 July, 1848.

1820. Adolphus Eugene Watson. Purser, U.S.N., 31 Aug., 1836; in Civil War (U); retired, 15 Nov., 1862, Pay Director on retired list, 3 March, 1871.

1826. George Franklin Turner, M.D., 1830. Mass. Asst. Surgeon, 23 July, 1833; Surg. Major, 1 Jan., 1840; died in service, 17 Oct., 1854.

1828. Henry French. Midshipman, U.S.N., 1 Jan., 1828; Passed Midshipman, 14 June, 1834; Lieut., 15 April, 1840; Commander, 14 Sept.,

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1855; in Civil War (U); retired, 24 June, 1865; Capt. on retired list, 4 April, 1867.

1833. Charles James Bates, M.D., 1836. Asst. Surg., U.S.N., 7 March, 1838; Passed Asst. Surg., 22 Nov., 1843; died in service, 26 Aug., 1847.

1834. Henry Constantine Wayne. Ga. 2d Lieut., 4th Art., 1 July, 1838; 1 Lieut., 16 May, 1842, to 22 Feb., 1851; Capt., A.Q.M., 11 May, 1846; brevet Major, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mex.; resigned, 31 Dec., 1860; in Civil War (C) Maj. Gen.

1834. Charles Henry Wheelwright, M.D. 1837. Asst. Surg., U.S.N., 17 Oct., 1839; Surg., 5 April, 1854; in Civil War (U); died in service, 30 July, 1862.

1835. John Carr. 2d Lieut. Md. and D.C. Vols. Inf.

1835. Edward Lander, LL.B. 1839. Mass. Capt., 4th Ind. Vols. Inf.

1837. John Francis Tuckerman, M.D. 1841. Asst. Surg., U.S.N., 25 Jan. 1842; Passed A.S., 15 March, 1847; resigned, 3 Jan., 1852.

1841. Alexander John Rice, M.D. 1844. Asst. Surg., U.S.N., 5 March, 1847; died in service, 20 April, 1851.

1844. Justin Edwards Stevens, M.D. Major, Surg. of Infantry, 3 March, 1847; 9th Inf., 9 April, 1847; disbanded, 26 Aug., 1848.

1848. Charles Weyman Smith. 2d Lieut. Mass. Regt. Vols.

Medical School.

1835. John Lawrence Fox, M.D. Asst. Surg., U.S.N., 9 Feb., 1837; Passed A.S., 6 June, 1842; Surg., 16 Aug., 1847; in Civil War (U); died in service, 17 Dec., 1864.

1836. Silas Holmes, M.D. Asst. Surg., U.S.N., 28 June, 1838; Passed A.S., 22 Nov., 1843; died in service, 21 May, 1849.

1838. John Harvey Wright, M.D. Asst. Surg., U.S.N., 9 Dec., 1839; Surg., 18 April, 1855; retired, 25 April, 1861. Med. Director on retired list, 3 March, 1871.

Law School.

1832. Joseph Stockbridge. Me. Chaplain, U.S.N., 8 Sept., 1841; in Civil War (U); retired, 14 July, 1873.

1836. Nathan Weston. Me. Paymaster, Vols., 26 June, 1846; resigned, 30 June, 1847.

1838. William Preston, LL.B. Ky. Lieut. Col., 4th Ky. Inf., Oct., 1847, to July, 1848, when regiment was disbanded; in Civil War (C) Brig. Gen.

1839. Marcellus Monroe Anderson, LL.B. Va. 2d Lieut., Inf., 20 March, 1847; 16th Inf., 9 April, 1847; hon. disc., 7 Aug., 1848.

1841–42. Robert Savage Hayward. Md. 1st Lieut., Inf., 8 March, 1847; 13th Inf., 9 April, 1847; hon. disc., 15 July, 1848.

1841–42. Benjamin Daniel Levy. Ky. 2d Lieut., 3d Ky. Vols.

1841–42. William Stephen Walker. Pa. 1st Lieut., Inf., 27 Feb., 1847; Voltigeurs, 9 April, 1847; Regt. Adjt., 1 May to 15 June, 1847; brevet Capt., 13 Sept., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the

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battle of Chapultepec, Mex.; hon. disc., 31 Aug., 1848; Capt., 1st Cav., 3 March, 1855; resigned, 1 May, 1861; in Civil War (C) Brig. Gen.

1842. Bainbridge Decatur Howard, LL.B. Miss. Capt., 1st Miss. Rifles, June, 1846; hon. disc., June, 1847.

1842–43. Joseph Story Pitman. N.H. Capt., Inf., 16 Feb., 1847; 9th Inf., 9 April, 1847; Major, 14th Inf., 8 Sept., 1847; hon. disc., 21 July, 1848; in Civil War (U) Lieut. Col. 1st R.I. Inf., 2 May, 1861.

1842–43. William Booth Taliaferro. Va. Capt., Inf., 23 Feb., 1847; 11th Inf., 9 April, 1847; Major, 9th Inf., 12 Aug., 1847; hon. disc., 26 Aug., 1848; in Civil War (C) Brig. Gen.

1843. Edward Constantine Davidson, LL.B. N.C. 1st Lieut., Inf., 3 March, 1847; 3d Dragoons, 9 April, 1847; hon. disc., 31 July, 1848.

1844. Jeremiah Morrill Clough. N.H. 1st Lieut., 2d Tex. Mtd. Vols.; in Civil War (C) Lieut. Col., 7th Tex. Inf.; killed in battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn., 15 Feb., 1862.

1844–45. Alexander Hamilton Cross. D.C. 1st Lieut., Inf., 24 Feb., 1847; Voltigeurs, 9 April, 1847; hon. disc., 31 Aug., 1848; in Civil War (C) Capt. Engineer Corps.

1844–45. William Henry Fowler. N.H. 2d Lieut., 1st Art., 1 July, 1837; served 1837–38 against Seminoles in Florida; brevet 1st Lieut., 15 Jan., 1838, for gallant and meritorious conduct in this war in which he was wounded; served in Mexico with Gen. Taylor in battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; Capt., 29 Oct., 1848; served in war against Seminoles 1849 to 1851; died from disease contracted in service at Fort Myers, Fla., 4 Sept., 1851.

1845. John Lewis May, LL.B. Ala. 1st Lieut., Ala. Vols. Inf.; died in service at Matamoras, Mex., 26 Sept., 1846.

1846. Thornton Fleming Brodhead, LL.B. N.H. 1st Lieut., Inf., 2 March, 1847; 15th Inf., 9 April, 1847; Adjt. Regt., 31 May to 28 Oct., 1847; Capt., 2 Dec., 1847; brevet Capt., 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, Mex.; hon. disc., 31 July, 1848; in Civil War (U) Col., 1st Mich. Cav., 22 Aug., 1861; brevet Brig. Gen., 30 Aug., 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second) where he was mortally wounded, 30 Aug., 1862; he died 2 Sept., 1862.

1846. Edward Payne Chrysostom Cantwell, LL.B. S.C. 2d Inf., 17 March, 1847; 12th Inf., 9 April, 1847; resigned, 21 Feb., 1848; in Civil War (C) Lieut. Col., 2d and 12th N.C. Vols. Inf.

1846. Edward Crafts Marvin. Ct. 2d Light Inf., 25 March, 1847; Voltigeurs, 9 April, 1847; Regt. Q.M., 15 Sept., 1847, to 29 Aug., 1848; hon. disc., 25 Aug., 1848.

1846–47. William Watts Hart Davis. Mass. Private 1st Mass. Vols. Inf., 5 Dec., 1846; 1st Lieut., 31 Dec., 1846; Adjt. Regt., 16 Jan., 1847; Capt., 16 March, 1848; hon. disc., 24 July, 1848; in Civil War (U) Capt., 25th Pa. Inf., 15 April, 1861; Col., 104th Pa. Inf., 5 Sept., 1861; brevet Brig. Gen. Vols., 13 March, 1865, for meritorious services during the operations against Charleston, S.C.; hon. disc., 30 Sept., 1864.

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Recapitulation.

College, 12; Medical School, 3; Law School, 19; total, 34.

Some of the participants in the war entered Harvard afterward, viz.:

Law School, 1855–56. George Henry Gordon. Mass. Brevet 1st Lieut., 18 April, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mex.; Col. 2d Mass. Vols. 25 May, 1861; Brig. Gen. Vols. 9 June, 1862; brevet Maj. Gen., 9 April, 1865, for meritorious and distinguished services; hon. disc., 24 Aug., 1865.

1860. Nelson Taylor, LL.B. Ct. Capt., 1st N.Y. Inf., 1 Aug., 1846; hon. disc., 18 Sept., 1848; Col., 72d N.Y. Inf., 23 July, 1861; Brig. Gen. Vols., 7 Sept., 1862; resigned, 19 Jan., 1863.

1863. Isaac Hull Wright, LL.B. Mass. Lieut. Col. and Col. Mass. Regt. Vols,

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

REPORTED FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1918, TO FEBRUARY 1, 1919.

Arthur Mason Jones, '09, of New York, killed in action in France, Dec. 6, 1917.

Ona Jefferson Myers, L.S. '12–'13, of Boonville, Ind., 2d Lieutenant, Aviation Service, killed in airplane fall near Chateauroux, France, June 1, 1918.

Malcolm Cotton Brown, '18, of Hinsdale, Ill., 1st Lieutenant, R.F.C., killed in airplane accident at Brockwith, England, July 23, 1918.

Lauren Augustus Pettebone, '05, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., killed in action in France, July 28, 1918.

George Alexander McKinlock, Jr., '16, of Lake Forest, Ill., Lieutenant, Marine Corps, killed in action in France, in July, 1918.

Alexander Bern Bruce, '15, of Lawrence, Lieutenant, 94th Aero Squadron, killed in action in France, August 17, 1918.

Walter Francis Buck, Eng., M.I.T. '14–'16, Lieutenant, Aviation Service, killed in airplane accident at Kelly Field, Texas, Sept. 7, 1918.

John Lawrence Teare, Gr. Sch., '17–'18, of Monmouth, Ill., U.S.N.R.F., died at Bumkin Island, Sept. 12, 1918.

Bertram Williams, '18, of Cambridge, 1st Lieutenant, 96th Aero Squadron, killed in action in France, Sept. 12, 1918.

Edward Hooper Gardiner, '19, of Boston, Lieutenant, 50th Aero Squadron, killed in action near St. Mihiel, Sept. 12, 1918.

Carl Abell Dudley, '11, of Boston, Lieutenant, 306th Machine Gun Battalion, killed in action in France, Sept. 15, 1918.

Robert Hewins Stiles, '16, of Fitchburg, 1st Lieutenant, 13th Aero Squadron, killed in action in France, Sept. 16, 1918.

Nicholas Lechmere Tilney, '06, of New York, Captain, American Red Cross, died in France, Sept. 18, 1918.

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Walker Blaine Beale, '18, of Augusta, Maine, 1st Lieutenant, 310th Inf., died from wounds at Envezin, France, Sept. 18, 1918.

Philip Newbold Rhinelander, '18, of Lawrence, N.Y., 1st Lieutenant, 20th Aero Squadron, killed in action near Verdun, Sept. 26, 1918.

Stephen Whitney Dickey, '18, of New York, Lieutenant, 110th Inf., killed in action in the Argonne, Sept. 27, 1918.

Theodore Rickey Hostetter, '19, of New York, Lieutenant, R.F.C., killed in action at Masnieres, France, Sept. 28, 1918.

Howard Lilienthal, Jr., '19, of New York, 27th Division, died from wounds in France, Sept. 30, 1918.

*Alfred Wild Gardner, '18, of New York, 1st Lieutenant, 305th Inf., killed in action in the Argonne, Oct. 3, 1918.

William Henry James Willby, Div. '13–'14, of Kearney, Neb., Chaplain, died at sea *en route* to France, Oct. 4, 1918.

William Joseph Hever, '17, of New York, 1st Lieutenant, 305th Inf., died from wounds in France, Oct. 5, 1918.

Alexander Watson Williams, '06, of Washington, D.C., Colonel, M.C., died in France, Oct. 5, 1918.

Alexander Farnum Lippitt, '20, of Providence, R.I., 1st Lieutenant, 166th Inf., wounded in action at Fère-en-Tardenois, France, August 1, 1918, died from his wounds at Cape May, N.J., Oct. 6, 1918.

Adrian Pleasants Archer, '17, of Richmond, Va., 1st Sergeant, died at Camp Grant, Ill., Oct. 6, 1918.

Hobart Adams Lawton, '14, of Quincy, Lieutenant, Field Artillery, died from wounds in the Argonne, Oct. 7, 1918.

Francis Robbins McCook, LL.B., '17, of Steubenville, Ohio, Captain 134th Machine Gun Battalion, died from wounds in France, Oct. 7, 1918.

James Kennedy Moorhead, L.S. '16–'17, of Pittsburgh, Pa., 1st Lieutenant 16th Inf., killed in action near Verdun, Oct. 7, 1918.

†George Merrick Hollister, '18, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Lieutenant, 61st Inf., killed in action in France, Oct. 7, 1918.

‡Henry White Broughton, Jr., '19, of Jamaica Plain, Corporal, 101st Field Artillery, died from wounds in France, Oct. 8, 1918.

Saxton Conant Foss, '10, of Somerville, Company F, 9th Inf., died from wounds in France, Oct. 9, 1918.

Charles De Rham, Jr., '10, of New York, 1st Lieutenant, 305th Inf., died from wounds at Fleury, France, Oct. 9, 1918.

Richmond Young, '16, of Boston, 1st Lieutenant, 38th Inf., died from wounds in France, Oct. 10, 1918.

Robert H. Coleman, L.S., of Louisville, Ky., Lieutenant, Aviation Service, died in Brest, France, Oct. 10, 1918.

William Sarsfield Morriss, '11, of Fall River, 1st Lieutenant, M.C., died at Fall River, Oct. 11, 1918.

* Distinguished Service Cross. † Croix de Guerre.
‡ Croix de Guerre and three citations for bravery.

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Edwin Channing Larned, '08, of Chicago, Ill., American Red Cross, died at Bordeaux, France, Oct. 11, 1918.

Aaron Davis Weld, '18, of Boston, 1st Lieutenant, 7th Inf., killed in action in the Argonne, Oct. 11, 1918.

Branton Holstein Kellogg, LL.B., '15, of Brookline, Captain, 7th Inf., killed in action in the Argonne, Oct. 12, 1918.

Harrison Briggs Webster, '05, of Boston, Major, M.C., 47th Inf., killed in action at Septsarges, France, Oct. 12, 1918.

William Henry Buffum, M.D. '02, of Providence, R.I., Lieutenant, senior grade, U.S.N., died at Liverpool, England, Oct. 13, 1918.

Albert Zane Pyles, '10, of Philadelphia, Pa., Captain, 118th Inf., died from wounds in France, Oct. 14, 1918.

Robert Freeman Goldschmidt, '12, of New York, Candidate, Field Artillery, died at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Oct. 15, 1918.

Thomas Carroll Carver, L.S. '09–'11, of Worcester, Lieutenant, Q.M.C., died at Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 16, 1918.

Walcott Brown Hastings, L.S. '15–'16, of Holyoke, 1st Lieutenant, 127th Inf., killed in action in France, Oct. 16, 1918.

Clifford West Henry, '18, of New York, Lieutenant, 102d Inf., wounded at St. Mihiel, Sept. 14, died from his wounds at Base Hospital 25, France, Oct. 16, 1918.

John Whitall, '11, of New York, Lieutenant, Aviation Service, died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17, 1918.

Lester Ashton Stone, D.M.D. '05, of Pittsfield, 1st Lieutenant, 103d Inf., killed at Bras, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Gardiner Thompson, '17, of Newburyport, Lieutenant, 104th Inf., killed in action in France, Oct. 18, 1918.

John Case Phelps, L.S., '06–'07, of Binghamton, N.Y., Captain, killed in action in the Argonne, Oct. 18, 1918.

Henry Warren Cleary, L.S. '10–'11, of Roxbury, Lieutenant, 153d Depot Brigade, died at Camp Dix, N.J., Oct. 20, 1918.

Edgar Scott, '93, of Philadelphia, Pa., Major, Inspector General's Department, died at Chaumont, France, Oct. 20, 1918.

Marshall Shoemaker Winpenny, '08, of Philadelphia, Pa., Lieutenant, American Red Cross, died at Neuilly, France, Oct. 21, 1918.

Martin Luther Hope, '18, of Pittsburgh, Pa., 1st Marine Aviation Corps, killed in airplane accident near Miami, Fla., Oct. 22, 1918.

Albert Lincoln Crocker, '07, of Brookline, 1st Lieutenant, Ordnance, died in Dover, N.J., Oct. 23, 1918.

Osric Mills Watkins, '19, of Indianapolis, Ind., Lieutenant, Aviation Service, died in France, Oct. 23, 1918.

Alexander Rodgers, Jr., '16, of Washington, D.C., 1st Lieutenant, 319th Inf., died in France, Oct. 24, 1918.

*Philip Winsor, '15, of Weston, U.S.A.A.C., died in France, Oct. 24, 1918.

* Croix de Guerre.

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William Barry Corbett, '14, of Boston, Lieutenant, 102d Inf., killed in action in France, Oct. 25, 1918.

*Hamilton Coolidge, '19, of Boston, Captain, Aviation Service, killed in action near Grand Pré, France, Oct. 27, 1918.

†Harold Watson Estey, D.M.D. '97, of Boston, Major, 101st Engineers, died in France, Oct. 28, 1918.

Eric Adrian Alfred Lingard, '13, of Boston, Ensign, Naval Aviation Service, died at Chatham, Oct. 29, 1918.

Lloyd Geary Evans Reilly, '17, of Memphis, Tenn., 1st Lieutenant, 99th Aero Squadron, killed in action in France, Oct. 31, 1918.

Almin Minor Froom, L.S. '16–'18, of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, Lieutenant, R.F.C., killed in airplane accident at Beamsville, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 23, 1918.

Henry Morrell Atkinson, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., 1st Lieutenant, 71st Artillery, died at Angiers, France, Nov. 2, 1918.

Phillips Brooks Robinson, '03, of New York, Captain, Marine Corps, killed in an automobile accident in Washington, D.C., Nov. 2, 1918.

Howard De Hart Hughes, '04, of Seattle, Wash., Captain, 361st Inf., killed in action at Audenarde, Belgium, Nov. 2, 1918.

Randolph Randall Brown, '17, of Utica, N.Y., Captain, 9th Inf., killed in action near Tuilerie Ferme, France, Nov. 3, 1918.

Samuel Pierce Mandell, 2d, '19, of Hamilton, 1st Lieutenant, 20th Aero Squadron, killed in action in France, Nov. 5, 1918.

Warren Eastman Robinson, A.M. '14, of Watertown, Lieutenant, 102d Machine Gun Battalion, died from wounds in France, Nov. 6, 1918.

Reuben Brent Hutchcraft, LL.B. '11, of Paris, Ky., Captain, 47th Division, killed in action in France, Nov. 6, 1918.

Eugene Dorr Morse, '19, of Brookline, Lieutenant, Aviation Service, killed in airplane accident at Clermont Ferrand, France, Nov. 6, 1918.

Ernest Ralph Sumner, '21, of New York, Cadet, R.F.C., died in Toronto, Canada, Nov. 7, 1918.

Earl Russell Fretz, L.S. '16–'17, of Ottsville, Pa., 1st Lieutenant, died from wounds at Vichy, France, Nov. 7, 1918.

Harold Nicholas Donovan, '17, of Jamaica Plain, Lieutenant, 304th Inf., died from wounds in France, Nov. 10, 1918.

Francis Reed Austin, '20, of Jamaica Plain, 1st Lieutenant, 109th Inf., died from wounds in France, Nov. 11, 1918.

Harry Woodford Hayward, LL.B. '00, of New York, Captain, 107th Inf., killed near St. Quentin, France.

Arthur Russell Gaylord, L.S. '15–'17, of Minneapolis, Minn., 1st Lieutenant, Inf., killed in action in France.

Ira Charles Ogden, L.S. '10–'11, of San Antonio, Tex., Captain, killed in action in France.

* Distinguished Service Cross. † Croix de Guerre.

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Jason Solon Hunt, L.S. '15–'17, of Johnson, Vt., Lieutenant, 27th Aero Squadron, died from wounds received in action in France, in November, 1918.

John Scranton Shaw, LL.B. '16, of Detroit, Mich., Lieutenant, Inf., killed in action in France.

Alton Howe Kimball, Jr., '17, of Springfield, Lieutenant, Aviation Service, killed in airplane accident in France, Nov. 12, 1918.

Charles O'Malley, '94 — formerly Charles Francis Maurice Malley — of Boston, private, Canadian Expeditionary Forces, died at Etaples, France, Nov. 17, 1918.

Thomas Rodman Plummer, '84, of Dartmouth, 1st Lieutenant, American Red Cross, died in France, Nov. 24, 1918.

William MacMillan Maslen, '20, of Hartford, Conn., Sergeant, Harvard Unit, S.A.T.C., died in Cambridge, Nov. 25, 1918.

Holyoke Lewis Whitney, '20, of Dedham, Lieutenant, 109th Inf., killed by accident in France, Nov. 25, 1918.

Percy Albert Mills, L.S. '16–'17, of Pengrove, Cal., 1st Lieutenant, 103d Inf., died at Mont Dore, France, Nov. 26, 1918.

Marshall Sumner Holbrook, '99, of Arlington, Major, 55th Artillery, gassed at Château Thierry and at St. Mihiel, died at Debarkation Hospital No. 2, Staten Island, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1918.

Herbert Alphonse Janzlik, '18, of Trenton, N.J., S.A.T.C., died in Cambridge, Nov. 30, 1918.

Herbert Fullerton Dickson, '22, Candidate, Field Artillery, died at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Dec. 7, 1918.

Eugene Dodd, '14, of Cambridge, Lieutenant, Field Artillery, died in Cambridge, Dec. 17, 1918.

Allen Hollis, Jr., '21, of Concord, N.H., Corporal, Harvard Unit, S.A.T.C., died in Cambridge, Dec. 18, 1918.

Roland Ezra Fletcher, D.M.D. '17, of Mount Vernon, N.Y., Lieutenant, D.C., died at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., Dec. 21, 1918.

Charles Francis Hawkins, Gr.Sch. '12–'14, of Warwick, N.Y., Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, died at Warwick, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1918.

Charles Parker Reynolds, '19, of Milton, Captain, Brigade Headquarters, 26th Division, died in France, Jan. 10, 1919.

Thomas Milton Hodgens, Jr., '20, of Greenwich, Conn., Ensign, U.S.N.R.F., died in New York, Jan. 12, 1919.

James Throckmorton Vought, '09, of Rochester, N.Y., Corporal, Company K, 107th Inf., died from wounds received in action, in Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1919.

Leon Hubert Webber, S.M. '15, Lieutenant, junior grade, U.S.N.R.F., died in Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 13, 1919.

William Cheney Brown, Jr., L.S. '14–'17, of Hartford, Conn., 1st Lieutenant, Q.M.C., died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1919.

Charles Prevost McMichael, '09, of Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Lieutenant, U.S.A.A.C., died in New York, Jan. 23, 1919.

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RECENT BOOKS.

The Education of Henry Adams [1]

Naturally for the graduate of Harvard University the chapters dealing with Henry Adams in the College will have the most immediate curiosity. By inheritance he was to go to Harvard, for all his family had for generations been through the College, and the College was "their ideal of social self-respect." In the fifties, however, "the character of the College was one of moderation, balance, judgment, restraint; leaders of men it did not seek to make, but it created a type" (p. 54). "Four years of Harvard College, if successful, resulted in an autobiographical blank, a mind on which only a water-mark had been stamped." They left the "mind open, free from bias, ignorant of facts, but docile" (p. 55). Socially he had little to gain from the College, and contact with a few Southerners widened his view, without offering intellectual stimulus. As to his teachers "the four years passed at College were for his purposes, wasted. . . . The entire work of the four years could have been easily put into the work of any four months in after life" (p. 59). They had weakened the "violent political bias of childhood, not by putting interests in its place, but by mental habits which had no bias at all" (p. 60). Agassiz and Lowell alone are recognized as influences, and by the latter he was directed to Germany. "Negative results in plenty he could trace, but he tended towards negation on his own account, as one side of the New England mind has always done, and even there he could never feel sure that Harvard College had more than reflected a weakness" (p. 63). But he wrote for the College magazine and was elected class orator — a political as well as literary success.

At any time of life it is difficult to measure the influence felt at a certain period, and Mr. Adams, it must be remembered, was reviewing the past at the age of sixty-nine, when emphasis dwells upon other circumstances than those appealing to youth. Admitting that he immediately gained little from Harvard, he was turned to Germany for a serious purpose, and he at once began to make comparisons. "He had thought Harvard College a torpid school, but it was instinct with life compared with all that he could see of the University of Berlin. . . . He found only the lecture system in its deadliest form as it flourished in the thirteenth century. . . . Neither the method nor the matter could profit an American education" (p. 75). Serious education began with his return to America in 1860, and informal and accidental as this chapter of his life was, the opportunity could not have been equalled. As secretary to his father, then member of the last Congress before the Civil War and later United States minister near the Court of St. James's during that war, the training and associations stood by themselves. Best of all they

[1] *The Education of Henry Adams: An Autobiography*, with an Introduction by Henry Cabot Lodge. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918. 519 pp. $5.00 net.

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acted upon a mind ready and eager to receive impressions. Without official appointment, he had for master "only his father, who never fretted, never dictated, never disciplined, and whose idea of American diplomacy was that of the eighteenth century" (p. 112). For eight years this opportunity existed and at the end of that time a brief experience in Washington as a recorder of policies (it would be absurd to apply the term "reporter" to what he did) led to little definite, while severely shaking his faith in politics.

At such a time an invitation came from Mr. Eliot, the recently appointed President of Harvard University, to take an assistant professorship — that of mediæval history. With it was to come the editorship of the North American Review, "the first literary power in America" (p. 296). He accepted with misgiving, and held the two positions for seven years. This is not the place to measure what he gave to the University as a teacher. To read his own summary of service the professorship meant a more or less complete failure both to himself and to his students. Those who sat under him, however, speak of the "revolution" he effected in the teaching of history, and of the enthusiasm he awakened. John Fiske said that Henry Adams "had left a great reputation at Harvard College," and the influence was lasting. These years of teaching led him to question his own methods as severely as he questioned those of others. Introducing German practices favored his position, but he had no confidence in German practices. "A teacher must either treat history as a catalogue, a record, a romance, or as an evolution. . . . He makes of his scholars either priests or atheists, plutocrats or socialists, judges or anarchists, almost in spite of himself" (p. 305). The philosophy of history appealed to him strongly and the doctrine of evolution, then entirely in vogue, supplied the measure — the machine. Yet on retiring from his professorship Mr. Adams looked upon his education as closed. "Henceforth, he went on, submissive" (p. 313).

Mr. Adams knew that "the man who should solve the riddle of the Middle Ages and bring them into the line of evolution from past to present, would be a greater man than Lamarck or Linnæus." Undeterred by the failure of Buckle to link history with ideas, from another direction he approached the problem of framing a rule for forecasting certain phases of historical tendency. He did not seek a philosophy of history, but limited his inquiry. If science has its formulæ or working hypotheses by which the existence of unknown elements or combinations may be predicted, or the presence, position, and motion of unknown bodies in space be determined, was social action so outside of scientific treatment, so unmeasured and imponderable a force as to be without rules, without formulæ? If thought is energy — and science admits that it is — why is it not subject to the same conditions which control all other known forms of energy? Mr. Adams devotes one third of the volume to this question, but leaves it unanswered, for even science in its present position cannot answer its own problems. Yet no part of the "Education" is more characteristic of the writer than this attempt — unfinished and suggestive — to advance a better understanding of history.

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The central idea of this volume is readily grasped. Born with inheritance from the eighteenth century, and schooled in methods which were mediæval, he lived in a world which was neither mediæval nor eighteenth century. He sought to conform his life to a world which was rapidly being changed by steam, electricity, and radio activity. He made the social problem of the century his personal problem, and studied it in the light of the past in a wish to interpret the future. Taking no active part in public affairs, he could look on only as a spectator, but his mental equipment places the study in a class by itself. No contemporary economist, nor student of political theory, nor politician in active practice of his calling, has given so clear, so incisive, so entertaining, or so persuasive a presentation of his time. Whether exposing an enemy (social, not personal), or exaggerating the virtues of a friend (personal, not social), he leaves no doubt on his opinions — or call them prejudices.

It would be easy to misinterpret this work by assuming an intention other than that of the writer. It is not a guide to education, or a warning to others; it is not a history of the times; it is not a study in ethics — the development of a soul. It is a record of an individual experience, in itself notable by its variety and by the detachment and keenness of the recorder; it is a presentation of certain social movements which interested or directly affected the writer; it is a remarkable picture of sixty years of American and European drift — that is the only word to use — drawn by a master hand and colored as no one else could have colored it. Some of the pen-pictures — Garibaldi, Grant, Boutwell, Cameron, and McCulloch, for example — are perfect; others — Hay, King, — are almost misleading, because of the exaggerated value of devoted friendship. But no reader will deny the striking presentation of the subjects and the valuation under a vein of sarcasm which gives life to the ordinary lay figures of history.

Though properly classed as an autobiography the "Education" is silent upon Mr. Adams's actual achievements. He wrote two biographies of American statesmen which are marked by characteristics placing them much above the average, and one of them — the Randolph — is an interpretation, at once so sympathetic and so measured, as to occupy a special place among American biographies. He wrote of eight years of American history — the Jefferson and Madison administrations — in a manner which has made it impossible for another to deal with that period without resting almost wholly upon the Adams volumes for facts, both their relation and their interpretation. He made a study of French churches of the twelfth century, of wide investigation, of artistic conception and enthusiastic appreciation, as glowing and as tempered as the glass in the windows of the churches. He was recognized as a student of geology and of the concepts of science, and he ever held his mind open to conviction.

The Adams family occupies a position quite unique in American experience. Harvard College has known them all. In three generations one notably virile and capable member placed his stamp in the book of events in a manner not

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to be overlooked. In the last generation three brothers, with the same inheritance and with much the same training, made each his mark in not unrelated fields of action. Two of them left "autographies" — sketches, not completed performances. The downright honesty, courageous criticism of things and men, high civic service and active participation in public movements, usually on the side of progress, found expression in the autobiography of Charles Francis Adams. The more retiring brother, never holding office or taking part in party or public affairs, a scholar and critic of large acquirement, keenly interested in the world around him and possessing a mind delighting in the questionings of science, produced an autobiography of individual form and content. The two works cannot be compared; each is notable in its field and manner of presentation. Both men were of Massachusetts, both criticised Harvard University, and from both the University acquires merit.

Worthington Chauncey Ford, h '07.

The Second Massachusetts Cavalry.[1]

"These days should be remembered — nor should the Memorial of them perish." — Esther IX, 28.

There died in Boston two or three years ago a feeble and broken old man, utterly unknown to fame and fortune, who seemed to some of us who knew him the incarnation of patriotic fervor. Asked once the source of this enthusiasm, he answered that when he was a lad he looked into the faces of thirteen men who had fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

To-day we still meet in our daily walks veterans of the Civil War, men who in the time of the Nation's stress fought the good fight under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln. We believe their influence is not unfelt. Among them are some who treasure as a sacred and inspiring memory that they saw Abraham Lincoln, or, perhaps, took his strong hand in their own and from this drew a new consciousness of Country.

On such seeming trifles do the verities feed. Inspiration does not come from drum beats and trumpet blasts alone; the soul is not awakened unless it be attuned to the call.

These reflections spring anew to our minds as we read the closing words of the book which forms the subject of this appreciation.

Chaplain Humphreys, fifty-eight years after his graduation, writes eloquently:

> I count it one of the most precious privileges of my life that I once took in mine the hand of Abraham Lincoln — the *brotherly* hand that at the first Inaugural held out to the threatening South this olive-branch, "We are not enemies but friends, we must not be enemies." And I rejoice to have held in mine the *firm* hand that kept true the rudder of the Ship of State through all the storms of War; the *kindly* hand that heartened the soldiers in the field and in the hospital, wrote letters for the sick and smoothed the pillow of the dying; the *tender* hand that wrote the Gettysburg Address and the

[1] *Field, Camp, Hospital and Prison in the Civil War, 1863–1865.* By Charles A. Humphreys. Boston: Press of George H. Ellis Company, 1918.

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second Inaugural, with its "malice towards none" and its "charity for all." But more even than for all these I am proud to have clasped the *strong* hand that struck the fetters from millions of slaves and laid firm and forever in freedom the foundations of our nationality.

Chaplain Humphreys was ordained at the Harvard Divinity School July 14, 1863, just ten days after he had been commissioned Chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry by Governor Andrew. On August 23, 1863, he was mustered into the service and was mustered out April 21, 1865, so through nearly two years, two momentous and strenuous years of the war, he participated ardently and with his whole soul in active service. How he escaped being "a fighting parson," in all that the designation implies, can only be explained by admitting the influence of a conviction that rose above inclination and a conscience that confined his courage to helpful service in the duties of his high calling. His own explanation is so simple that it wins its way into concurrence and approval. He writes to a friend:

> Of late I have been trying to serve the Lord on horseback, following the men into the field, lying at night under the tented sky — which at this season is not so comfortable as canvas — charging with them into the ranks of the enemy and sharing all the dangers and exposure of active service. I carry no arms, but try by a cheerful courage to add a little to the effectiveness of those who do.

This is not the place to discuss campaigns nor to institute comparisons, but let it never be forgotten that there were campaigns in the Civil War that are not dwarfed in all the essentials of man-to-man fighting by the overshadowing numbers and novel machinery and chemistry of the World War.

The story of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry as here unfolded shows that it was no place for one who wanted or expected rest and quiet. It was made up of two battalions recruited in Massachusetts and one recruited in California, chiefly of natives of Massachusetts.

The Colonel was Charles Russell Lowell, of the Class of 1854 of Harvard. When Chaplain Humphreys joined the regiment in August, 1863, Colonel Lowell was in command of a brigade and the Second Cavalry was under the leadership of Lieut.-Col. Caspar Crowninshield, of Boston, a name to conjure with. At this time it was on outpost picket service before Washington and was constantly harassed by guerrilla raids under the leadership of Col. John S. Mosby, of the Partisan Rangers. The story of the raids and counter-raids of Lowell and Mosby forms a thrilling narrative.

The great Wilderness Campaign of May, 1864, and the assault on Cold Harbor in June are vividly described. At Cold Harbor we lost 10,000 men in one hour and in the month, say from May 3 to June 3, 60,000 men.

The story of Mosby's attack upon a detachment of the Second Cavalry under Major W. H. Forbes in early July, 1864, and the overthrow of that detachment is told with great spirit; as is the story of the surrender of Forbes and C. W. Amory, and of the flight of the Chaplain, pursued by Mosby him-

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self, because of the roan horse he was riding, under the impression that he (the Chaplain) was "Yankee Davis." Davis was a native Virginian whom Mosby wished to capture and hang. The death of that beloved son of Harvard, of the Class of '62, Goodwin Atkins Stone, a Captain in the Second Cavalry, follows, and the escape of Chaplain Humphreys and his return later over the line of his flight to rescue any of his men still alive and needing help, and also to find his hat; his rescue of Owen Fox, of Braintree, and the subsequent death and burial of Fox; the finding of another wounded soldier; the loss of his horse; his own capture and his weary march on foot and ride on muleback, and his final meeting with Major Forbes, Lieutenant Amory, Lieutenant Burns, and fifty-one privates, all prisoners, who greeted him with shouts of laughter as he appeared balancing himself on his hands and "almost cut in twain" by the backbone of the mule he was riding.

More than thirty years after this event, the Chaplain of 1863 went to hear Mosby deliver a lecture in Tremont Temple, Boston, and having been introduced to him as the Chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, he asked, "Do you remember me?" Mosby replied, "No, but I remember your horse!"

The story of the imprisonment of the Chaplain at Lynchburg — then at Danville and Charlotte and Macon and finally at Charleston, and his subsequent release and return home, emaciated and worn out — is most graphic and searching. He remained home for less than a month and then returned to his regiment.

The tribute paid by Chaplain Humphreys to Colonel Charles Russell Lowell, whose star as Brigadier-General did not reach him before his death, though his commission was signed the day before, is admirable. In Memorial Hall you see his bust, sculptured by Daniel C. French, and you read the inscription, "A knightly soldier, bravely dead"; you learn that after thirteen horses had been shot under him, he received his mortal wound at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and never wore his "star." The bust is a gift from his fellow officers of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry and from other admirers of his brilliant leadership, his heroic gallantry and his self-sacrificing patriotism. It is not far from that other bust of another Chevalier, *sans peur et sans reproche*, General William Francis Bartlett.

Throughout Chaplain Humphreys's story the names of Harvard men figure constantly. With Lowell and Crowninshield and Forbes and Washburn and Dabney and Amory and Stone and Sewall Reed and Mills and Baldwin and Wolcott intimately associated with the author's daily life in camp or field or prison, how could it be otherwise? To the younger Harvard men it may come as a surprise that there were soldiers before Agamemnon and that the Tablets in Memorial Hall do not tell the whole story of Harvard's part in the Civil War.

There is nothing in history more inspiring than the stories of Charles Russell Lowell, of William Francis Bartlett, of Francis Washburn of "High Bridge" fame, of the third charge at Cedar Creek under Caspar Crownin-

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shield, of which Crowninshield wrote: "I never expected to succeed or to get out alive. The enemy's fire was terrific. Compared with it, Ball's Bluff was child's play. But I saw the infantry charging on the right and I charged and said, 'God, just take my soul!'"

The narrative covers the campaigns in the Shenandoah; Sheridan's greatest and final cavalry expedition of the war and the juncture of his command with Grant at Petersburg; the forcing of Lee's lines at Petersburg and Richmond; the battles of Five Forks and of Sailor's Creek; the fight at High Bridge over the Appomattox; and the final scenes between Grant and Lee and the surrender on April 9, 1865.

It is the epitome of the final Campaign, in the whole of which the Second Massachusetts Cavalry played its part; and it is written with the appreciation of a soldier and the reserve of a chaplain.

As soon as the surrender at Appomattox was concluded and our Chaplain could get pen and paper — which was when the cavalry stopped on April 14 at Nottaway Court House to rest and refit — he says, "I wrote my resignation, being desirous to begin at once my chosen life-work, the ministry," and this work is not yet ended.

We take leave of Chaplain Humphreys in the words of Thomas Carlyle, "with true good-will and heartily thank him for the pleasure and instruction he has given us."

We even quote a verse of Chaplain Humphreys, as applicable to himself:

"The manly spirit, and the loyal soul,
The daily record writ on honor's scroll,
The honest heart on faithfulness intent,
The wholesome life in ways of virtue spent,
These are not lost."

Henry M. Rogers, '62.

Greater European Governments.[1]

"To take a second exposure on a photographic plate in order to make the picture more accurate," says President Lowell in his preface, "is apt to have the opposite effect." This, he explains, is an abridgment of his "Government of England" and his "Governments and Parties in Continental Europe," brought up to date to meet the demand for a book dealing in moderate compass with the governments of the principal belligerents. The explanation is necessary, but not the apology, for the additions and corrections have been so skilfully made that the text runs smoothly and naturally, with all the freshness and animation of the original versions; the picture comes out quite clear.

The first five chapters are devoted to England: "Crown and Cabinet," "Parliament," "Party," "Local Government," "The Empire." In less than

[1] *Greater European Governments.* By A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, Cambridge. Harvard University Press, 1918.

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a hundred pages the machinery of British government, with a good deal of its history, is vividly and entertainingly set forth. This is a masterpiece of concentration, for not only are all the necessary facts given, but the characteristic tone and spirit of British institutions and customs are beautifully brought out. The author knows his England intimately, and has the greatest sympathy and understanding for all things English.

One feels that it is with some reluctance that he crosses the Channel. Throughout the next two chapters, on French "Institutions" and "Parties," he looks back regretfully at England, and makes comparisons unfavorable to France. His criticism of French methods, though severe, is justified; he brings out very clearly the defects in the French practice of interpellation, the French manner of electing deputies and of selecting committees in the Chambers. But it seems fair to say that he does not mention what he has elsewhere called "the conspicuous failure of the English government" — the administration of Ireland.

The book avowedly deals with the normal operation of the various governments in peace time — that is to say, before the outbreak of the present war; and though it briefly notes the chief constitutional changes that have occurred in the last four years, it does not attempt to cover war conditions, much less to prophesy future events. One wonders if a third exposure, taken a few years hence, may not present a brighter picture of France and a darker picture of England. President Lowell quotes the remark that the Republic will not be safe until it has been governed by the Conservatives. One feels tempted to suggest that the United Kingdom may not be altogether safe until it has been governed by the Radicals. Hitherto there has been relatively little difference between the chief English parties in education, standards of conduct, attitude toward public life, ambitions, or ideals. Both sides have habitually respected convention and tradition, and have shown tact, restraint, and sportsmanship. As President Lowell so clearly explains, the safe and smooth operation of the British system depends quite as much on convention as on law; it is only the universal respect for convention that makes possible the complicated and often delicate relations between Crown, Cabinet, Parliament, and the political and non-political officials in various branches of the government. What if a party which differs violently on fundamental principles from its opponents, and feels as bitterly toward them as, for instance, certain Irish groups, should get into power? What if all the men brought up in the tradition of the Universities and Public Schools are some day replaced by red Radicals who regard convention and compromise as mortal sins and tact as a confession of weakness? Under such circumstances, which do not at the moment seem wildly improbable, would the British system, for all its excellence in mechanical detail, retain its stability and its marked superiority to the French?

The chapter on Italy makes full allowance for the exceptional difficulties which have hampered the development of parliamentary government in the unified kingdom, and is as admirable for its fairness as for its lucidity,

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notably on the dangerous topics of Church and State and the position of the Papacy.

The account of the German government is especially valuable at this time, because many of us have been so carried away by our own propaganda that even people who ought to know better have been inclined to overemphasize the autocratic power of the Kaiser, the preponderance of Prussia, and other obvious defects of the Imperial Constitution. President Lowell reminds us that on more than one occasion the Reichstag has resisted the Chancellor and the Bundesrath has resisted Prussia; that although the German government cannot be described as democratic or even parliamentary, the people have means of expressing their disapproval of the acts of their rulers, and can control, if not direct, imperial policy, inasmuch as the Reichstag, a body elected by universal manhood suffrage, has the power of the purse. If, then, the majority of the German people had sincerely disapproved of aggression, there would have been no war.

On another point, too, President Lowell refutes our propagandists. They have recently been shouting at us that we need not and must not learn the German language or read German books; that all the works of German scholarship are both useless and pernicious. But here is a good American who quotes German authorities not only on the government of Germany, but on the governments of Italy, France, and even England. The reader perceives that he has profited by them, and has not been corrupted. No one could call his picture of Germany flattering. It is, however, just, understanding, and scholarly; as such, it is infinitely superior to most recent publications on the same subject.

The chapter on Austria-Hungary is brief, but adequate. The writer did not anticipate the breaking up of the Dual Monarchy, but he entirely appreciated the extraordinary obstacles in the way of any other solution for the problems of that "museum of political curiosities."

The volume has no index, and no general bibliography, but it has a very full table of contents, and numerous references. There are some evidences of haste in the typography — a misplaced footnote and occasional misprints. But in form and workmanship it is sound, dignified, and serviceable, like all its predecessors from the Harvard University Press.

The Centennial History of the Harvard Law School.[1]

One unfamiliar with the history of the Harvard Law School, but cognizant of its firm position at the head of American legal education and the momentum exercised by its scholarly and scientific tradition, must imagine that the School has been ripened and mellowed by age. This belief may be momentarily strengthened on picking up the volume, written by the Faculty with the as-

[1] *The Centennial History of the Harvard Law School, 1817-1917.* The Harvard Law School Association, 1918.

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sistance of the graduates, entitled, "Centennial History of the Harvard Law School, 1817–1917." But if the reader anticipates looking down the corridor of a hundred years to the establishment and growth of a school with the same purposes and methods gradually and continuously developing into those of to-day, he will meet with a disappointment. The Law School has been twice born. The period since its renaissance is something less than half a century, while a firm foundation in its present form has weathered scarcely a generation. Indeed, one is struck not with the age of the school, but with its youth.

Revolutionary changes were wrought by President Eliot's wise choice of Langdell as Dane Professor in 1870, and by the great teachers, Ames, Gray, and Thayer, who surrounded him during the succeeding years. Prior to that time the recent graduate learns with surprise the office of Dean was unknown. From reading the sonorous "Decanus Ord. Jurisc," inscribed after the Dean's signature on his diploma, he had supposed the rank dated back at least to Justinian if not to the Twelve Tables. Not only was there no head to the Law Faculty before that time, but no Faculty meetings were ever held, no ordered curriculum existed, and the Degree was conferred without examination. The passing of this last good old custom, the present-day student may well regret. The School had no adequate home until the gift of Austin Hall in 1882, no Alumni Association to give it fostering care until 1886, and was not made a graduate school until 1893. But the greatest change of all has been the discovery and introduction of the Case System. Without this tool the lack of scientific workmanship in the School's earlier days may well be forgiven. The "Centennial History" is in an appreciable part devoted to a most interesting account of the rise of this novel method and its early struggles until recognized and adopted not only at Harvard, but largely throughout the country.

Although the Law School of to-day is a new building, still some portions of the old structure were incorporated by the architects. Full justice is done by the "Centennial History" to the School in its earlier days. When the Overseers of Harvard chose, under the option of Isaac Royall's will, to appoint a professor of laws instead of a professor of "Physick and Anatomy," they established the first University Law School in the country. During the first rather slip-shod decade in a few rooms in Second College House, under Asahel Stearns and Isaac Parker, the School was little different from apprenticeship in a law office. Its real beginning was marked by the appointment of Joseph Story to the newly created Dane professorship in 1829 in which he continued until 1845, and by the removal of the School to the ill-fated Dane Hall. Judge Story's duties at the terms of the United States Supreme Court did not permit him to devote the time to the School that would be expected of a present-day professor, but his lectures and the many texts he wrote for the students' use, and above all the influence of his personality created the School as a national institution. Associated with him for all too short a time was John Hooker Ashmun who, if he had not died at the age of thirty-two,

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might well have hastened many later changes in methods of legal instruction. Simon Greenleaf took his place, and for years the School, under Story and Greenleaf, maintained a leading position among law schools.

During the twenty-five years between this period and that of Langdell, the giants of the Faculty were Joel Parker, Parsons, and Washburn. The "Centennial History" gives a vivid picture of their stewardship, and however much we may admire the School of recent years, we can well believe the graduates of their time considered it the Golden Age of Harvard Law School. The faults of these teachers consisted in a lack of realization of the changing character of the law, and a static adherence to stereotyped instruction by lecture and text.

A history written by the members of the Faculty has many advantages. They have made a professional appraisal of the School at all stages of its life, and have written a truly philosophical history. But the authorship has its drawbacks. Whatever metaphysical view the authors may take of the corporate entity of the School as distinct from its members, in practice they have been unable to forget their own individual existence. Thus, while a brilliant and properly weighed record is written of the work of Langdell, Ames, Gray, and the Thayers, father and son, the work of Williston, Beale, and Wambaugh — to mention merely the three present professors of longest standing — is summarily dismissed in a scant paragraph and a half chronicling bare facts of dates of appointment and the like. No recent Alumnus will permit the suggestion that genius in the School is dead or in any way diminished. The last quarter-century of the "Centennial History" must some day be adequately rewritten by biographers instead of such niggardly autobiographers.

The book contains biographies of all past members of the Faculty, some new, some reproduced or condensed from articles printed elsewhere. These form an illuminating supplement to the "History." The life of Charles S. Bradley, an elegant exponent of the older method of instruction during Langdell's earlier days, treats fairly of that method at its best. But modesty again compels the authors to refrain from mentioning themselves; so the data are incomplete.

The chapter on the "Library," together with the life of Arnold, the Librarian, makes a romance and a drama. The increase of the Library from 587 titles in 1826, of which 135 were the private property of Stearns, to the 171,629 at the end of the century, largely took place after 1870. The chapter on "Portraits and Prints" gives local color to the "History," while that on "Students" contains descriptions by students of past and present day, and histories and pictures of the *Harvard Law Review* bee hive and other student activities, together with a somewhat jejune list of Ames Competition winners, although no mention is made of the Sears and other prizes or the Fay Diploma. The book is well illustrated by portraits of great teachers and graduates of the school, and views, interior and exterior, of Dane, Austin, and Langdell

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Halls, and we are favored with a page of snap-shots of the present Faculty, taken in characteristic poses while at work. Just as Cromwell ordered his portrait painted warts and all, so Dean Pound appears in the inevitable eye-shade.

The Appendix contains valuable bibliographies of the writings of the School's teachers and on jurisprudence and other subjects.

The crowning chapter of the book is that entitled "The Future," which, if we may hazard an almost certain guess, was written by Roscoe Pound. The position of law and the law school in society, as it must be in the immediate future, is outlined, and also the province of Harvard in training practising lawyers and teachers as well, and the contribution both in teaching and research that will be demanded. Upon reading this chapter we realize that the history of the School is just beginning, and that however much any graduate, young or old, may love the School of his day, he was born all too soon and should have been able to come to the Harvard of to-day and to-morrow.

But we also learn that all the great hopes of the School may be wrecked because of inadequate finances. The nominal endowment of the School is noted and the inability to maintain the Library and sufficient teachers. An immediate acquisition of funds is imperative.

The "Centennial History" is of gripping interest, full of living human events and incidents, and is a valuable contribution to Harvard literature. Much more than this, it is a chapter of American juristic history of use to all lawyers, whether Harvard bred or not, and to all others interested in humanistic studies.

Julius H. Amberg, LL.B. '15.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

Harvard in Reaction

IF any persons feared that to demilitarize Harvard would mean to demoralize it, they could have had no intimate association with the University during its brief masquerade as a military school. Now that it can no longer be regarded as treasonable to tell the truth about the S.A.T.C., it may be said that early demobilization was the only safeguard against rapid demoralization. The S.A.T.C. was an unsatisfactory makeshift in time of war; it would have been an irksome and infuriating anomaly in time of peace. And peace, for the undergraduate at least, dated from the signing of the armistice. From that day military drill and discipline became odious, the conditions of army life, qualified even as they were for the S.A.T.C., seemed outrageously restrictive, the prescriptions and prohibitions which had been cheerfully observed for the sake of a great cause lost their validity. In such circumstances to

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continue a policy of subordinating academic education to military training would have provoked disorder if not disaster.

If demobilization everywhere might be accomplished with as little friction as at Harvard, the problem it presents would not be regarded as serious. The Recorder of the University is probably the chief sufferer; and although his plight arouses sympathy there is a general confidence that his resourcefulness will extricate him from the difficulties which the War Department and the Administrative Board have contrived for him. Many years ago Professor Shaler spoke of Mr. Cram as "that strangely overburdened man"; and Professor Shaler could not have foreseen a time when courses should be reckoned in thirds and such questions as whether a third of a course in Military Science plus a third of a course in Lyric Poetry might be counted as a half course in Comparative Literature should have to be decided.

As for the effect of demobilization upon students and instructors, it would be difficult to say which were the more hilarious. The students rejoiced to be freed from uninteresting tasks, the instructors rejoiced to be freed from uninterested students. As soon as young men ceased to receive pay from the government for getting an education, there seemed to be a probability that young men would get an education.

Yet there was a question that disturbed the instructor. Those young men who would come back to college from service in training camps, even more, those who would come back from service overseas, and most of all those who as officers in the army had already occupied positions of graver responsibility than the instructor's own — what would be their attitude towards college work? Condescending, perhaps, and if so, by reason of the great influence they would exercise over the body of undergraduates, subtly demoralizing? If the instructor had such misgivings, he was duly reassured. The young war veterans have come back modest and with no affectation of the grand manner. They seem as humble-minded as other students, and rather more preoccupied than other students with the importance of study. Although in the eyes of instructor and undergraduate alike, a kind of aura encircles them, they appear unaware of it; they bend their heads diligently taking notes in class and are punctual in handing in their often curiously ingenuous reports and themes.

No, the College in reaction is not a demoralized College. To be sure, there is no indication that war has made the undergraduate more ascetic; he turns again with satisfaction to his clubs and to the amusements of Boston. The time when every gentleman was supposed to

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know the Bible, the classics, and the taste of good whiskey has gone by; it appears that a new generation of gentlemen, however familiar they may be with the Bible and the classics, will not know the taste of whiskey at all. And whether one deplores the passing of John Barleycorn or not, one who remembers that in his own time to have a good taste in wine was regarded as a point in education cannot be wholly unsympathetic with those who are now seeking to acquire the rudiments of a learning that belonged to their fathers, that they may not transmit to their sons, and that soon may even perish from the earth.

Does such an expression of sympathy indicate a levity unbecoming in these times? When it is urged that in recognition of the new spirit created by the war the College should abolish or at least greatly abbreviate the summer vacation, it is apparent that there are rigorous ideas abroad. Proposals of substitutes for the summer vacation are as yet vague; one is that college students shall employ the time in military training at a military camp. That there should be such camps for those who wish to attend them seems a worthy idea; but to enforce military training upon collegians in the summer vacation would be a shade more ridiculous than to enforce it on them during term time. If the people of this country choose to impose military service on their young men, the young men of the colleges will bear their share in it without grumbling; but that without a mandate from the people the colleges will try to impose military service on their young men is inconceivable. Then, the agitators against "the good old summer time" say, let the colleges hold their students to a summer course; let there be an end to summer loafing. But if the colleges hold the students, they hold the professors and the instructors too. No professor or instructor will long be good for much if he has to teach continuously the year round. More than any other professional man the college teacher needs two or three months in the year for rest, change, opportunity for independent thought, study, and expression. You can generally tell whether a teacher will be stimulating or not if you know what he does in the summer.

How many graduates of Harvard feel that they have a proper and serious grievance against the college system that gave them summer vacations? A good many have wasted their time in vacation, just as they have wasted it in college, yet perhaps even those are not wholly regretful. When it was a patriotic duty to work in shipyards and on farms, virtually all the undergraduates who were not eligible for military or naval service worked in shipyards or on farms. Leave it to the

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undergraduate to recognize and to perform a patriotic duty. Leave it to him also to determine, when patriotic duty does not call, the form of his activity during the summer months. Not many undergraduates, of this generation or any other, have been accustomed to pass the summer months in sloth and idleness. The summer vacation has nearly always been a challenge to enterprise, in the woods, on the water, in business, or in travel.

A fine motive inspires the plea for the abandonment of the summer vacation. It is the idealist's expression of a desire that the College shall be worthy of its sons who gave themselves without stint, who in their bright youth knew neither ease nor leisure, and who laid down their brave lives before they had fairly tasted what the world had to offer. Shall the College make no answer to their sacrifice? Shall the new generation of college men make no answer?

Yet if those brave young sons of Harvard who lie buried in France could send one message to their College now, might it not be just this? — "We gave our youth gladly that other generations might have and might enjoy their youth."

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE WINTER TERM.

THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

THE registration of students after the demobilization of the S.A.T.C. proved quite up to expectations. The total enrolment in all departments of the Uni-

The January enrolment

versity on January 20 was 2706 which represents a slight gain as compared with the figure for the corresponding date in 1918. This registration is, however, exactly two thousand below what it was before the United States entered the war. We are still far below peace-time strength, therefore, and it is certain that the University cannot count upon reaching its normal numbers until next autumn. Even then it is improbable that we shall recover the entire loss, particularly in the professional schools. The colleges which feed these professional schools have been badly upset during the last year or two and their normal output has been greatly diminished.

It should be added in explanation of these figures that the Law School and the Graduate School of Business Administration will make a much better

The extra terms

showing before the present academic year comes to a close. Both these schools are providing special terms for those who return from service too late to enter the regular courses. The special session of the Business School began in the last week of January; that of the Law School in the first week of February. Eighty-four students appeared for ad-

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DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ON JANUARY 20.

	'16–'17	'17–'18	'18–'19
Harvard College	2504	1581	1756
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences	500	202	195
Graduate School of Business Administration	202	63	28
Architectural School	28	13	8
Landscape Architectural School	17		6
Bussey Institution	11	3	6
Divinity School	57	16	38
Law School	804	234	122
Medical School	354	374	389
Dental School	229	185	158
Total University Registration	4706	2671	2706

mission to the Business School on the opening day. The Law School's special session began with an enrolment of 232. These special terms will continue through the summer months so that the students may gain credit for a full academic year of work. A similar arrangement has been made by the Harvard Medical School.

Two summer terms

It is to be remembered, also, that there will be a new registration of undergraduates at the beginning of April and it is altogether probable that many of those whose studies were interrupted by the war will resume their places in the classroom at that time. How many of the upperclassmen will return to College at this stage is difficult to say but it is expected that the number will be considerable. Undergraduate opportunities will also be continued during the summer so that men who desire to make up lost time can be accommodated. One summer session will begin immediately after Commencement and continue for six weeks; the other will begin about the middle of August and finish in time for the regular opening of the next academic year. Students who take both summer terms will be able to count a half year's work towards the degree.

The term system not permanent

The division of the winter into three terms and the summer into two terms is an arrangement for the current year only. It is not intended that this plan shall be continued in normal times. The old two-semester arrangement with a single six-weeks session in the summer is believed by both faculty and students to be more advantageous and it will be resumed next autumn. It is doubtless true that more teaching days are available under the three-term plan, but it is doubtful whether the amount of education obtained is any greater. Twelve weeks is too short a time in which to cover any substantial subject.

The uniforms have disappeared

The outward semblance of a cantonment which the University has borne during the past two years is gradually fading away and the place is resuming its normal appearance once more. The Students' Army Training Corps was demobilized in December; the men in the Naval Radio School are being transferred or discharged week by week; and the Officers' Material School for the training of naval ensigns will soon

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finish its term. By the time this issue of the MAGAZINE reaches its readers there will be few, if any, uniformed men at Harvard. A few months ago there were seven or eight thousand in all. Buildings which have been occupied by military and naval units during the war are being one by one restored to their peace-time uses; by next September, if nothing unexpected happens, there will be no trace of the war's derangements.

No courses in military science

For the first time since 1915 the undergraduates are without a Harvard Regiment and no regular courses in military science are being given. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps has not been reëstablished. It is not improbable, however, that instruction in military science may be resumed next autumn and that an artillery unit of the R.O.T.C. will be established at the University. The experience of the last few years has shown that at Harvard military drill and academic studies do not yoke well together. Even a small amount of drill per week seems to make inroads upon hours needed for lectures, laboratory work, or study. There is much to be said for the policy of restricting the military activities of term-time to theoretical work in the classroom, thus putting all the drill and other outdoor exercises into a six-weeks summer camp. Some physical training for those undergraduates who do not engage in regular athletics would be a good thing throughout the winter months if it could be provided. We have been far too neglectful of the bodily development of our undergraduates. The ideal of "athletics for all" is perfectly sound but it will not be realized by merely preaching it. It can be realized only by planning, organization, the labor of a good many men and the spending of not a little money.

Harvard's human contribution to the War

The University's war records office, under the supervision of F. S. Mead, '87, has compiled and announced some figures which indicate the extent of Harvard's part in the war. The total number of Harvard men in the armed forces of the United States or the Allies together with those who were enrolled in the auxiliary services (such as the Red Cross and Y.M.C.A.) exceeded 10,000. This does not include those men who were inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps and who left the University upon the demobilization of that unit. Nearly 5000 Harvard men received commissions in the Army, Navy, or Marine corps during the war. From the various faculties of the University no fewer than 168 teachers entered some branch of the national service, many of them as commissioned officers and others in administrative posts of high importance. The Harvard roll of honor, which includes the names of all those who gave their lives to the cause, has reached a total of 284. It is extremely doubtful whether any other American university has made a better showing than this. Certainly the record is not that of an institution deficient in aggressiveness or lukewarm in the war. If any one harbors the notion that Harvard did not "play the game" or that our patriotism was of an indifferent type these figures are sufficient to give that idea an ample refutation. Harvard was in the war from the start, and very much in it at the finish.

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The fact that the University was not so forehanded as some other institutions in promising credit towards a degree to men in the service does not mean that the Harvard authorities were averse to any action of this sort. It seemed advisable, inasmuch as no one knew how long the war would last, to defer any decision in the matter until the whole situation as regards the absence of undergraduates could become clear. Now it appears that most of the students who left college to enter some branch of the service will have missed not more than a year or a year-and-a-half of academic work. Hence the provision that these men may have the degree of A.B. on completing twelve full courses, in other words, three fourths of the usual requirements for that degree. To put it in another way, actual service with the armed forces will be taken in lieu of a year's college work whenever an undergraduate has missed an academic year by reason of engaging in such service. Those who were seniors when they entered the Army or Navy, will, of course, under this provision, receive their degree without further attendance at the University.

Degrees for men in the service

The degree of A.B. will be given in all such cases *honoris causa* in order that it may remain distinguished from the degree as ordinarily conferred in course; but it will not be included in the Quinquennial Catalogue among the honorary degrees. Names of men receiving the A.B. *honoris causa* will be inserted with their respective classes. The degree will presumably admit men to any of the graduate or professional schools although this is not at the present time a matter of much practical consequence since these schools are already making concessions to men who have been in the service. On the whole this general arrangement is likely to prove the wisest solution of a rather difficult problem. It preserves the time-honored distinction between a degree earned in the usual way and a degree awarded for special reasons. At the same time it gives a just and even a generous recognition to the patriotism of those undergraduates who so readily met the call of duty.

The A. B. honoris causa

Many questions of detail will have to be settled, however, before any of these degrees *honoris causa* can be awarded. How, for example, are we to construe "service during the war"? Should this be interpreted to include all those who served in the American Ambulance Corps before the United States became an active participant in the struggle, all those who helped the Red Cross, or the Y.M.C.A., or who worked in shipyards and munition factories? Or should it be confined to those who were regularly enlisted or commissioned in the Army or Navy? The general feeling is that the degree should be awarded in no grudging or niggardly spirit; on the other hand too great a measure of leniency would defeat the very purpose for which it has been established, namely as a recognition of true patriotism displayed at personal sacrifice.

Details relating to the degree

The programme recently announced by the authorities of Yale for the future development of the undergraduate curriculum in that institution has evoked interest and discussion at Harvard as at the other large universities of the

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country. It is, indeed, a proposition to which educators may well give attention although its fundamentals will not receive acceptance everywhere. This is hardly the place to give a detailed outline of the plan which in fact covers a considerable range of educational policy; but its most conspicuous feature is the proposed division of the undergraduate curriculum into two parts. One part will include studies for freshmen and for other undergraduates who have not laid plans for a professional career. These studies, the programme announces, will be in charge of professors who know how to teach and who like teaching. The other portion of the curriculum will comprise courses in which men may begin their preparation for later work in the law, medical, or other professional schools. They will be prae-professional courses, as it were. Such studies will be in charge of men who know the needs and methods of the professional schools.

The Yale Programme

It is hinted that this division of courses may ultimately result in two separate faculties, but Yale does not propose to cross that bridge just now. There will, in any case, be no barrier between the two fields of instruction; both students and professors may pass from one to the other as occasion arises. Obviously there will be no great scope for an elective system. When a student designates his future profession he will gravitate into the studies which lead thereto, and although these may not be rigidly prescribed, the inevitable tendency must be to keep them within a reasonable range.

Some possible developments of the plan

The Yale programme, if we understand it aright, diverges considerably from the general plan of undergraduate education which is followed at Harvard. On the whole our tendency has been to discourage any professionalizing of the undergraduate curriculum. A decade ago, when the elective system in its untrammeled form held sway, an undergraduate chose his studies at his own discretion, with little or no guidance, and with far more reference to the avoidance of afternoon hours than to his proposed life-work. In those days many students chose a subject because the lectures came at the convenient hour of eleven o'clock, or because the course was reputed to be easy, or for some other reason wholly removed from its bearing upon their anticipated work of later years. Nor has that situation been wholly altered, although the present regulations for the choice of elective studies have bettered it considerably. Even yet, however, it is not the Harvard policy to encourage an undergraduate to concentrate largely upon those subjects which are assumed to lead to his chosen profession; we still lay stress upon the advisability of knowing "a little of everything." Many Harvard undergraduates do, as a matter of fact, concentrate their attention upon special fields which they think will afford them a useful prae-professional training for law, or medicine, or engineering, or business administration. Advisers can testify that they are often asked whether this or that course would be "useful" to one who has a certain profession in view. But Harvard courses open to undergraduates are not so designated and the

Yale and Harvard plans contrasted

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tendency has been to emphasize the academic rather than the professional usefulness of all undergraduate studies.

There is a probability that the average undergraduate, if his desires were consulted, would prefer to start his professional studies at an early stage in his college course. The complaint is sometimes made that existing academic courses are not "practical" enough, which is merely another way of urging that they do not relate with sufficient closeness to the general problem of getting things done in the world and to the concrete problems which confront the individual student after graduation. The survey of instruction in Economics at Harvard, conducted by the Division of Education two years ago, brought out this feature very clearly. That complaint is in essence a demand for the professionalizing of undergraduate studies, for an abandonment of the strictly cultural or non-professional ideal in college education. It may represent a misconception of what the College ought to give its undergraduates, but there is no denying that the demand for "more practical" instruction is being expressed by a large and growing circle of young men. It is, of course, a demand which cannot be ignored even if it may not wisely be granted.

Making academic courses "more practical"

It is a significant feature of higher education in America that young men who are pursuing professional studies devote more energy and enthusiasm to their work than those who are taking purely academic courses. A general education for its own sake, without reference to its usefulness as the handmaid of professional success, is what the colleges have been urging upon their students; but these urgings have not availed a great deal. The undergraduates who work most industriously are in general those who think they discern a direct relation between the present task and a future career. Education for education's sake, and sport for sport's sake, are two ideals which we have been setting before our young men for a good many years; but it is to be feared that we have not made much greater headway with the one than with the other. This is not to argue that either of these ideals should be cast overboard, but merely to suggest that one is about as hard to carry into practice as the other. The college which semi-professionalizes its undergraduate courses will probably get more work and more interest from its students; but whether the undergraduates will be better off in the end is an open question. Yale seems to think that some of them will. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the best medical schools that the young man who has had some training in prae-medical studies (physics, biology, and chemistry) is better fitted to pursue the professional curriculum in medicine than one whose collegiate course has not included this preparation. If the same thing be not true, *mutatis mutandis*, of graduate schools in law, theology, engineering, architecture, and business administration, why is it not true? Why is the profession of medicine in this respect a thing apart? The Yale experiment brings this question to the front, and many other questions. That is why educators who may not approve the Yale programme are none the less deeply interested in it.

Education for education's sake

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The Governing Boards of the University have approved the plan for the establishment of a Harvard Engineering School which has been under consideration since the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court invalidating the agreement with the Institute of Technology. The provisions of this plan are printed in this issue of the MAGAZINE. The new school is designed to teach science to men who are preparing to practice engineering, and certain other sciences as professions; but it will also make place for men who hope to pursue any vocation in which technical training is necessary or useful. It will include mechanical, electrical, civil, sanitary, mining, and metallurgical engineering, also chemical engineering or industrial chemistry. The intention of the new school is to lay emphasis on fundamentals, but this does not mean that the undergraduate courses will be elementary or merely general courses in science. On the contrary they will be designed to provide a definite and thorough preparation for each of the above-mentioned engineering professions.

The new engineering school

In order to conform to the stipulations in the will of Gordon McKay, whose benefaction has made the school a possibility, admission to the Harvard Engineering School will be open to boys who have had no more training than the public high schools afford; but candidates for admission must make satisfactory records at the regular entrance examinations on the same basis as candidates for admission to the freshman class in Harvard College. Latin will not be required for admission to the engineering school. The course of undergraduate study will extend over four years and will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Provision will be made for graduate study leading to the master's degree and to the doctorate. Engineering students will be on the same footing as students in Harvard College in respect to dormitories, clubs, athletics, and social activities, except that "they will have less time for such matters" as Dean Hughes has rather significantly announced.

For the present the school will have its headquarters in Pierce Hall. The laboratory equipment which was moved to the Technology buildings will be brought back, and the University's teachers of engineering who have been in the government service will presently return to their work at Harvard. It is expected that next autumn the engineering school will have a considerable enrolment of new students.

The establishment of the new school does not necessarily mean that there will be no coöperation with the Institute of Technology. It merely indicates that Harvard is going to fulfil both in letter and spirit the provisions of the Gordon McKay Trust as interpreted by the supreme judicial body of the Commonwealth. Beyond and above this there may be coöperation, and negotiations to that end are in process, but have not been concluded.

Seven or eight years ago, when the Faculty of Arts and Sciences devised a new scheme for admitting boys to Harvard College it was felt that we had taken a long step in the direction of satisfying the secondary schools, especially the public high schools of the country. The new plan was a concession

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to these schools. It reduced the number of entrance examinations to four, relaxed some of the prescriptions which had formerly hampered school teachers in preparing boys for the entrance examinations, and enunciated the wholesome doctrine that the *quality* rather than the exact scope of a boy's preparation ought to be the test of his capacity to do college work. This plan received commendation from public school principals throughout the country, and it was soon accorded the flattery of imitation by some of the other large Eastern colleges.

Must we again modify our admission requirements?

On the whole its practical operations have been successful; but we have now had sufficient experience with the new plan of admission to realize that it has not satisfied the demands of the public high schools in any substantial measure; it has not brought us any considerable number of freshmen from regions which we failed to tap under the old régime of entrance requirements; and it has hardly measured up to the hopes of those who initiated it.

These conclusions seem inevitable from the facts and the figures. About a year ago the Massachusetts Teachers' Association unanimously adopted resolutions which criticized rather severely the "rigid requirements" which exist in "most New England colleges" as contrasted with institutions in other parts of the country, and these resolutions made no exception in favor of Harvard's new plan. More recently the Superintendent of Schools in Boston reiterated both from the public platform and in a letter to the Harvard *Bulletin* his conviction that the public high schools of that city are finding very great difficulty in fitting boys for Harvard and for some other colleges in New England. The testimony which comes from teachers, even from Harvard graduates engaged in teaching, in various parts of the United States, seems to prove that we are still far from finality in the adjustment of college requirements to what the ordinary high school can do. It was assumed, when the new plan went into effect, that those preparatory institutions which had hitherto made a specialty of fitting boys for Harvard would lose some of their old advantages, and that more men would come to us directly from public high schools in the West and South. That result has not been achieved in any substantial degree. The so-called "Harvard schools" are as busy as ever; we continue to draw the great bulk of our freshmen from schools in New England and the other North Atlantic States; and we do not appear to have made any visible dent in the great area of territory outside.

The revival of complaints from the schools

This is the more surprising when one recalls the active and useful service which the Harvard Clubs are rendering in all parts of the land. These organizations have worked manfully to bring the schools of their respective communities into touch with the University; they have established local scholarships by the dozen, and they have in many cases enlisted the personal influence of their members in directing recruits to Harvard. The Associated Harvard Clubs provide six scholarships; other Clubs all the way from Boston to Hawaii provide about

How the Harvard Clubs have helped

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forty-five more. Yet the total number of freshmen who come to us each year from regions west of the Mississippi or south of the Potomac is discouragingly small. Nor is there any prediction that we will do much more, under present conditions, than to hold what little grip we have.

What is the root of our difficulty? Like many educational ailments this one is easy enough to diagnose but not so easy to remedy. The main trouble is, of course, that the endowed colleges like Harvard and Yale are emphasizing one thing while the public high schools of the country are laying stress on something different and to an extent quite antagonistic. The college, as schoolmasters often point out, does not want the entire product of the high school but only the best of that product. Its admission examinations set standards quite above those required for the satisfactory completion of a high school course, as is demonstrated by the fact that these examinations bowl over a large percentage of the high school graduates who try to pass them. The college, in a word, lays emphasis upon its selective function. The public schools, on the other hand, being the educational agencies of their respective communities, lay stress on the function of service for all. They must necessarily do so. Their obligation is to take any boy who comes and to do what they can for him. It is not the prerogative of a public high school to set up standards which will operate to exclude all but the cream of the grammar school's product. The high school must adjust itself to the community's needs and circumstances. If it does not do this it fails to perform the most fundamental of its obligations, and no degree of skill or specialization or success in preparing boys for college will condone such failure.

Selection vs. Service. Are they necessarily in conflict?

So we have a gulf between the endowed college and the high school not only in standards but in ideals. It may be that the two ideals of selection and service are irreconcilable, but let it be hoped that they are not, for, whatever the college may decide to do, the schools must inevitably go on doing what their communities require of them. The college is pressing its pick-and-choose policy with relentless determination, as is shown by the fact that nearly one third of all those who apply for admission to Harvard College, after graduation from a secondary school, are refused admission. Either the college is asking too much or the schools are doing too little. But whether the remedy ought in theory to come from the one side or the other is after all not worth discussion. It is enough that the college can change its demands while the schools cannot change their output either in quality or in amount. If the hiatus between the two is ever to be bridged the college must make the essential move. How to do this without actually lowering college educational standards is something which the schools ought to tell us, if they know.

Can college demands and school achievements be harmonized?

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CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of November 4, 1918.

The Treasurer reported the following receipt, and the same was gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Aimée Sargent (Mrs. Winthrop Sargent) $2500 in accordance with the fifth clause in her will "for the purpose of providing from the income thereof a prize of one hundred dollars ($100) annually to be known as the Winthrop Sargent Prize for the best essay relating to Shakespeare or Shakespeare's work by any student of the University upon such terms and conditions as they may determine from time to time for the competition"; and $25,000, in accordance with the sixth clause "to be used for the general purposes of the Blue Hill Observatory founded by my brother, Abbott Lawrence Rotch."

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the Bemis Brothers Bag Company, General Electric Company, Pacific Mills, and Mr. Henry D. Sharpe for their gifts of $1000 each, to the Walworth Manufacturing Company, the Lancaster Mills, Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, and to Messrs. Lockwood, Greene & Company for their gifts of $500 each, to the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, the O'Bannon Corporation, and the Suncook Mills for their gifts of $250 each toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, Mrs. Frederick C. Shattuck, Mrs James C. Melvin for their gifts of $1000 each, and to Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow for his gift of $500 toward the expenses of publishing the *Journal of Industrial Health*.

To Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis for his gift of $1000 for the Josiah Royce Memorial Fund.

To Mr. Redfield Proctor for his gift of $1000 for a certain salary for 1918–19.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of $625, the first quarterly payment for the year 1918–19 on account of their annual gift of $2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of May 11, 1917.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $1000 toward a certain salary for 1918–19.

To Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch for her gift of $375 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To Mr. Charles Sumner Bird for his gift of $200 for the Charles Sumner Scholarship for the year 1918–19.

To Professor Archibald C. Coolidge for his gift of $49.80 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mr. James Byrne for his gift of $48.68 to be added to the principal of the James Byrne Professorship of Administrative Law.

To Dean Roscoe Pound for his gift of $20.16 for framing certain coats of arms of English judges which he has recently presented to the Law School.

To Mrs. William H. Phelps for her generous gift to the University Museum of the interesting and valuable scientific objects prepared by her husband, William H. Phelps.

To Mr. William DeForest Thomson for his gift of ethnological specimens from the Dakota and other Indians of the Central Plains region.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their high appreciation of the generosity of the heirs of Mary Hemenway in giving to the Fogg Art Museum the valuable collection of Hemenway engravings.

The President reported the death of John Charles Driscoll, Assistant in the Law School Library, which occurred on the 17th ult., in the 30th year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1918: William Bosworth Castle, Reginald Coggeshall, Frederick Coleman Fishback, Kenneth Long Maclachlan, and Ralph Preston Wentworth, *Proctors;* Percy Waldron Long, *Instructor in English*. To take effect Oct. 1, 1918, Simon Norman, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry*. To take effect Oct. 24, 1918, Harold Ernest Burtt, *Instructor in Psychology*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

For the months of October, November, and December, John Inglee Phinney, *Assistant in Physics;* Abraham Aaron Roback, *Assistant in Psychology;* Robert Lindley Murray Underhill, *Assistant in Philosophy;* Newton Henry Black, Thomas Long Bramhall, Walter Francis Downey, George William Evans, James Pitt Farnsworth, Archer Linwood Faxon, Harry Davis Gaylord, James Abram Goldthwaite, Charles Austin Hobbs, Julius Schmittle Hoffman, Charles Jenney, Charles Dana Merserve, Alton Lombard Miller, Joseph Lawrence Powers, William Richard Ransom, Harris Rice, Robert Lindley Murray Underhill, William Ledley Vosburgh, and John William Wood, *Instructors in Mathematics;* Howard Lane Blackwell, Norton Adams Kent, Harry Munson Showman, *Lecturers on Physics*. For one year from Sept. 1, 1918, Henry Chase Brownell, *Assistant in History;* Malcolm Perrine McNair, *Assistant in Government;* James Louis Moore and Dean Hill Stanley, *Assistants in History;* Clifton Newman Jacobs, *Assistant in Chemistry;* Robert Chenault Givler, *Instructor in Psychology;* Robert Wheaton Coues, *Instructor in English;* William Irving Clark, *Instructor in Industrial Medicine;* Frederic Palmer, Jr., *Lecturer on Physics;* Charles Locke Scudder, *Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Medicine*.

The President nominated the following persons as members of the Administrative

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Board of the Graduate School of Medicine for the year 1918–19, and it was *voted* to appoint them:

Horace David Arnold, *Director;* Alexander Swanson Begg, *Dean;* David Linn Edsall, George Gray Sears, Algernon Coolidge, Charles Locke Scudder, *Acting Dean;* Ernest Edward Tyzzer, Francis Weld Peabody.

Voted to appoint William Sturgis Bigelow, John Templeman Coolidge and George Henry Chase, *Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts,* for one year from Jan. 1, 1919.

Voted to proceed to the election of a *Professor of Biological Chemistry,* to serve from Jan. 1, 1919: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Lawrence Joseph Henderson was elected.

Voted to rescind the vote of Sept. 23 granting leave of absence to Assistant Professor George E. Johnson for the academic year 1918–19.

Meeting of November 25, 1918.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. Richard T. Crane, Jr., for his gift of $1000 toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To Mrs. Etta B. Reinhers for her gift of $250 for the Julian Henry Reinhers Scholarship for 1918–19.

To "A Friend" for the additional gift of $165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Mr. Clement R. Lamson for his gift of $125.01 for clerical assistance in the Department of Economics.

To Mrs. Ralph E. Forbes for her gift of $100 and to Mrs. Waldo E. Forbes for the gift of $25 toward a certain salary.

To Professor William E. Hocking for his gift of $26.91 cents additional for the Josiah Royce Memorial Fund.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express to the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes their gratitude for his generous gift to the Peabody Museum of a Malay kris, and their appreciation of his continued thought for the needs of the Museum.

The President reported the death of James Jackson Putnam, Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System, Emeritus, which occurred on the 4th inst., in the 73d year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept 1, 1918, Thomas Powderly Martin, *Assistant in History.* To take effect Nov. 1, 1918, Manley Ottmer Hudson, *Lecturer on Law.* To take effect Nov. 8, 1918, Charles Andrew Williams, *Professor of Military Science and Tactics.*

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1918, Dharmananda Kosambi, *Assistant in Philosophy;* Leonard Daniel Nathan, *Assistant in Comparative Anatomy;* Roger Pierce, *Business Director of the Medical School;* Guy Newhall, *Lecturer on the Law of Property;* Robert Wilcox Sayles and Walter Atherton, *Instructors in Surveying and Mapping.* For the 2d half of 1918–19, Sidney Bradshaw Fay, *Lecturer on History.* For October, November, and December, 1918, Albert Elmer Marks, *Assistant in Hygiene and Sanitation;* Hubert Gregory Stanton, *Lecturer on Ordnance.* From Nov. 8 to Jan. 1, 1919, Louis Augustine McCoy, *Instructor in Mathematics.*

Voted to appoint Clifford Herschel Moore, *Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences,* from Dec. 1 to March 31, 1919.

Voted to proceed to the election of a *Professor of Military Science and Tactics,* to serve while detailed here as Commanding Officer of the Students' Army Training Corps: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Radcliffe Heermance was elected.

Voted to grant leave of absence to the following while in the service of the government: To Dean Charles H. Haskins from Dec. 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919; to Assistant Professor Robert H. Lord until March 31, 1919.

Meeting of December 3, 1918.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express to Mr. Howard K. Brown their gratitude for his welcome gift to the Law School Library of books bequeathed to him by the late George B. Leverett, and that they further desire herewith to record their high appreciation of his generous thought of Harvard University.

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Voted to appoint George Lyman Kittredge, Acting Chairman of the Library Council from Dec. 1, 1918 to March 31, 1919, during the absence of Dean Haskins.

Voted to appoint André Morize, Assistant Professor of French Literature, when relieved from duty with the French Army for a term of five years.

The President nominated the following persons as members of the Administrative Board for Special Students and for University Extension for the year 1918–19, and it was *voted* to appoint them;

James Hardy Ropes, *Dean;* Paul Henry Hanus; Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, Clifford Herschel Moore, Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, Hector James Hughes; William Bennett Munro, Gregory Paul Baxter, Arthur Fisher Whittem.

Meeting of December 23, 1918.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Mary Anna Palmer Draper (Mrs. Henry Draper) $7500 on account of her bequest of $150,000 to establish "The Henry Draper Memorial Fund," of which the income only shall be used for the purpose of caring for, preserving, studying, and using the photographic plates of the Henry Draper Memorial for the purposes for which they may be used and exhibited, and $4000 additional for the same purpose.

From the estate of Jerome Wheelock, $10, the sixteenth annual payment under the provisions of clause forty of the will of Jerome Wheelock as amended by section seventeen of the modifications and amendments thereof.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $50,000 to establish the James C. Melvin Fund for Tropical Medicine, the income to be applied toward the furtherance of Preventive Medicine of which Tropical Medicine may be regarded as a branch should the study and teaching of Tropical Medicine be given up at the Harvard Medical School.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $2500 for the Department of Tropical Medicine, in accordance with the offer entered in the meeting of Oct. 29, 1917.

To Mrs. Robert Darrah Jenks and Mrs. William Furness Jenks for their joint gift of $2000 to be added to the Robert Darrah Jenks Scholarship Fund.

To Mr. Elliot C. Lee for his gift of $1000 toward the expenses of publishing the *Journal of Industrial Health.*

To an anonymous friend for the additional gift of $500 toward the cost of equipment of the office of the Harvard University Directory.

To Mr. Murray Seasongood for his gift of $250 toward the Law School Endowment.

To the Harvard Club of St. Louis for the gift of $300 for the scholarship for 1917–18.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of $200 toward the scholarship for 1918–19.

To the Harvard Club of Rhode Island for the gift of $100 toward the scholarship for 1918–19.

To Mr. Walter W. Naumburg for his gift of $200 and to Mrs. Luther S. Livingston for her gift of $21.61 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To "A Friend" for the additional gift of $165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To the Class of 1898 for the gift of $65 for the Tree Fund.

To Dr. Nathan A. Estes for his gift of $25 toward the Dental Endowment of the Class of 1904.

To Professors George H. Chase and Arthur Pope for their gift of $15 to be added to the income of the William Hayes Fogg Fund.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1918, George Jesse Wright, *Assistant in Neuropathology.* To take effect Sept. 25, 1918, Wolfert Gerson Webber, *Charles Follen Folsom Teaching Fellow in Hygiene.* To take effect Dec. 31, 1918, Walter Theodore Selg, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry.*

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept. 1, 1918, Arthur Warren Eldred, *Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry;* Edward Aloysius Mahoney and Harold Irving Fiske, *Assistants in Prosthetic Dentistry;* Albert Ira Mackintosh, *Instructor in Operative Dentistry;* Leonard Daniel Nathan, *Assistant in Biology and Anæsthesia;* Oscar Jacobus Raeder and Karl Augustus Menninger, *Assistants in Neuropathology;* Benjamin Ezra Wood and Reginald Dimock Margeson, *Assistants in Anatomy;* Franz René Wullfaert, *Assistant in Pathology;* Harvard Hersey Crabtree, *Assistant in Genito-Urinary Surgery;* Louis Mendelsohn, *Assistant in Medicine;* Lawson Gentry Lowrey, *Instructor in Psychiatry;* Lesley Hinckley Spooner, *Instructor in Bacteriology;* Percy Ford Swindle, *Research Fellow in Psychology.* From September 25 for the remainder of 1918–19, Paul Frederick Orr, *Charles Follen Folsom Teaching Fellow in Hygiene.* From Jan. 1 for the remainder of 1918–19, Ralph Faust Shaner, *Teaching Fellow in Histology;* Arthur Beane, *Acting Chairman of the Committee in Charge of Phillips Brooks House,* Paul Revere Frothingham, *Acting Chairman of the Board of Preachers.* From Feb. 1 for the remainder of 1918–19, Eugene Curtis Peck, *Assistant in Biological Chemistry.*

Voted to grant leave of absence to the following:

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Assistant Horace K. Boutwell for the academic year 1918–19, while in the service of the Government; Instructor Lesley H. Spooner, for the academic year 1918–19, while in the service of the Government; Instructor Albert A Shapira, for the academic year 1918–19, while in the service of the Government; Assistant Professor Frederick H. Verhoeff, from November 16 for the remainder of 1918–19, while in the service of the Government; Assistant Professor A. J. Inglis, until June 1, 1919; Professor Edward C. Moore, from January 1 for the remainder of 1918–19.

Meeting of January 13, 1919.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to thank Mr. Guy Emerson for his welcome gift to the Widener Library of a large collection of war posters, and that they further desire herewith to record their high appreciation of his kind thought of Harvard University.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to thank Mr. J. P. Morgan for his welcome gift to the Widener Library of a recent publication of the Roxburgh Club entitled "The Gospels of Matilda, Countess of Tuscany," from the manuscript in the library of John Pierpont Morgan; and that they further wish to record herewith their high appreciation of his generous action.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to thank Mr. Bennett F. Davenport, '67, for his welcome gift to the Department of Mineralogy and Petrography of valuable apparatus, and that they further desire herewith to record their high appreciation of his kind thought of Harvard University.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude for the gift of 7 paintings and 426 volumes of books recently received from France from the estates of Morton D. Mitchell, of the Class of 1887, and his wife, Elizabeth P. Mitchell, in accordance with the will of said Morton D. Mitchell and the written instructions of his wife.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the National Canners Association for the gift of $15,000 on account of their offer of $90,000 annually for three years, or such portion thereof as may be requisitioned, for the purpose of investigating the subject of food poisoning or so-called ptomaine poisoning, with special reference to canned foods, under the direction of Dr. M. J. Rosenau.

To the American Woolen Company and Mr. William H. Wellington for their gifts of $1000 each, to the United States Worsted Company for the gift of $500, and to the American Optical Company for the gift of $250 toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $2500 to be added to the income of "The Departments of Architecture and Landscape Architecture Additions Fund."

To Mrs. Samuel Sachs for her annual gift of $2500 for the benefit of the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. A. Lincoln Filene for his gift of $1000 toward the expenses of Vocational Guidance in the Division of Education.

To an anonymous friend for the unrestricted gift of $300.

To "A Friend" for the additional gift of $165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To the Harvard Club of Washington, D.C., for the gift of $150 toward the scholarship for 1918–19.

To Mr. Henry L. Shattuck for his annual gift of $50 toward the general expenses of undergraduate instruction in Harvard College.

To Mr. Harold J. Laski for his gift of $12 for one year's subscription to the Manchester (England) *Guardian* for the College Library.

The President reported the death of Wallace Clement Sabine, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, which occurred on the 10 inst., in the 51st year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Jan. 1, 1919.

Haueh-Wu Sun, *Assistant in Chemistry;* William Albert Perkins, *Alumni Assistant in Surgery;* Henry Gilman, *Proctor and Instructor in Chemistry;* Forris Jewett Moore, *Lecturer on Organic Chemistry;* John Matthew Gries, *Director of the Bureau of Business Research.*

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from Sept 1, 1918, Lewis Herrick Flint, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Botany.* From Jan. 1 for the remainder of 1918–19: *Proctors,* R. T. Bushnell, G. C. Caner, R. T. Catterall, R. R. Cawley, R. Coggeshall, J. A. Duncan, H. B. Esselen, I. H. Fathschild, F. C. Fishback, K. L. Maclachlan, W. E. McCurdy, H. F. Nehlsen, A. D. Platt, L. I. Smith, W. B. Snow. *Assistants,* Joseph Manual Aronson, Albert Howard Bump, Atherton Kinsley Dunbar, Simon Norman, and Vincent O'Shea, in *Chemistry;* Walter William Spencer Cook, in *Fine Arts;* Sidney Raymond Packard and Lawrence D. Steefel, in *History. Austin Teaching*

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Fellow, David Elbridge Worrall, in *Chemistry*. *Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow in Charge of the Laboratory of Surgical Research*, George Bernays Wislocki. From Feb. 3 to Aug. 30, 1919, Morton Carlisle Campbell and Francis Bowes Sayre, *Lecturers on Law*. From Jan. 1, 1919 to Sept. 1, 1920, Melvin Thomas Copeland, *Director of the Bureau of Business Research*.

Voted to appoint the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1918-19:

Faculty members, Henry Aaron Yeomans, *Chairman;* Roger Irving Lee, Dunham Jackson; *Graduate members*, Henry Pennypacker, Benjamin Loring Young, Laurence Curtis, 2d.

Notice was received of the election of David Bullard Arnold, Henry Hardwick Faxon, and Robert Ellsworth Gross as undergraduate members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1918.

Voted to appoint the following Committee on the Health of Mercantile Employees: George W. Mitton, Chairman; F. Alexander Chandler, Thomas K. Cory, George B. Johnson, Robert W. Maynard, Felix Vorenberg, Thomas M. B. Hicks, Jr., Secretary.

Voted to grant leave of absence, from Feb. 1 for the remainder of the academic year, to Dean Henry A. Yeomans, to enable him to be Harvard's representative at the Harvard Bureau in Paris.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Assistant Prof. Grinnell Jones for the second half of the academic year 1918-19, while in the service of the Government.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Stated Meeting, November 25, 1918.

The following eighteen members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board, Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Appleton, Boyden, Elliott, Felton, Frothingham, Herrick, Higginson, Hollis, Lee, Marvin, Palmer, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, Wigglesworth.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Nov. 4, 1918. Appointing the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Medicine for the year 1918-19: Horace David Arnold, *Director;* Alexander Swanson Begg, *Dean;* David Linn Edsall, George Gray Sears, Algernon Coolidge, Charles Locke Scudder, *Acting Dean;* Ernest Edward Tyzzer, Francis Weld Peabody; appointing William Sturgis Bigelow, John Templeman Coolidge and George Henry Chase, Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from January 1, 1919; amending Statute 9 by striking out in the next to the last sentence, after the words "Bachelor of Laws," the words "of the degree of Doctor of Medicine"; and by inserting after the words "Bachelor of Science" the words "three grades of the degree of Doctor of Medicine" so that it shall henceforth read as follows: " . . . There are four grades of the degree of Bachelor of Arts and of the degree of Bachelor of Science; three grades of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and two grades of the degree of Master in Business Administration, of the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, of the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and of the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine . . . "; electing Radcliffe Heermance, *Professor of Military Science and Tactics*, to serve while detailed here as Commanding Officer of the Students' Army Training Corps; and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

Dr. Shattuck, on behalf of the Executive Committee, communicated the following deaths of members of Visiting Committees: Babson S. Ladd, Classics, died Nov. 3, 1918; Hervey E. Wetzel, Semitic Museum and Division of Semitic Languages and History, died Oct. 17, 1918; Frederick R. Halsey, Library,

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died Sept. 28, 1918; and the following resignations: Franklin B. Dyer, from the Committee to Visit the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and the Committee on University Extension; Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, from the Committee to Visit the Kitchens and Dining Rooms of all the College Commons; and the following appointments: Frank V. Thompson, a member of the Committee to Visit the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and of the Committee on University Extension, in the place of Franklin B. Dyer, resigned; Henry Pennypacker, a member of the Committee on Classics, in place of Babson S. Ladd, deceased: Allen Curtis, a member of the Committee to Visit the University Library, in place of Frederick R. Halsey, deceased; Mrs. William F. Wharton, a member of the Committee to Visit the Kitchens and Dining Rooms of all the College Commons, in place of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, resigned; William Sturgis Bigelow, a member of the Committee on Philosophy and Psychology; Henry N. Sheldon, a member of the Committee to Visit the Law School; and said appointments were approved by the Board.

Upon the motion of Dr. Shattuck, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board: The Board of Overseers of Harvard College receive with regret Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer's resignation from the Committee to Visit the Kitchens and Dining Rooms of all the College Commons, but recognize that it is not quite fair to protest. They therefore accept the resignation, and express their gratitude for the very valuable service which she has rendered, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate this resolution to Mrs. Thayer.

Upon the motion of Dr. Shattuck, and after debate thereon, the Secretary was instructed by the Board to notify the Chairmen of such Visiting Committees as had not submitted a report during the past three years of such delinquency on their part.

Upon the motion of Mr. Herrick, and after debate thereon, the Board *voted* that the Chairmen of the Visiting Committees, who are members of the Board of Overseers, be requested to make brief oral reports to the Board of the work of their Committees at least once during each academic year.

Upon the motion of Mr. Herrick, and after debate thereon, the Board *voted* that whereas a very great number of members of the University have entered the service of their country during the war and are now, in most cases, about to return to civil life; and the great need of educated men has been pointed out many times during the war by the various government departments, and the need will be at least equally great in meeting the problems to be solved during peace; and the man who has left college to serve his country, will, by returning and completing his education, be doing his duty to his country and at the same time secure the greater happiness and usefulness that education gives; the Board of Overseers urges that they return to the University and complete their studies, and that a copy of the foregoing vote be sent to every Harvard Club with the request that each Club do everything possible to carry out the purpose of the vote.

It was further *voted* that a committee of three members of the Board be appointed by the President to carry out the purposes of the foregoing vote, and the President appointed as members thereof Messrs. Herrick, Frothingham, and Lee.

Upon the motion of Mr. Boyden, the Board *voted* also to refer to said Committee a communication from Mr. Frederick W. Burlingham, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, suggesting that the various local clubs of the Associated Harvard Clubs make preparations to meet the Harvard men returning from military

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service as and when they return, and personally urge upon them the desirability of their resuming again at Cambridge their college education.

Upon the motion of Mr. Herrick, and after debate thereon, the Board adopted a resolution that it is the sense of the Board that college athletics on a broad scale should be immediately revived.

Upon the motion of Mr. Appleton, and after debate thereon, the Board *voted* to refer to the Executive Committee the present custom of appointments and reports of Visiting Committees, and the advisability of making changes and improvements therein, and to report thereon to the Board at their discretion and convenience.

Judge Grant presented a report from the Committee to Visit the Kitchens and Dining Rooms of all the College Commons, and it was accepted and placed on file.

Adjourned Meeting, December 3, 1918.

The following ten members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Fish, Frothingham, Higginson, Palmer, Shattuck, Wigglesworth.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The vote of the President and Fellows of Nov. 4, 1918, electing Lawrence Joseph Henderson, *Professor of Biological Chemistry*, to serve from Jan. 1, 1919, was taken from the table, and the Board *voted* to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Dec. 3, 1918, appointing André Morize, *Assistant Professor of French Literature*, when relieved from duty with the French Army, for a term of five years; and the Board *voted* to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Dec. 3, 1918, appointing the following persons as members of the Administrative Board for Special Students and for University Extension for the year 1918–19; James Hardy Ropes, Dean; Paul Henry Hanus, Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, Clifford Herschel Moore, Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, Hector James Hughes, William Bennett Munro, Gregory Paul Baxter, Arthur Fisher Whittem; and the Board *voted* to consent to this vote.

The Secretary of the Board communicated the resignation of Mr. Charles W. Hubbard from the Visiting Committee on Education, and said resignation was accepted by the Board.

Stated Meeting, January 13, 1919.

The following twenty members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Boyden, Frothingham, Hallowell, Higginson, Hollis, Lee, Marvin, Palmer, Shattuck, Slocum, Swayze, W. R. Thayer, Wadsworth, Wigglesworth, Wood, Woods.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Dec. 23, 1918, that in accordance with the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the period of the Summer School of 1919 be counted as a part of the residence of one year required by the University Statute of candidates for degrees and the Board *voted* to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Jan. 13, 1919, appointing the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1918–19: *Faculty members*, Henry Aaron Yeomans, *Chairman;* Roger Irving Lee, Dunham Jackson;

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Graduate members, Henry Pennypacker, Benjamin Loring Young, Laurence Curtis, 2d, and the Board *voted* to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented his Annual Report for the academic year of 1917–18, and the same was referred to the Executive Committee, and upon the recommendation of said Committee was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer of the University presented the Treasurer's Annual Statement of the financial affairs of the University, for the year ending June 30, 1918, and it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The Secretary of the Board presented and read a letter from the Secretary of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York, of Jan. 6, 1919, expressing the gratification of that Society on the occasion of the establishment of the new Harvard Engineering School, and as an expression of interest in the new School offering a scholarship in the amount of $200 per annum, open to a student in the Harvard Engineering School from New York City or its vicinity, and said communication was referred to the President and Fellows for such action as they shall see fit; and the Secretary of the Board was instructed to acknowledge said communication, and to express to the Harvard Engineering Society of New York the appreciation by the Overseers of the spirit and encouragement which this offer of the Society conveys.

Dr. Shattuck presented the Reports of the Committees to Visit the Arnold Arboretum, the Gray Herbarium, and the Blue Hill Observatory, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Shattuck, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented a communication from President Hollis, Chairman of the Committee on Applied Science, calling the attention of the Board to the fact that, with the disappearance of the Graduate Schools of Applied Science from the University, this Committee should no longer be continued, and that the Committee on Engineering and Mining should hereafter be designated as the Committee to Visit the Engineering School, and be placed in the list of Visiting Committees just after the Medical School, and the Secretary was instructed to make these changes in the list of Committees for the academic year of 1919–20.

Mr. Marvin, on behalf of the Committee on Military Science and Tactics, presented an oral report, and after debate thereon, the Board *voted* that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences be requested to consider the expediency of granting a degree *honoris causa*, or with other appropriate designation, to men who, owing to military service, have been unable to complete their college course, and that in the opinion of this Board such action is desirable.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

BERTHA M. BOODY, R. '99.

Since the fall the College has had the opportunity of entertaining several distinguished guests. Miss Moberly, who was the General Administrator of the Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units which were sent out from England to Russia in the early days of the war, came to speak to the undergraduates in November. Her coming was of special interest to Radcliffe College, as it was under her that Ruth Holden, '11, served, leaving her studies at Newnham to give all her energies to the strenuous work which the unit was doing. Miss Moberly in her speech told not only of this work, but of the special part that our graduate played in it. It meant much to hear of it at first hand from an Englishwoman just at this time, when the Class of 1911 is raising a fund to estab-

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lish a Ruth Holden Fellowship, carrying out a plan which has already been started by Newnham College. With the permission of the Committee on Resources circulars have been sent out to all people who may be interested in the project, entered into with equal zeal by the two colleges, of establishing an international fellowship in the memory of a student who has left behind both in England and at home a reputation for solid friendship as well as for unusual scholarship. Grace Allen, '11, is treasurer of the fund.

From France we had the pleasure of entertaining Mlle. St. René-Taillandier and Mlle. Noetinger, who stayed at the Dean's house for several days, and who were most generous in speaking to the girls and answering questions. On November 21 there was a dinner for them in Bertram Hall, to give to the governing boards of Radcliffe College a chance to know our visitors. Two weeks later Miss Spurgeon and Miss Sidgwick, the two women members of the British Educational Mission, came to stay at the College. Miss Sidgwick spoke in Barnard Hall after dinner on December 4, and on December 5 there was a dinner in Bertram Hall in honor of the guests. On December 6 in Bertram Hall a conference of representatives of perhaps twenty colleges was held, in order that we might talk over with the Englishwomen some of the questions of the proposed exchange of educational privileges. This meeting was called by Elizabeth Kemper Adams, Chairman of the Committee on War Service Training for Women College Students of the American Council on Education, and Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ. There was much interesting discussion, and certain votes were passed. It was the sentiment of the entire meeting that the liberal arts undergraduate course for colleges had proved its worth — the war had shown that. It was also the sense of the meeting that as far as degrees in British universities were open to American students, they should be open to women as well as to men. The final vote was one of special interest, as it related in a way to the machinery for the awarding of scholarships, a matter which is of very great importance. It was voted to approve as a good scheme for additional scholarships between British and American universities, the plan according to which the country sending the student is to supply the money stipend, and the country receiving the student, free board and tuition. The question of how proper students should be chosen, and how they should be put in the places best fitted to them, each country carrying part of the responsibility, brought out this vote. During the Christmas holidays we opened one of our halls for the women who were in Cambridge at that time for the meetings of the American Philosophical Association.

The one other conference of the last few weeks was the Intercollegiate Vocational Conference which the undergraduates arranged for January 17 and 18. The delegates were entertained by the girls at our halls of residence. The meetings were held in Agassiz House. At the first meeting Ruth Blackman, the president of the Radcliffe Guild, presided, and the speakers, after President Briggs's address of welcome, were Miss Hirth, the manager of the Professional Division of the United States Employment Service for the State of New York, and Mrs. Prince, Director of the Prince School of Education for Store Service. The Friday evening meeting, at which Elizabeth Munroe, '20, was the presiding officer, was addressed by Mrs. Williams on Employment Management, by Mr. Burge, of the Old Colony Trust Company, on Banking, and by Professor Richards on Opportunities for Women in Chemistry. At the close of each speech there was a chance

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for questions. The last meeting was held on Saturday afternoon. The speakers were Miss Jarrett of the Psychopathic Hospital, Mr. James P. Munroe, the Chairman of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot. Priscilla Thorp, the president of Student Government, presided at this last meeting, and after it there was tea for the delegates and the audience in the living-room, in order to give people a chance to discuss with the speakers and with each other the many questions of the conference.

This winter the Whiting recitals have been opened to Radcliffe students under different conditions. Before, the scheme has always been to have the set of concerts which the University gives, for men alone. For two or three years Radcliffe College had a fund for separate Whiting recitals for the girls. This year, however, Professor Spalding has planned to have the regular University recitals open to Radcliffe students, who have tickets at reduced rates, and a special section of seats.

The series of lectures which Dr. Sarah L. Bond has been giving to the College has closed, as the fifth and last one came on December 4. Attendance at these medical lectures is required of Freshmen; they are open to the entire College. The one public performance in Agassiz House has been the Guild Play, which came November 23. *Monsieur Beaucaire* was given Saturday afternoon and Saturday evening to good audiences, to raise the necessary money for the scholarship which the Guild gives each year. Several of the members of 1918 came back to College in the early part of December, and gave, under the direction of Sophia Morris, a performance in the theatre to which all the College was invited, and to which all the College came, glad to welcome 1918 back to the stage again. Two plays that the 47 Workshop have given have been written by our past students. *Rise up, Jenny Smith* was written by Rachel Field, and *Mamma's Affair* by Rachel Butler. The Christmas Idler and the Christmas Supper came as usual the week before the Christmas holidays. Two plays were given, the first one *The Beau of Bath*, and the second, *Why the Chimes Rang*, written by Elizabeth McFadden, for which the 47 Workshop lent the girls scenery, as the Workshop presented the play several years ago. The girls alone carried the Christmas carols at Appleton Chapel, as there were no boys available. The singing was beautiful. During the Christmas holidays, which were unusually long for us, the Alumnæ held their annual meeting in Agassiz House. It was a final war meeting. Reports were made about the war work of the Alumnæ, and the war work of the undergraduates. It was announced there that Catherine Huntington, '11, was to go abroad as the second worker sent over by the Radcliffe War Work Committee, of which Mrs. George P. Baker is the chairman. Miss Huntington was at the meeting, and spoke. Just before the United War Work Drive, in which the undergraduates raised their quota, although at first it had seemed almost an impossible sum for our numbers, came the Victory mass meeting to celebrate the coming of the armistice. At this meeting President Briggs, and Dean Brown of the Yale School of Religion, spoke.

Almost at once changes in college life began to come. Although they were not so visible to the outsider as the changes in colleges for men, still they made the College a very different place. Professors who were away doing war work came back, and began to take up their work again. Certain changes in hours and arrangements were made necessary by the fact of the changes that came at Harvard with the doing away of the S.A.T.C. Work in the Red Cross room turned from bandages and knitting to reconstruction sew-

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ing. Student Government gave permission for the clubs to serve food at their meetings, although still asking to have the question of refreshments considered carefully in every instance. The speakers who came to the College, instead of talking of war and war work, told the girls of the things ahead. On December 12 President Lowell came to speak about the League of Nations. Afterward the girls had a mass meeting with discussion, in order to bring to the College a greater understanding of the League, and the need of a widespread interest in its measures.

As Radcliffe College is running on the two-term system, we had midyears as usual, but compressed into a shorter time than the ordinary two weeks and a half. This was possible since our schedule could be arranged without reference to the Harvard grouping, which in ordinary years has made the working out of our scheme more difficult. Although the shortened period in many cases seemed to bring the examinations rather close together, the feeling through the College on the whole seemed to be one of satisfaction with the new arrangement. The students in Harvard courses, in which the three-term system is used, of course carried their recitations at the same time that the midyears were in progress.

We have a larger number of Seniors who hope to complete their work for the degree in the middle of the year than we have ever had before. There are fifteen, and in the number is the president of Student Government, and the chairman of the War Board. The scholarship standing of the year has not varied much from that of a year ago. There are eleven first-group scholars, as compared with last year's twelve. The girls who appear in the list are those who have been consistently good students through college. It seldom happens that a girl suddenly appears in the first group, and then drops out again. For the most part, those who take the lead in the beginning keep it. In the second group there are thirty-two names as compared with forty-two of a year ago. The Seniors and Juniors each have eleven in this number, while the Sophomore class has ten. The Senior class furnished nineteen of the list a year ago, but the class was an unusually large one. We graduated in June 128, and this year at the present time the Seniors number only 105.

Miss Abbie Evans, the head of Whitman Hall, resigned the last of December, in order to go to France for work with the Y.M.C.A. Her place has been taken by Grace Warren Landrum, '98, who has been the head of the Graduate House. Miss Sprague, a graduate student, is now in charge of the graduates in Everett House.

President Briggs, who has gone to France for the last half-year as exchange professor, left College at midyear time. While he is away, the Acting President is to be Professor Fred Norris Robinson, who for many years has been one of our instructors, and who for the last eight years has proved his interest in Radcliffe College by serving on its Council.

STUDENT LIFE.

EDWARD ARMITAGE HILL, '19.

The dormitories which had been used as barracks all the Fall were prepared, during the Christmas vacation, for the returning students. Of the three dormitories recently acquired by the College, Randolph, Dunster, and Westmorly, Westmorly is the only one which did not reopen. The Seniors are now scattered through Claverly, Randolph, and Apley, instead of living in the Yard, where the dormitories contain a large part of this year's Freshman class.

In accordance with the policy of Presi-

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dent Lowell, "to resume a pre-war basis in everything as soon as possible," the *Crimson* shifted from weekly to daily publication with the reopening of College on January 4th. Likewise, the *Lampoon*, *Illustrated* and *Advocate* resumed regular publication; the athletic teams were organized, managerial competitions started, in short, the different phases of University life were soon normal.

With the exception of the Radio School, which occupies the buildings north of Memorial Hall, and which will vacate them by April 1, the only remaining trace of war, in the University, is the Officers' Material School, quartered in Matthews. The school has consisted of two classes, one of which graduated on Feb. 20, the other of which will graduate on April 18, at which time the school will become extinct.

Hockey practice and voluntary crew practice began Jan. 6, and Freshmen hockey the following week. The burning of the Boston Arena meant that all games would have to be played out of doors this year, and caused some uncertainty in the arrangement of schedules for both the University and Freshman teams. The teams are being coached by R. E. Gross, '19; among the experienced men on the University team are A. H. Bright, '19, and E. Cabot, '20, of last year's Informal Team, E. L. Bigelow, '21, captain, and F. M. Bacon, '21, of the 1921 team. Among the returning students are H. K. White, '19, C. A. Clark, '19, J. Stubbs, '20, and J. Holmes, '21, all strong defensive players.

The first game for the University was won, 3–2 on Jan. 11 from the Boston Hockey Club, while the Freshmen lost their first game to Exeter on January 25, 2–3, but won on January 28 from Browne and Nichols by 3–0 score. Plans are under way for an extensive schedule for both teams, including games with Yale and Princeton.

One hundred candidates are reporting daily for winter track under the direction of Ames Stevens, '19, captain, and L. B. Leonard, '18, manager. This is the largest number which has reported for winter track for several years, and the prospects of a good season are excellent.

It is practically certain that there will be the usual crew races with Yale this year. Daily voluntary practice is being held under the direction of Coach Haines, and the acting captain, F. B. Whitman, '19.

The wrestling team under the captaincy of W. B. Snow, '18, is planning a schedule of six meets.

Hugh Duffy was again appointed coach of the baseball team; winter practice has started in the cage. It is the plan of Manager F. Hibbard, '20, to have a schedule which conforms as nearly as possible to that of other years, including the usual games with Yale and Princeton.

The Union reopened on Jan. 4 on a pre-war basis, having been used as a mess hall by the Navy during the fall. Although the reading room was used until the middle of January by the Officers' Material School, it has now been restored to its previous condition.

The Musical Clubs are preparing for a busy season. The manager, E. A. Hill, '19, is planning a comprehensive schedule, including possibly a spring trip to New York.

The Senior Class was the first to organize, the elections were held on Jan. 14 and 21. The decision of the Student Council that "all men who entered the University with the class of 1919, and later severed their connection to enter Government service, be permitted to vote and hold office as of the Class of 1919," made it possible for a great many more to vote than would have been the case if the men who have lost one or two years, and are now classed as Juniors or Sophomores, had not been allowed to vote.

The results of the election were as follows: Marshals, H. C. Flower, of Kansas

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City, Mo.; R. E. Gross, of Newton; C. Canfield, of New York City; Treasurer, L. K. Garrison, of New York City; Orator, F. W. Hatch, of Medford; Ivy Orator, F. M. Warburg, of New York City; Poet, J. R. Parsons, of New York City; Odist, R. T. Bushnell, of Andover; Chorister, M. A. Shattuck, of Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, G. C. Barclay, of New York City.

The committees are composed of the following: Class Committee, E. L. Casey; F. Parkman; Class Day Committee, G. L. Batchelder, Jr.; C. A. Clark, Jr.; R. Cobb; G. D. Flynn, Jr.; D. A. Freeman, Jr.; M. Phinney; and W. R. Odell, Jr.; Photograph Committee: G. A. Brownell; R. M. Lloyd; and P. Zach.

The elections of the Junior and Sophomore classes were also held on January 21st. The officers of the Junior class are: J. C. Bolton, of Cleveland, O., President; W. P. Belknap, Jr., of New York City, Vice-President; and E. A. Bacon, of Milwaukee, Wis., Secretary-Treasurer. The four men chosen for the Student Council are C. F. Batchelder, Jr., of Cambridge; J. B. Hatton, of Grand Haven, Mich.; J. S. Higgins, of Winchester; and B. Lewis, of Philadelphia, Pa.

In the Sophomore elections the results were: J. N. Borland, 2d, of Bedford Hills, N.Y., President; P. Hofer, of Cincinnati, O., Vice-President; and E. C. Storrow, Jr., of Readville, Secretary-Treasurer. H. H. Faxon, of Quincy, was elected a member of the Student Council.

At the first meeting of the Student Council on Jan. 7, the Council expressed itself in favor of the resumption of all pre-war activities through the following resolution: "Resolved: That the Student Council recommend to the Athletic Committee that college athletics be resumed on a pre-war basis with as few changes as possible."

The second meeting of the Council was held on Jan. 28, and the following officers elected: President, R. E. Gross, '19; Vice-President, G. C. Barclay, '19; Secretary, A. H. Bright, '19.

The following were elected to the Executive Committee of the Council, E. A. Hill, '19, J. S. Baker, '19, J. C. Bolton, '20, and C. F. Batchelder, Jr., '20.

The *Lampoon* has elected the following Board of Editors for this year: President, E. A. Bacon, '20, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Vice-President, E. Scott, '20, of Lansdowne, Pa.; Ibis, H. F. Jayne, '20, of Wallingford, Pa.; Secretary, E. C. Storrow, '21, of Readville.

The following are the officers of the *Crimson:* President, G. C. Barclay, '19, of New York City; Managing Editor, G. A. Brownell, '19, of New York City; Business Manager, E. A. Hill, '19, of Bronxville, N.Y.

The officers of the *Illustrated* are: President, W. R. Swart, '19; Managing Editor, R. R. Eisendrath, '20; Treasurer, J. H. Quirin, '19; Photographic Manager, C. H. Holladay, '20; Circulation Manager, R. Fiske, '20.

The Cercle Français will give its annual play in March, a comedy in five acts by Henri Lavedan, entitled *Sire.* Three performances will be given, one in Agassiz House, one at the Copley Theatre, and one in some city not yet determined. The coach of the Cercle is Monsieur Edouard Darmand, of the "Conservatoire Nationale de Paris."

Plans are being made for the establishment of Discussion Groups on the basis of those which were formed last year. Professors J. H. Beale, '82, T. N. Carver, A. B. Hart, '80, R. B. Merriman, '96, W. B. Munro, '99, and G. C. Whipple have expressed their willingness to lead groups. Membership is open to all students in the University, and questions of national and international importance are discussed at the meetings, thus affording an excellent opportunity for students to keep in touch with world progress. Last year more than 200 men were enrolled in the 12 groups

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and regular weekly meetings were held from March until the latter part of May.

The Social Service committee of Phillips Brooks House was organized during January as follows: G. C. Barclay, '19, chairman; E. B. Schulst, '19, secretary; W. W. McLeod, '19, in charge of Juvenile Court work; H. DeC. Ward, '20, in charge of entertainments; H. M. Fleming representative of the Christian Association; D. H. Read, '19, in charge of deputations; and the following inspectors were appointed: R. Pierce, '19; J. S. Higgins, '20; G. C. Noyes, '20; A. Houghton, '21; G. C. Lee, '21; H. A. Sessions, '21.

Of the 59 who were enrolled during the fall, 22 had boys' clubs, 14 were engaged in miscellaneous activities; 11 taught classes, 5 were connected with Boy Scout troops, 4 organized entertainments, and 3 had charge of home libraries.

The annual Junior dance will be held this year in the Union as usual. The officers of the Dance Committee are as follows: Chairman, J. Otis, of Brookline; secretary, D. C. Hawkins, of New York City; treasurer, T. H. Gammack, of Fitchburg.

The officers of the Musical Clubs for the current year are M. A. Shattuck, '19, of Seattle, Wash., president; M. H. Dill, '20, of Richmond, Ind., vice-president; E. A. Hill, '19, of Bronxville, N.Y., manager; W. W. Rowe, '20, of Cincinnati, O., assistant manager; H. E. Hinners, '19, of Milwaukee, Wis., leader Glee Club; E. C. Whittemore, '19, of Cambridge, leader Mandolin Club; S. R. Dunham, '19, of Allston, leader Banjo Club.

The officers of the *Advocate* are: C. MacVeagh, Jr., '19, President; J. C. King, Jr., '10, Secretary; and S. H. Ordway, Jr., '21, Treasurer.

The following appointments were made by the Athletic Committee during January: acting track captain, A. Stevens, '19, of Lowell; L. B. Leonard, '18, of Lynn, track manager; football manager, W. P. Belknap, Jr., '20, of New York City; baseball manager, F. Hibbard, '20, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; crew manager, D. B. Arnold, '18, of Boston; E. W. Pavenstedt, Jr., '20, of New York City; hockey manager; H. S. Villard, '21, of New York City, swimming manager. The following assistant managers were named: J. A. Sessions, '21, of Northampton, assistant football manager; A. Houghton, '21, of Corning, N.Y., assistant crew manager, also E. E. Long, '21, of Oak Park, Ill.; A. E. Kirk, '20, assistant baseball manager; J. C. Bolton, '20, of Cleveland, O., assistant track manager; L. T. Lannan, '20, of Lawrence, N.Y., assistant hockey manager; C. E. Hodges, '19, of Brookline, tennis manager; W. W. Rowe, '20, of Cincinnati, O., assistant tennis manager.

THE GRADUATES.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

*** The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

*** It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

*** Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

*** The name of the State is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

1851.

Frederic Henry Hedge died at Brookline Nov. 16, 1918. He was noted as an authority on libraries and books, which

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had been a lifelong study with him. He was born on June 20, 1831, in West Cambridge, the son of Rev. Frederic Henry and Lucy (Pierce) Hedge. His father, noted in his day among Unitarian ministers, was further distinguished as a German scholar and as professor of the German language and literature at Harvard. His mother was the daughter of Rev. John Pierce, well known in the Unitarian ministry, who for more than fifty years was minister of the First Parish in Brookline. After Mr. Hedge's graduation from Harvard he went to Providence, R.I., where for fourteen years he was assistant librarian of the public library. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Tenth Rhode Island Infantry. After the war he became assistant librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society for a few years, and from 1874 until 1901 he was librarian of the public library in Lawrence. He retired in 1901 from his long service in library work and since then had quietly lived in Brookline. He made his home with his sister and only survivor, Miss Charlotte A. Hedge.

1853.

Francis Henry Russell died at Brookline, Jan. 16, 1919. He was born in Plymouth on Aug. 3, 1832, and was the son of Nathaniel Russell of that town. He was long associated with the Bates Manufacturing Co., of which he was treasurer at the time of his retirement from business activities. He made his home in Plymouth up to his removal to Brookline thirty years ago. A man of fine musical taste, he was a violinist of ability and, as a member of the Pierian Sodality at Harvard, he played the violin in the orchestra. He was the oldest member of the organisation and an event of interest in his long association with the society was the celebration, about three years ago, of its centenary. He had an active part in the celebration. In 1858 he married Miss Emily Stevens of Lawrence, who with his daughter, Miss Mary Howland Russell, survives him.

1859.

ELIAB W. METCALF, *Sec.*,
22 Linnæan St., Cambridge.

James Harrison Fay died at his home in Brookline, Jan. 12, 1919, at the age of 80, after a long illness. He was born in Brookline, June 25, 1838, the oldest son of Harrison Fay, a respected resident of that town for many years, doing business in Boston. After training in private schools in Boston, James entered Harvard in 1855 and graduated with his Class in 1859. He then studied law in New York City in the office of Hon. George T. Curtis, and after his admission to the bar practised in that city during the whole of his active career in life, though making frequent visits to the family mansion in Brookline, which he made his permanent home on retiring from professional pursuits about twelve years ago, joining there a younger unmarried sister whom he survived. The Fay mansion, with its ample grounds and orchard, stands in what is now the heart of Brookline Village, maintaining its unaltered aspect for nearly a century. With the death of our classmate, the family who lived in it so long has become extinct; only the elder of the two Fay daughters married, and she died early, and all of the three sons were bachelors through life. Modest and unassuming as to his own merits, our classmate took always a lively and sympathetic interest in those he knew and esteemed. Successful himself in a busy and crowded metropolis, the success of classmates and friends was his chief concern. He was of a strongly social disposition,

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companionable, pleasing in manners and conversation, and gifted with a playful sense of humor. His considerateness for others was manifest; he made himself a welcome and familiar guest in many households, beloved by young and old. Always fond of music and a constant singer in his youth, he was chosen the Class Chorister of '59, when at College, and, with his elder sister, composed the Class song, — "Hand to hand, boys," — adapting to the words a favorite revival melody. While a resident of New York he was one of the original founders of the Harvard Club in that city. After his final return to Brookline he served as a warden and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in that town, like his father before him. In all the relations of life our classmate was tender, loving, and sincere. He cherished personal friendships and dispelled enmity. His standard of honor was high and delicately applied in all dealings with his fellow-men. *J.S.*—**Francis Henry Swan,** pay director in the U.S. Navy, died at Boston, Dec. 20, 1918. He was born in Dorchester, Dec. 27, 1838, the son of William D. and Jane E. Swan. He is survived by his widow, who was Sarah Alden Lyon, of Charlestown, and by his daughter, Mrs. Walter L. Burrage, of Jamaica Plain. "M. S." wrote of him in the *Boston Transcript* as follows: "The death of Francis Henry Swan takes from the narrowing circle of his contemporaries a very gallant gentleman. After his graduation at Harvard College in 1859 he entered the Law School, but the outbreak of the Civil War changed the purpose of his life as it did many another, and in December, 1861, he entered the Navy as acting assistant paymaster. In the discharge of his duties as such he would not have encountered the dangers of battle, but he was not content with this immunity. When William Cushing undertook perhaps the most dangerous exploit of the war, the destruction of the ram *Albemarle* in the Roanoke River, Swan volunteered to stand by his side in the bow of Cushing's launch, and when the destruction was accomplished and his own boat sank in the moment of victory he was captured and confined in rebel prisons until with shattered health he was released in February, 1865. In these days of abundant military decoration he would have received high honor. As it was he entered the Regular Navy and in 1871 was advanced fifteen numbers on the list by the President with the consent of the Senate, 'for extraordinary heroism.' This tardy recognition seems a slight reward for what he did and suffered, but military crosses were then unknown. Those who knew him well and saw him constantly never heard him even allude to this experience, so far was he from any thought of boasting, and in this modest self-effacement he set an example to us all. He served in the Navy until July, 1886, when he was retired for ill-health, and thereafter found occupation in various ways until age and illness forced him to retire from all activities. He had the rare simplicity of the true gentleman, kindly, affectionate, and always charming. His ideals were high and he was respected and loved by all who met him in the varied walks of life and who feel that in his death they have lost a dear friend."

1860.

REV. HENRY SPAULDING, *Sec.*,
1470 Beacon St., Brookline.

James Champlin Fernald, D.D., L.H.D., clergyman, editor, and authority on the English language, died of heart failure at his home, Montclair, N.J., Nov. 10, 1918, aged 80. He was born in Portland, Me., Aug. 18, 1838,

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and was the son of Judge Henry Baker and Mabel (Collins) Fernald. He graduated from Harvard College in 1860 and the Newton Theological Institute in 1863. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1864, and his first pastorate was at Rutland, Vt. Later, he held pastorates in Waterville, Me., and in Granville, McConnelsville, Clyde, Galion, Springfield, and Garretsville, Ohio. In 1866, on account of his health, he went to Europe for a year, visiting England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. During the Civil War he was in the service of the Massachusetts Aid Society before Fredericksburg, in Washington hospitals, and at Gettysburg. He published a Prize Essay on the French Revolution in the *North American Review* in 1862. For two years he was a clerk in the U.S. Treasury Department at Washington. Later he became one of the associate editors of the "Standard Dictionary." In 1904 Denison University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters. From 1905 to 1909 he was dean of the Department of English at the Intercontinental University of Washington, D.C. During this period he was also an associate editor of the "Columbian Cyclopedia." In 1909 he came to Montclair, N.J., and continued his editorial work. He was the author of twenty-four books, sixteen of which are recognized textbooks on the English language. His last book, "Expressive English," was published just before his death. In 1915 he wrote to a classmate, "I am no neutral, but down on spiked helmet and mailed fist and baby-killers, and pray the Lord of Hosts to break in pieces the oppressor." In 1869 he married Mary Beulah Griggs, of Rutland, Vt. She was in the first graduating class of Vassar College, 1868. She died in 1870. In 1873 he married Nettie Barker, of McConnelsville, Ohio, who survives him, as do also four sons and two daughters, one grandson and three granddaughters. His eldest son, Charles, was born in 1874 and is an attorney in New York. Harry is a member of the firm of Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, accountants, in New York, and is on the staff of Gov. Edge, of New Jersey, as special financial adviser on budget for that State. Luther is advertising director of *Leslie's Weekly* and *Judge*, New York. James G., now twenty-three, was an army instructor in acrobatic flying at San Antonio, Tex., and later a lieutenant in a flying pursuit squadron of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Miss Grace Fernald, Professor of Psychology in the State Normal College, Los Angeles, Cal., has just published a new English spelling book adopted officially by that State. She is a Ph.D. of the University of Chicago, as is her sister Mabel, who is in psychological work in the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington.

1862.

CHARLES P. WARE, *Sec.*,
52 Allerton St., Brookline.

Henry Shippen Huidekoper died at Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 1918. A sketch of his life by H. M. Rogers appears elsewhere in this issue. — **Frederic William Tilton** died suddenly of heart disorder on Dec. 16, 1918, at Young's Hotel, after dining with the Cambridge Club. He was born in Cambridge, May 14, 1839. Preparing for College at the public schools, he graduated at Harvard with the Class of 1862. Throughout his college course he was an earnest and industrious student, taking high rank in his Class. Upon his return from a course of study at Göttingen, he was appointed instructor in Latin and Mathematics in the Highland Military Academy, Worcester. In 1867 he was

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elected superintendent of the public schools at Newport, R.I. In 1871 he was chosen principal of the Phillips Academy at Andover, succeeding Dr. S. H. Taylor. This position at Andover he resigned to assume the appointment of headmaster at the Rogers School in Newport, R.I., an institution recently founded from the endowment of the late William Sanford Rogers, of Boston. In 1890, retiring from professional work, he spent four years with his family in Europe. He returned in 1894 to Cambridge, which became thereafter his place of residence. Of sterling integrity, versatile attainments, and sound judgment, he entered upon each task with enthusiasm calculated to inspire his classes with interest and his associates with confidence. In Newport he acted as trustee of the Redwood Library, director of the People's Library and president of the Board of Trustees of Newport Hospital. When in his latter years he developed an aptitude for financial affairs, he became a director of the Harvard Trust Company, and vice-president of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank; he acted also as trustee of estates. "There was for me," he wrote, "a little sentiment connected with these positions, as my father was the founder of the Harvard Bank (now the Harvard Trust Company) in 1861, and was its president from that time until his death in 1882; he was also president of the Savings Bank (founded in 1853) from 1854 until his death twenty-eight years later." Unconscious of being the subject of any physical infirmity, he remarked on the very day before his decease that he felt reasonably assured of another ten years' lease of life. He married, in 1864, Ellen Trowbridge of Cambridge. Of his surviving children, William F. Tilton, of Cambridge, received the degree of Ph.D. at Freiburg, Breisach, and has written on historical subjects. Benjamin T. Tilton, M.D., of New York, also graduated at Freiburg, and is now acting as surgeon with our army in France. The Class of 1862 is now reduced to seventeen members.

(*A. H. N.*)

1863.

C. H. Denny, *Sec.*,
23 Central St., Boston.

Melvin Brown, son of Addison and Catherine Babson (Griffin) Brown, was born in West Newbury, Aug. 13, 1841. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1918. He fitted for College at Phillips Andover Academy. In the fall of 1863 he entered the law office of Bogardus & Brown in New York City, as a student. He remained there for a year, and then became managing clerk in the office of Stanley, Langdell & Brown. He was admitted to the bar May 12, 1869. On Sept. 1, 1892, the law firm of Stanley, Clark & Smith, of which he had long been a member, dissolved, and he took an office at 166 Montague St., in Brooklyn, devoting most of his time to his real-estate interests. For several years he operated rather largely in real estate, but for the last ten years had not engaged in active business. Before the war broke out he usually spent his summers in European travel. He always had a fondness for music and officiated as organist in several of the leading churches of New York City and Brooklyn. He had been a director of the Apollo Club of Brooklyn, a member of the Amphion Musical Society, etc. In 1913 he wrote: "I retain my interest in music and also in the game of checkers, to which I became devoted while at Harvard through association with Boston experts. I have since met and become acquainted with all the best players in the world, and I have collected, probably, the largest library

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in existence upon the game, containing all printed books, magazines, a hundred newspaper files, and a manuscript collection of upwards of one hundred thousand different games and variations." He was married Oct. 8, 1866, to Susan E. Baker, daughter of Rev. Seymour A. Baker, of New York City, and is survived by his wife, his son Frederick Melvin Brown (Harvard 1889), now major U.S.A., Judge-Advocate, stationed at Washington, and two married daughters.

1865.

GEORGE A. GODDARD, *Sec.*,
10 Tremont St., Boston.

J. C. Soley served on active duty in the United States Navy all through the war and was promoted to lieutenant-commander, July, 1918. After nearly eight years in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at New Orleans and the Naval Hydrographic District from New Orleans to Key West he was, under the law, retired from duty in 1912, but within the year under a new law he was ordered back to New Orleans to Hydrographic duty, with the special work of making current charts of the different oceans. In 1916, he was, with one exception, the oldest officer of the Navy on duty. He has published many charts and essays on the currents of the different oceans, which are all on file in the Library of Harvard University. For a current chart of the North Atlantic in May, 1916, and the accompanying essay on the climatic conditions he received a special letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy.

1867.

JAMES R. CARRET, *Sec.*,
79 Milk St., Boston.

Meldon Leroy Hanscom was born at Eliot, Me., on Feb. 11, 1843, son of Isaiah Hanscom and Sarah Cutts (Frost) Hanscom. His father was a naval constructor in the service of the United States, and for a time during Meldon's boyhood he was stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal. Meldon was fitted for College at Phillips Exeter Academy, and took high rank during his college course. He was fourteenth in the rank list for the whole course and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. After graduation he was employed for a year at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard, where his father was stationed after the close of the Civil War. On Sept. 16, 1868, he was married at New York to Miss Louisa DeForest Hyde, of New York, and removed to San Francisco where he entered the foundry business with his brothers, becoming a member of the firm of Hanscom & Co., which owned the Etna Iron Works. In July, 1873, he removed to Empire City, Ore., and entered the drug business in partnership with Jay Tuttle, a former schoolmate at Exeter, N.H. In January, 1875, he sold out the drug business and became editor of the *Coos County Record*, a newspaper which his classmate, Dr. Charles W. Tower, had established in September, 1874, at Marshfield, a village near Empire City. He continued to conduct this paper until November, 1875. In August, 1876, he established a sawmill and general merchandise business at Parkersburg, Ore., but in October, 1881, he moved thence to San Francisco, where he engaged in lumber and a general commission business. At a subsequent time he removed to Berkeley, Cal., continuing in the lumber business there, but afterward entered journalism, in which he continued until May 13, 1895, when he was elected clerk of the city of Berkeley for a term of two years. He had been a member of the Board of Freeholders for framing a charter for Berkeley during 1894 and 1895. He

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was reëlected city clerk of Berkeley for two succeeding terms; was made assistant auditor of the city in October, 1901, and continued as such until 1903 when he was made full auditor and held that office until his death, being reelected by his fellow-citizens each successive term without any effort on his part. In a notice about him published in the *Oakland Tribune*, it is said that he was " honored more times than has been any one else by the city of Berkeley by reëlection to a municipal office. . . . Through his devotion to his duties, his unquestioned honesty and integrity he won the sobriquet ' Watchdog of the city treasury ' and on more than one occasion was the center of interesting controversies involving municipal funds." He died on Jan. 12, 1919, after an illness of several weeks, during which he became partially paralyzed. He is survived by his wife, six children, and eleven grandchildren. Subjoined is an appreciation of him by Prof. William Carey Jones, head of the College of Jurisprudence at the University of California, addressed to Mrs. Hanscom:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SCHOOL OF JURISPRUDENCE
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
BOALT HALL OF LAW

Jan. 15, 1919.

Dear Mrs. Hanscom:

I felt it a privilege and honor to do a slight service yesterday for a man who typified such high ideals of character as Mr. Hanscom. During all the years I have known him, he has pursued an undeviating career of rectitude. In this he stands out conspicuously, whether in public or in private life. As a private citizen, he followed his quiet, unostentatious, but always inspiring and effective course; an example of good citizenship ready to serve in any capacity. As a public official, he is manifestly the most distinguished exemplar of civic service in the history of Berkeley. In the first place, he knew thoroughly the duties of his office; he had such a fine conscience that he could not have undertaken what he was not qualified for. In the next place, the performance of every duty was a matter of scrupulous responsibility to him. Nothing was too small for his attentive care; nothing too large for his intellectual grasp.

One of the most hopeful things in popular government has been the repeated elections of Mr. Hanscom to his important office. Men are usually supposed to gain the popular suffrage by resort to more or less devious ways. Such devices would have been inconceivable to Mr. Hanscom; and it is a tribute to the people of Berkeley that they again and again elected a man because of his recognised competency, and especially because of his unwavering and uncompromising adherence to the highest principles of honor.

I cannot forbear to say these few words to you of one whom I esteemed so highly as a friend and fellow-citizen. You and his children have the inestimable satisfaction of knowing that husband and father filled a long life most usefully and honorably, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the whole community.

Most sincerely yours,
(Signed) WM. CAREY JONES

— **William Bartlet Lambert** was born at Cambridge, March 19, 1845, son of Henry Lambert and Catherine Brown (Porter) Lambert. In his early youth his parents removed to West Newton, where he grew up and was prepared for College. During his College course, he was active in athletics, being an expert baseball player and oarsman. He took part in baseball matches in every year in his College course, — ten in all, — always playing on first base; and took part in four boat-races, being stroke of the crew each time. After graduation, he continued his interest in athletics and sports, and for many years was an expert yachtsman, a member of the Hull Yacht Club, of which he became commodore. On the amalgamation of the Hull Yacht Club with the Boston Yacht Club, he became an honorary member of the latter. After graduation, he entered the employ of Tuttle, Gaffield & Co., importers of glass, on Merchants Row, in Boston, remaining in their employ until April 1, 1869, when he became a member of the firm of Lambert Bros., successors to the old firm of Tuttle, Gaffield & Co. He continued in business as a member of that firm, with a place of business in Brattle Street, until Jan. 18, 1893, when his firm with two other leading firms in Boston formed the Boston Plate & Window Glass Company, of which

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Lambert became vice-president and director, some years after becoming president of the company, in which position he remained until he retired from business. He was twice married. On Oct. 4, 1870, he married Miss Anna K. Lombard, of West Newton, who died Dec. 31, 1879. By her he had two children — a son, Edward Bartlett, born Sept. 20, 1872, A.B. 1895, who died July 12, 1903, and a daughter, Elinor, born Dec. 15, 1873, who married Hector J. Hughes April 15, 1902. On Oct. 14, 1884, he married Miss Annie Read, of Cambridge (a sister of Charles C. Read, Harvard, 1864). Lambert retired from business Dec. 31, 1917, having previously been in somewhat ill health. His health gradually failed after that time, and he died on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1919, after an illness of several weeks during much of which period he was unconscious. He is survived by his wife and daughter, Mrs. Hughes, and two grandchildren. — **Horace Everett Ware** was born in Milton, on Aug. 27, 1845, son of Dr. Jonathan Ware and Mary Ann (Tileston) Ware. After graduation in 1867 he studied law in Boston and at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in September, 1869. He opened an office in Boston and there practised his profession until nearly the end of his life. He early took an active part in public affairs. From March, 1870, to March, 1872, he was a member of the school committee of Milton and during the first year was chairman of the committee. He was trial justice for Norfolk County during the period July, 1873, to April, 1875. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the years 1879 to 1880, representing the Fourth Norfolk District comprising Milton and Canton, and at that period was chairman of the Milton Republican Town Committee and of the Second Congressional District Committee. At different times he made trips to Europe, to the Pacific Coast, and to Cuba. He was never married and for the last twenty years of his life he lived at the Hotel Touraine at Boston, retaining his residence in Milton. This is but a brief outline of his life, but the two appreciations of him which are subjoined, one by Mr. Charles E. Stratton, Secretary of the Class of 1866, the other by Prof. George L. Kittredge, describe the sterling qualities of his character and his interests and occupations outside of his professional work. These exhibited the real worth of his life. Among his literary works should be mentioned the memoir which he prepared in 1911 for the Colonial Society of Massachusetts of his classmate Francis Henry Lincoln, the beloved Secretary of his Class. He died at the Hotel Touraine in Boston on Monday, Jan. 27, 1919, of bronchial pneumonia after a brief illness.

Horace Everett Ware, who died in this city last Monday in his seventy-fourth year, was best known as the editor and publisher of that famous manual of New England faith and works, "The Old Farmer's Almanac," which has a record of continuous appearance for 127 years. He was a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1867 and by profession a lawyer, but he retired from practice several years ago. The Almanac came to him by inheritance from his brother, and occupied a large share of his attention during the latter part of his life.

Mr. Ware had the tastes and aptitudes of a scholar. His long connection with this venerable annual, which he edited with characteristically punctilious care, led him to become acquainted with an immense variety of entertaining information — literary, historical, and scientific — and this made him a delightful companion when two or three kindred spirits were gathered together. He was a good listener, too — always prompt to interest himself in what occupied the thoughts of his friends, and always in sympathy with their momentary enthusiasms as well as their more settled investigations.

He was well versed in early New England history, and contributed valuable papers to various societies of which he was a member, particularly to the Colonial society of Massachusetts, to which he was elected in 1905. These papers, however, represent but a small part of his historical knowledge. He composed slowly and with scrupulous attention to accuracy, both of fact and judgment. Indeed, he was accustomed to say, in all sincerity, that writing gave

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him more pain than pleasure, though his friends were convinced that he worked at his chosen topics with keen if anxious delight.

Mr. Ware's chief scholarly preoccupation was with the founders of the Bay Colony, whose practical sagacity and far-reaching political wisdom he profoundly admired. He had no indulgence for the cheap and easy flings at our Puritan forefathers which are so popular with some recent historians, and he was always ready to give a reason for the faith that was in him. In particular, he maintained that the colonial government was not, as it is commonly termed, a "theocracy." His argument in contravention of this view is undoubtedly the most important of his essays, and deserves careful study on the part of all who are not content to repeat current formulas as if they were revelations from on high.

Mr. Ware was a generous and public-spirited citizen and a trusty friend. His manner had a touch of old-fashioned courtliness which was the spontaneous expression of the sweetness of his nature, and which — colored as it was by a slight shyness of address, which was never embarrassment — was indescribably charming.

G. L. K.

Horace Everett Ware was a man out of the ordinary. His life, to be sure, was simple. Born seventy-three and a half years ago in Milton, he graduated at Harvard in 1867. After two years at the Harvard Law School he entered the bar, and practiced his profession with success for many years. He represented Milton in the General Court for two terms, and retained until his death the keenest interest in the affairs of the town. He wrote numerous historical papers, which have been printed. Twenty years ago on the death of his brother he took over his business, William Ware & Co., and the charge of the publication of "The Old Farmer's Almanac," and carried it on with painstaking diligence till a short time before his death. But it was the man himself, and the way he did his work and led his life, that makes it fitting that, for the satisfaction of his friends and the information of those who, perhaps largely from his modesty, were not so fortunate as to know him, something more than the ordinary newspaper notice should be printed of him. Of high ideals, keen intellect, and untiring industry, every problem, big or little, that came before him for solution received the most searching, conscientious, and thorough consideration. He was slow in reaching his conclusions and firm in maintaining them. His sense of duty was of the strongest in all things, public as well as private. To every trust reposed in him he was scrupulously faithful. His ever present desire was to be just in all the relations of life, and to this was added the inborn generosity of a kind heart toward every living creature. It would be a better and happier world, were there more Horace Wares born into it.

C. E. S.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

Frederick Brooks, born in Boston, July 17, 1848, died in Boston, Jan. 10, 1919. He was the eldest son of Francis A. Brooks (H.U. 1842) and Frances (Butler) Brooks. His father was a native of Petersham, his mother of Groton. His grandfather, Aaron Brooks, Jr., was graduated at Brown in 1817, and was a Representative to the General Court. His mother's father was Caleb Butler, of Groton, a graduate of Dartmouth, Preceptor of the Groton Academy, and holder of local and county offices. Brooks attended the Chauncey Hall, Public Latin and English High Schools in Boston, acquiring as early as 1862 more than enough of mathematics to admit him to College. Then he devoted two years to classical studies under Messrs. D. B. Power and William J. Rolfe at the Cambridge High School. At Harvard he was a member of the Pi Eta, the Natural History, and the Phi Beta Kappa Societies. He ranked fifth with 86 per cent for the entire College course. After graduating he took up civil engineering at the Institute of Technology, and practised engineering for the greater part of his life. He was one of a committee of three, in 1876, of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers to secure united action in petitioning Congress for the adoption of metric weights and measures as the only legal standards, their report being accompanied by an appropriate memorial to Congress. Brooks's engineering career was connected with various railroads in the United States and in Mexico, and with important waterworks. He attended the Paris Exposition in 1889, with a large party of American engineers who received marked attention in England and France. His contributions to engineering publications and professional societies were numerous. He was a member of the American Society of Engineers; president in 1904 of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers;

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member of the American Meteorological Society, the University Club, the Technology Club, the American Peace Society, and others. In his later years he withdrew from active professional practice and pursued work in connection with the Association of Engineering Societies in the publication of its monthly *Journal*. He was temperate, industrious, loyal, public-spirited. His death came after a month's suffering from severe burns due to his vigorous and successful efforts in suppressing a fire that threatened his mansion in Boston. He was unmarried.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, *Sec.*,
Second National Bank, Boston.

A meeting of the Class Committee was held on Jan. 21 to make the first preparations for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Class in June, 1919.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*,
719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

The Class will dine at the Algonquin Club the night before Commencement.

1873.

ARTHUR L. WARE, *Sec.*,
Framingham Centre, Mass.

Joseph Skinner Swaim died at the Corey Hill Hospital, Brookline, on Dec. 6, 1918. He was the son of Samuel B. and Aurora (Skinner) Swaim and was born at Worcester, May 2, 1851. After graduation he traveled in Europe and then entered the Theological Seminary at Newton, where he took his degree in 1877. In the following years he was pastor of the Baptist church in Claremont, N.H., Providence, R.I., Binghamton, N.Y., and New Bedford. He eventually abandoned the active pursuit of his profession and devoted himself to the interests of *The Watchman*, of which he was the owner and editor. He was for many years a trustee of the Newton Theological Seminary. He was also member of the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention and President of the New England Baptist Library Association. He is survived by a widow and three sons, one of whom is a captain in France.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, *Sec.*,
803 Sears Building, Boston.

The Class will dine at the Union Club this year, its 45th Anniversary.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*,
Brockton.

C. S. Davison recently published a book on the "Freedom of the Seas."— L. B. R. Briggs, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, has gone to France as Harvard exchange professor to the Sorbonne. — H. W. Broughton's son, Henry W. Broughton, Jr., died Oct. 8, 1918, as the result of broncho-pneumonia, coupled with wounds received in action Sept. 26. He was a member of the 26th Division, 101st Field Artillery, in which he enlisted in July, 1916, at the time of the Mexican dissension. He was in the Class of 1919 and left his studies in September, 1917, to serve overseas. As a member of the 26th Division he received the *Croix de Guerre* and was three times cited for bravery. — **Paul Butler** died at his summer home, at Gloucester, on Sept. 7, 1918. He had been ill for several months. He was the son of Benjamin Franklin and Sarah (Hildreth) Butler, born at Lowell July 4, 1852. Since graduation, he had been in business in Lowell. He became treasurer of the United States Cartridge Company in 1876, and at various times had been treasurer of the Wame-

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sit Power Company, president of the Heinze Electric Company, the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, the United States Bunting Company, the Whittier Mills Company, and the Silver Company. He was interested in outdoor life, and had won several trophies in races for sailing canoes. He married in Lucerne, Switzerland, in 1905, Joanna Handy Barstow, who survives him.

1876.

E. H. HARDING, *Sec.*,
6 Beacon St., Boston.

Charles Henry Barrows died Oct. 13, 1918. He was the son of Charles and Lydia (Smith) Barrows; born at Springfield, Aug. 5, 1853; prepared for College at the high school of Springfield. The following notice is taken from the *Springfield Republican*, dated Oct. 14, 1918:

Charles Henry Barrows, for many years one of the best known lawyers of this city, died yesterday at his home on Union Street. Mr. Barrows had been failing in health for several months, on account of a heart weakness, but he did not stop his office work until about ten days ago. He was a most respected citizen in this community, a man of the highest character, interested keenly in his civic duties and political responsibilities, a scholar of uncommonly varied tastes, and a Christian who had retained much of the essential quality of the New England Puritans from whom he was descended.

Mr. Barrows was born in this city, August 5, 1853, his parents being Charles and Lydia (Smith) Barrows. The senior Barrows is well remembered to-day as the long-time schoolmaster for whom the Barrows school was named. The son was graduated from Harvard College in 1876, and from the Harvard Law School in 1878. He then entered the Springfield law office of Knowlton & Stearns, two of the ablest lawyers who ever practiced in Hampden county; later on, he was partner for a time of the late Judge Bosworth. In the years 1881–1883, however, Mr. Barrows was in Boston as assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts. Since then he had practiced law continuously in his home city, specializing, in the course of time, in probate law and the care of estates. As a jury lawyer, Mr. Barrows was once conspicuous as the counsel for the defendant in the Costello murder case, a duty he performed from conscientious motives, and in the discharge of which he was successful in saving the defendant from conviction in the first degree.

Mr. Barrows's activities and interests were not narrowly professional, as may be seen from his various connections. In 1892–93 he was the president of the Springfield Young Men's Christian Association; in 1893–96, he was president of the International Young Men's Christian Association training school trustees, as the Springfield college was then known, and he remained one of the board throughout his life. Mr. Barrows was also president of the board for the Springfield home for aged men since 1897, president of the Springfield Improvement Association in 1904–1909, and president of the Horace Smith fund. He was prominent in Olivet Congregational church, which he most loyally attended during virtually his whole life. In politics, Mr. Barrows was not active as an office-holder, although no one was more keenly interested in political questions and developments. A republican, in the main, he had independent views which he never hesitated to follow, as occasion seemed to require, at the ballot-box. A real public service that he courageously performed, some years ago, was to lead an agitation against indecent posters on billboards, the result of which was improvement of the public morals.

In the field of scholarship and literature, Mr. Barrows showed considerable versatility. He published three books, "The Personality of Jesus," "The Poets and Poetry of Springfield in Massachusetts," and "The History of Springfield in Massachusetts for the Young." Noteworthy as a contribution to local historical literature was his "Historical Address" on the 275th anniversary of the founding of the city, with four appendices, one of which was a valuable historical study of place names in Springfield and vicinity. When this country entered the present war, he was made chairman of the war history sub-committee of the Springfield committee of public safety, and he had accumulated a mass of valuable material about the Springfield soldiers and sailors in the United States service.

This last summer Mr. Barrows published for private circulation a pamphlet on "Alsace-Lorraine, or the struggle of 2000 years," which is valued by his friends, and others favored by him with copies, as a scholarly and judicial historical survey of one of the most disputed issues of the war. To complete the record of Mr. Barrows's literary work, it should be noted that for many years he contributed articles to *The Republican*, occasionally editorial in character, more often in the form of letters. His journeys in Europe were the theme of many travel letters printed in this paper. Altogether, his literary output was considerable in bulk for a man engaged in another profession. There are few Springfield citizens whose passing could be more sincerely regretted.

He was a member of the Curtis Club of Boston, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars, — the latter by descent from William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield. He left surviving him a widow, Jeanie R. Barrows, and a daughter, Eunice. — **Loren Griswold DuBois** died Jan. 12, 1919, after a short illness. He was the son of Gilman Bradford and

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Ellen Laura DuBois; born at Boston, October 18, 1853; prepared for College in New York City under a private tutor. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in June, 1878; studied law in Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in May, 1879. He passed many summers traveling in Europe. He was a member of the Union Club of Boston, the Country Club of Brookline, the University, Harvard, and Grolier Clubs of New York, and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland. He was married on June 12, 1879, to Mary Hurlbut Miles, who survives him. There were no children.

1877.

LINDSAY SWIFT, *Sec.*,
Boston Public Library.

James Byrne was decorated an "Officer of the Crown of Italy," Nov. 13, 1918. — Amory Eliot is again elected a director of the Webster and Atlas Bank of Boston. — G. W. Allen, after two months of active medical service on a cargo transport, was obliged to resign on account of illness. — Thus far four sons of the Class are reported as having been killed in the war, the latest being First Lieutenant Bertram Williams, '18, son of J. B. Williams, of the 96th Air Service Squadron, who was missing in action, Sept. 12, 1918, at. St. Mihiel. — **George Curwin Ward, M.D.**, who was in College from 1872 to 1878, but did not graduate, died at Sanbornton, N.H., Oct. 5, 1918. He practised as a homœopathic physician (with a medical degree from Hahnemann Medical College, 1882) and was also postmaster and town clerk at Sanbornton, and at the time of his death was town treasurer. He left a widow and three daughters. — **Andrew Woods**, who for some years had withdrawn from his professional activities as a lawyer on account of overwork, died at Worcester, Oct. 23, 1918. He had been an attorney for the Great Northern Railway Co., and secretary of the Seattle & Montana Railway Co. He was unmarried. — **Willard Roby** died at East Williston, Long Island, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1919, in consequence of an accident about a month earlier. He took the degree of LL.D. from Columbia, and was a member of the firm of Roby & Taylor, 40 Wall St., New York City. He was devoted to outdoor sports, especially to fox-hunting, and was a member of the Meadowbrook Hunt. He never married. — **John Ford Tyler**, secretary of the Class from 1890 to his resignation in June, 1918, died at his home, 16 Chestnut St., Boston, Jan. 10, 1919. He had been in failing health for some time, but the illness which proved fatal was of brief duration. A lawyer by profession, business and other interests caused him to withdraw some years ago from legal activities. For a long period he was secretary of the Union Club, Boston. But the main interest of his life was his devotion to his duties as Class Secretary. In the autumn of 1890, W. E. Russell, the first Secretary of the Class, on his election to the governorship of Massachusetts, turned over the compilation of the Fourth Class Report to Tyler, who soon after was chosen Class Secretary in Russell's place. His active duties in this office lasted twenty-seven years, during which, with rare solicitude, he looked after the welfare of his classmates on all festal and anniversary occasions, and quietly and unobtrusively assisted those who needed temporary encouragement. He had a genuine gift for hospitality and the Class gatherings never lacked a certain distinction which Tyler knew exactly how to give. His growing infirmities made it impossible for him to serve actively on the committee appointed to issue the Seventh and latest Class Report, of which he was *ex officio*

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and by right the chairman. His report on the 25th anniversary of graduation in 1902 was of great value and merit, and with the issuance of it, his services to the Class reached high-water mark. His last significant effort was on the occasion of the 35th anniversary, when he showed all his old-time capacity for providing cheer and entertainment for those he had served so loyally and so long. Then began the slow process of declining health and strength which could have but one end. It may justly be said of him that Tyler sacrificed a profession and a career in order to promote the best interests of his Class. In 1901 he married Mary Osgood Stevens, who survives him. There were no children. — **David Marks Babcock** died at the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital in Boston, on Feb. 1, 1919, after a surgical operation which for some days bade fair to be successful. The funeral services were held at the New Old South Church on Feb. 4, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Gordon. Babcock was for thirty years the basso soloist in this church, and had sung in Boston churches for forty years. For three seasons he took solo parts in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and had filled oratorio engagements in all the leading oratorio societies east of the Mississippi. Early in his career he had experiences in opera in the largest American cities, and at one time sang the part of the Captain in *Pinafore*. A professional singer is obliged to safeguard his voice, but Babcock's classmates never found him reluctant when they called on him, as they always did at reunions, for his best songs and especially for "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." His tremendous *basso profundo* surging up in a mighty, yet melodious, rumble will long be remembered by all who ever heard it. He was married to Grace Merrill in 1879, and had one daughter; both his wife and his daughter survive him.

1878.

HENRY WHEELER, *Sec.*,
511 Sears Bldg., Boston.

John Pickering, son of John and Mehitable (Cox) Pickering, was born in Salem, May 24, 1857, in the house on Broad St., built in 1651 by his ancestor, John Pickering, on property purchased in 1642 of Emmanuel and Lucy Downing, whose son, George Downing, graduated in that year in the first Harvard class. John Pickering after graduation entered the Harvard Law School, leaving at the end of the first year to enter the bond brokerage business in the office of the firm of John Pickering & Moseley. From this firm he retired some years ago, and thereafter was engaged in the care of personal and family interests and the administration of local business trusts. He was a vice-president and director of the Salem Savings Bank and treasurer of the Salem Hospital. He was married to Anna Dane Varney, of Salem, who survives him with two children, a daughter, Rebecca, the wife of Phillips Bradley, of Lincoln, and a son, John Pickering. He died in Salem, Jan. 1, 1919. — **Frederic Weston Taylor** died at his home in Cambridge on Jan. 21, 1919. He was the son of Dr. John Taylor of East Cambridge, and was born and always lived in Cambridge. He was fitted for College at the Cambridge public schools, received the degree of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1881, served as house pupil in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and then studied medicine in Leipsic and Vienna for a year. In 1883 he began practice in North Cambridge and continued actively engaged in his profession until his death. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the

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Massachusetts and Middlesex County Medical Societies, and the Boston Medical Library Association. He was the acting president of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Cambridge, for many years visiting physician to the Avon Home for Destitute Children, and a member of the staff of the Cambridge Hospital since its organization. For ten years he served on the Cambridge School Committee. He was a member of the North Congregational Church, and was long its senior deacon. He was absolutely devoted to his duties as a physician, husband, father, and citizen. He had a keen sense of fun which displayed itself to his intimate friends, but was cloaked from the world by an appearance of professional gravity. The high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens was indicated by the throng of persons at his funeral which included representatives of all classes in the community. In 1890 he was married to Miss Charlotte I. Houghton, daughter of the late Francis Houghton, of Somerville. She survives him, as also their three children, Lieutenant John H. Taylor, Harvard A.B. 1913, M.D. 1916, of the U.S. Medical Corps, now stationed at Camp Shelby; Lieutenant Warren O. Taylor, Harvard A.B. 1915, of the Quartermaster's Department, now stationed in Paris; and Martha Taylor, Radcliffe 1918. He also left a brother, Gordon H. Taylor, of Kennewick, Washington, and a sister, Mrs. S. H. Woodbridge, of Washington, D.C. — Paul Shorey has been elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

1879.

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, *Sec.*,
10 Tremont St., Boston.

Moses Grant Edmands died in Pasadena, Cal., on Nov. 9, 1918. He was born in Charlestown, on Aug. 6, 1856, the son of George Davis Edmands and Abby Hannah (Rice) Edmands. He prepared for College under Prof. Smith, of the Class of 1863. After graduation he was employed by Preston & Merrill of Boston, manufacturing chemists, and at first as employee and afterwards as partner continued his connection with that firm until 1906, when he retired from active business. He was interested in music and was a member of the Thomas Choral Society of Boston, and a member and director of the Schumann Club. He was also a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, and of the Longwood Cricket Club of Brookline. He was a vice-president of the New England Baptist Hospital and a member of the Baptist Social Union. Soon after graduation he established his home in Brookline. Together with his family he had spent many summers in different parts of New England, and had also traveled in England and Scotland. Attracted by the mildness of the climate he spent much time at Pasadena and elsewhere in California during the later years of his life. On May 22, 1883, he married Lydia C. Benton, of Brookline. Mrs. Edmands and two daughters survive him. — **George Rumsey Sheldon**, who was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 16, 1857, the son of William Crawford Sheldon and Mary (DeForest) Sheldon, died at Carbondale, Ill., on Jan. 14, 1919. He prepared for College at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., and after graduation at Harvard was a member of the firm of Sheldon & Wadsworth, bankers. Upon the dissolution of that firm he became a partner in the firm of William C. Sheldon & Co., bankers. He took an active interest in business and political affairs, and was a director in the American Locomotive Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, and in numerous electric light, railway, and other corporations. In

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1889 and for three years thereafter, he was treasurer of the Republican County Committee of New York. In 1900 and 1904 he was a delegate from New York to the Republican National Convention, and in 1903 a member of the Republican National Committee. In 1906, he was treasurer of the Republican State Committee of New York, and financed the campaign of Gov. Hughes. From 1908 to 1916, Sheldon was treasurer of the Republican National Committee. From 1907 to 1911 he was president of the Union League Club of New York. He was a member of the Union, Republican, University, Harvard, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs of New York, the New York Yacht Club, the Metropolitan Club of New York, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. His death resulted from injuries received a few days previously in a coal mine which he was inspecting together with other directors of the North American Company. On Nov. 16, 1881, he married Mary Robinson Sevey in Brooklyn, N.Y. Mrs. Sheldon died in 1913. Two daughters, Mrs. Richard Whitney and Mrs. Daniel F. Murphy, survive their father. — The Class has included 202 members and 74 others who remained in College during only a part of the course or who received the degree of A.B. as of other classes; 134 of the 202 and 37 of the 74 are believed to be living. The fortieth anniversary of graduation is approaching. Members who wish the Class to have a dinner or to publish a report, or both, may communicate with the Class Committee or the Secretary. Members who have held military, naval, or civilian positions connected with the war or its activities, are invited to give the Secretary information concerning their own positions and also are invited to give information concerning any other members of their respective families who have held similar positions.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Theodore Roosevelt died at Oyster Bay, L.I., on Jan. 6, 1919. As an article dealing with his life and work is to appear in a later number of the MAGAZINE, no extended biographical notice seems to be necessary here, but a few words as to his relations with his classmates may not be out of place. Even in his College days he was thoroughly democratic and it is doubtful if any member of the Class was better known or more easily known than he. Then as afterward his interests were manifold and his enthusiasms genuine and infectious. After graduation his interest in the Class and his classmates never failed. He always attended Class reunions if he could arrange to do so. At the time of his election as Governor of New York he was giving a Lowell Institute course of lectures in Boston and an impromptu meeting (he would not have it a reception) was arranged after one of the lectures. He talked with his usual freedom, and one thing he said remains in the memory typical of his attitude in "practical politics": "There are some things I can do, and some things I can't do, and some things I won't do, and I won't reappoint Lou Payne." And he did n't. Again, when he came as President of the United States to Harvard Commencement on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation, he joined in the celebration of the Class as one of them. At the Class dinner, under a seal of confidence which has never been broken, he spoke of his career and his explanation of it without false modesty or egotism and as naturally as between dear brothers. No report of what he said that night was ever made or can ever be made, but were it possible, it would throw still more light on the life of a man whose life has been an open book. At this time the Class had

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painted and gave to the College the portrait by DeCamp which hangs in the Union. Photographic prints of the portrait were made for distribution to the Class, and the Secretary wrote Roosevelt who was about to sail for his African trip asking if he would autograph them. He replied by telegram in the affirmative and the mounts were sent to him. After he had sailed and the mounts did not come back an inquiry was made as to their whereabouts. His daughter replied that she knew they had been signed, for she sat up with her father until one o'clock the night before he sailed blotting each of the nearly two hundred signatures as he signed them. The mounts were found. The incident is characteristic. Roosevelt came again to a Class dinner after his return from Africa and told some of his experiences on that wonderful trip. Since that time something has always interfered with his joining the Class at Commencement. In spite of political differences of opinion, when he started on his fight for preparedness and for the winning of a just peace which only ended with his death, his classmates joined in sending from the dinner-table a message of cheer which he fully appreciated. Their last message to him was one of sympathy when his son fell gloriously in France. His name will always give distinction to his Class, but it is the great human qualities of the man which his classmates will best remember. — **Frederick Erwin Whiting** died at his home in Auburndale, a part of Newton, on Dec. 18, 1918, after an illness of three months. He was the son of George Frederic and Harriet Louisa (Learned) Whiting, and was born at Brookline, on Dec. 21, 1857. He prepared for College at the Cambridge High School. After graduation he was employed in his father's business for about a year. In November he became connected with the *Boston Herald*, of which later he became a part owner, and after its incorporation, a director and manager. He retired from the paper and from active business in 1904. He had other outside business interests, having been a director of the Hotel & Railroad News Company and the Tuxpan Oil Company. He was a life member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, a Mason, and member of the University, Exchange, and other social clubs in and about Boston. He was married in 1883 to Amy Estelle Ferguson, who with his two sons survives him.

1881.

Rev. John W. Suter, *Sec.*,
8 Chestnut St., Boston.

Howard Elliott is booked to be one of those to present the "Railway Executives' Plan" before the Senate Committee. — Lyon is referred to in the daily papers as "Harvard's 70-year-old student," and is taking a special course in public speaking. — Norman is in the new Parliament as a "Coalition Liberal." — W. R. Thayer has received the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters for distinction in the field of biography. — Cordeiro writes in the *U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin* on "Heart Murmurs in Recruits." — Squibb writes from Gauley Mills, West Va., where he is "off on a chemical engineering job," that his best address is his laboratory, 5 Beekman St., New York City. — **John Stuart Bell**, who died at New York City of pneumonia Dec. 18, 1918, was born at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 25, 1857. He was the son of John and Jane Orr (Garvin) Bell. For ten years after his graduation he was in the employ of the Falls City Bank of Louisville; and later was associated with the office of the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Mary-

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land, and then with the Maryland Casualty Co., of which he was general agent in Louisville. He was secretary, and then president, of the Harvard Club of Kentucky in the years from 1886 to 1906, and was a member of the University, and Pendennis, and other clubs in the city of Louisville.

1882.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,
89 State St., Boston.

The usual winter reunions of the Class have taken place, the dinner at the Harvard Club of New York on Dec. 6, and the mid-winter lunch at the Union Club of Boston on Jan. 11, thirty-two men being present at the latter. — H. D. Sedgwick has been passing the winter at 407 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, where his wife died on Jan. 26. — H. M. Sewall and family are spending the winter at 13 Louisburg Square, Boston. — C. I. Sturgis's second son, Frank Noble, died at Tucson, Arizona, on Jan. 26. — **John Sidney Webb** died Oct. 3, 1918, at his home in Washington, D.C., where he was born Jan. 26, 1860, the son of William Bennington Webb, a well-known resident and public official at Washington which was the family home. Webb fitted for College at Adams Academy, Quincy, and took his degree at Harvard in 1882, and in 1884 that of LL.B. at the National University at Washington. He then spent the next year at the Harvard Law School, as it required three years of study to gain admittance to the bar of the District of Columbia. His life was spent as a lawyer at Washington; as counsel for the Alaska Commercial Company he made, in 1897, an extensive trip through Alaska. He was a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati. He was married at Washington July 2, 1894, to Mrs. Linda Hutchinson Ball and leaves one son and one daughter besides a step-daughter whom he adopted. His son was a student at the University of Virginia and has been serving as an officer in the army. Webb was a popular and genial man among his classmates; in College he was a member of many of the best social organisations. An excellent amateur actor, he took leading parts in the college theatricals; he was always a bright and entertaining member at our reunions, and was conspicuous for his wit and good-fellowship — **Walter Greenough Chase** died Jan. 27, 1919, at his home in Boston, where he was born May 30, 1859, the only son of Charles Greenough Chase, a Boston merchant. He fitted for College at the private school of G. W. C. Noble and after graduation spent a year in the Harvard Law School. He then had a successful business career of some dozen years as owner and manager of the Mason Regulator Company. At the same time he did some newspaper work, for which his early experience on the college papers had given him an inclination. He became an expert amateur photographer; he was among the earliest to take an interest in the development of X-ray work, and adapted the biograph to illustrate pathological motion. This work led him to assist surgeons and inspired in him an interest in medicine with the result that at the age of thirty-seven he entered the Harvard Medical School where he took the degree of M.D. in 1901. Then he spent a year at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. He lectured often with the biograph before medical schools and societies in this country and in Europe. In 1905 he went to Panama as secretary to the pathological section of the Pan-American Medical Congress and the following year was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Lisbon, Portugal. In 1908 he was a member of the Massachusetts Com-

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mission to study the subject of Old Age Pensions and Insurance. He was a great traveler; he went completely around the world three times and nearly so a fourth time, and made many trips through the West. He was married at Wiscasset, Me., Oct. 29, 1906, to Miss Fannie Scott Hubbard, of Charleston, S.C., and had since then lived in winter at 279 Marlborough St. in Boston, and in summer at the old Scott mansion in Wiscasset, the former home of his wife's grandfather, Capt. Jonathan Edwards Scott. He leaves besides his widow a son ten years old and a daughter of eight. Chase had the distinction of being a graduate of the College and the Medical School and a student at the Law School, besides being a successful man of affairs and a great traveler. A many-sided man, he pursued his varied occupations with intelligence and success, and though he never actively practised medicine he contributed in a scientific way to the advancement of the profession. — **Charles Denston Dickey** died suddenly at his home in New York City on Feb. 3, 1919, after having practically recovered from an attack of the influenza. He was born at Mobile, Ala., May 8, 1860, the son of Charles Denston Dickey, a New York banker, and was fitted for College at St. Paul's School in Concord, N.H. His father had long been a partner in the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co. and Dickey entered this firm after graduating from College and served as a clerk in New York and Philadelphia. In 1889 he became a partner in the firm and in the London house of Brown, Shipley & Co. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the New York firm, a director in many corporations and a prominent figure in the financial world. In 1893 he married Louise Lawrence Whitney, daughter of Stephen Whitney of New Haven and widow of his cousin Hugh Dickey, '86. He had three sons, the eldest, Charles Denston, a graduate of Yale, the second, Stephen Whitney of the Harvard Class of 1918, and the youngest, Lawrence, a boy of thirteen. His second son, Whitney, a Lieutenant in the army, was killed in action in France on Oct. 3, and the death of this son was a heavy blow to a devoted father. Dickey was one of the best known and most popular men of the Class, a member of all the best social organizations while in College, and in after life of the best clubs of New York and elsewhere. Besides being active in the business and social life of New York, he did much to further the cause of education, and was a staunch and loyal member of '82, devoted to its best interests. With his family he made many trips to Europe, and passed many summers at Mt. Desert, and to the last was active in out-of-door life, fishing, swimming, playing tennis, and taking long tramps. A genial, lovable man, his death leaves a void that will be hard to fill.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*,
2 Joy St., Boston.

Harry Ransom Edwards died in Cleveland, O., on Jan. 13, of pneumonia and complications following influenza. The son of William and Lucia (Ransom) Edwards, he was born at Cleveland, Dec. 25, 1861. He prepared for College at the Brooks School in Cleveland, and was admitted to our Class in June, 1879. At graduation he received Honorable Mention in History, and was among those to whom Disquisitions were assigned. His social activities were many and included membership in the A.D. club, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding, Zeta Psi, Bicycle Club, and Natural History Society. He played third base on our freshman nine, and right field on the

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university nine in his sophomore year; and was president of the H.B.B.A. in his senior year. In August, 1883, he entered the employ of his father's firm, Edwards, Townsend & Co., wholesale grocers, of Cleveland, with which concern he continued until his death, becoming a partner in 1887, vice-president and treasurer in 1906, and president since 1914. He never married, but was a devoted son to his widowed mother, with whom he lived quietly in the family home at Cleveland for more than thirty years. His chief interest, aside from his business, lay in his fine farm outside the city, where he bred excellent English setters, and in shooting and fishing trips in the West and South. He is survived by a brother, Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, and a married sister, living in Pittsburgh, Pa. — **William Tappan Peirce**, a temporary member of the Class, died of pneumonia at Deer Lodge, Mont., on Nov. 28, 1918. The son of Charles Henry and Charlotte Hinkley (Smith) Peirce, he was born at New Bedford, March 16, 1862, and prepared for College at the Friends Academy in that city, entering Harvard in June, 1879. He left College at the close of the sophomore year, and entered the Engineering School at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until April, 1883. He was then employed in the work of railroad construction, as assistant engineer on the Northern Pacific and C.B. & Q. Railroads, until 1887, when he removed to Shullsburg, Wis., where he entered the lead and mining business, and continued until 1894, to hold various positions in mining and milling companies. He then accepted a position as "Captain" for the Vallecillo Mining Co., owners of a large silver lead mine in the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, about 150 miles south of Rio Grande, and remained with them for another ten years, when he removed to Montana. He was unmarried. — Thirty-five men assembled at the Harvard Club on Jan. 11, for our annual lunch, and listened to some interesting talk by W. W. Bryant and Dr. P. J. Eaton. The former told of his year's travels in India, China, Korea, and Java, with side-lights on the Great War; and Eaton spoke of his work in organizing the secret service in the hospitals of the Pittsburgh district, and claimed a just tribute for the men who gave up longed-for opportunities to see foreign service in order to do the pressing and indispensable work at home. Our service flag, which hung on the wall, now bears five gold stars, commemorating the deaths of Kenneth Weeks, William Noel Hewitt, Augustus Aspinwall, Hamilton Coolidge, and Howard Lilienthal, Jr.; three large blue stars, representing the active services of Lieutenant C. P. Curtis, Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Lilienthal and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Wigmore; and the numeral 74, in smaller blue stars, representing the sons of Classmates who have been with the colors. — Captain Hamilton Coolidge, '19, son of J. R. Coolidge, was killed in action, Oct. 27, 1918. — Lieutenant Howard Lilienthal, Jr., '19, died of wounds, Sept. 30, 1918. — The Rev. P. S. Grant has published, through Moffat, Yard & Co., "Fair Play for the Workers. Some Sides of their Maladjustment and the Causes." In the preface he says: "The object of this volume is to call attention to some of the consequences of our blindness to the world's deeper democratic activities and to the dawn of proletarian control." — L. A. Coolidge is chairman of the Massachusetts Committee for the Reception of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. — Dr. Howard Lilienthal, Lieutenant-Colonel, M.C., has been honorably discharged after eleven months' service in the

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A.E.F., as director of Base Hospital No. 3, and has taken up his practice again in New York. — Herbert Putnam has gone to France, to supervise the distribution of post-war books and literature among the American forces. — J. R. Coolidge is president of the Massachusetts League of Free Nations Association. — The addresses are desired of Palmer Coolidge, W. A. Lombard, and O. E. Perry; communications sent to them have been returned.

1884.

T. K. Cummins, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

Thomas Rodman Plummer died in the hospital of Raon l'Étape, France, on Nov. 24, 1918. He was born in New Bedford, on Feb. 28, 1862, the son of Leander Allen and Elizabeth Sherman (Merrihew) Plummer. He prepared for College under the tutorship of Andrew Ingraham in New Bedford. In the winter after his graduation from Harvard with the Class he traveled abroad and then studied architecture in Paris during the next five years, first in the studio of Duray, and then in that of Dauret and Girault and in the École Nationale et Spéciale des Beaux Arts. The years thereafter, when he was not at home on his farm in Dartmouth, were occupied in extensive travels in all parts of the world. There were few countries that he had not visited. On one occasion he journeyed into Morocco with his own caravan and was one of a group of a few white men who were the first to set eyes on the Sultan of that state. After the outbreak of the European War, he was constantly anxious to be of service in some way in connection with the war, for which his familiarity with the French and German languages abundantly fitted him. An opportunity came in the summer of 1915 and he went to Paris, where, in a position with the United States Embassy, he had charge of the correspondence between German prisoners and interned German civilians in France and their relatives and friends in Germany. His ability to read German handwriting made him particularly valuable in this work. Upon the entrance of the United States into the war, the work conducted by him was, of necessity, turned over to the representatives of a neutral nation, and he returned to the United States and to his farm in Dartmouth. After his experience in working in the cause of the war, he was no longer content to withhold further service and he sought again a direction in which he could find an outlet for his desire to be of assistance in the war. In the autumn of 1917 an opportunity offered, through a young friend with whom he had been associated in his former work in the Embassy, to join the Franco-American Red Cross Canteens at the front, and he sailed for Europe in December, 1917, to engage in that work, which consisted in looking after the comfort of soldiers going to and fro between their billets and the front-line trenches, the troops among whom he was stationed being at first French and later both French and American. He was appointed lieutenant in the Red Cross. The work was at times arduous and irregular and always accompanied by danger to life and health. He devoted himself continuously to the work without availing himself of the periods of leave of absence which were customarily offered. At the time of the arrangement of the armistice between the belligerents, he was with his canteen in the village of Moyenmoutier, near Saint-Dié, in the Vosges, and witnessed the interesting scenes at the front attending the celebration of the declaration of the armistice. On the 22d of November he was seized with illness in the nature of a

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cold, which affected him very severely on account of the strain on his system caused by his uninterrupted work under trying conditions. He was placed in the hospital of Raon l'Étape where he died on Nov. 24. He was buried in Moyenmoutier. The Municipal Council of that village has made a perpetual grant of the site of his grave, a tribute to the regard and affection that he had attracted to himself by his work among soldiers and civilians alike. On the day after his death there arrived for him at his canteen the *Croix de Guerre* of France and a citation from the Medical Service of the Seventh Army as follows: "Plummer, Thomas, in charge of mobile Canteen No. 31: American Citizen, free from military obligations owing to his age, always near the lines, in a sector where climatic conditions are particularly rigorous, created and organized several comforting posts on the most advanced spots of the sector, thus making always available for the troops in line the benefit of his valuable canteen."

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*,
10 State St., Boston.

Eben Sutton died of double pneumonia at the Maryland Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12, 1918. He was born in New York City Feb. 17, 1865, the son of Eben Sutton and Mary (Hasbrook) Sutton. His father was later a woolen mill owner of North Andover, and a general in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Eben Sutton was tutored by Lawrence Bond and entered College one of the youngest members of the Class. In College he rowed two years on his Class crew, played cricket on the Varsity eleven, and was interested in sparring and bicycle riding. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, the D.K.E., the Hasty Pudding Club, and the Zeta Psi. After graduation he went into one of his father's mills and later was agent for the North Andover Mills for seven years. In 1894 he became a member of Sutton & Bowen, stock-brokers, of Boston, members of the Stock Exchange, and changed his residence to that city. In 1900 he traveled for a year in Europe and Africa with his wife. Upon his return he settled in Baltimore and engaged in the bond investment business, first as Sutton & Brogden, then as Sutton, Strather & Co. They were burned out in the great fire, but without serious loss. He was a governor of the Baltimore Stock Exchange and of various clubs including the Harvard Club in that city. The final name of his firm was Sutton & Co. He married Anna Boyd McAtee at Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1891, who survives him. Their only child, a daughter, died in infancy. — **Edward Isaac Kimball Noyes** was born at Montreal, Can., Dec. 18, 1861, the son of Isaac Louis and Caroline (Bridgeman) Noyes. He prepared for College chiefly at Phillips Exeter Academy. In College he played on the '85 freshman eleven and was noted as a lacrosse player, having learned the game in Canada. After several years' experience in secretarial work, for part of the time with Prof. Shaler, he engaged in business at Boston as a dealer in investments. Later he changed his occupation a number of times, and at the time of his death was in the B. F. Sturtevant Works at Hyde Park, Boston. In 1894 his health was poor and he traveled abroad. He was twice married, in 1896 and in 1905, and leaves a widow who was Miss Isabelle Stewart and one son, Stewart Bridgeman Noyes. He was run into and instantly killed by an automobile at Hyde Park, Boston, Nov. 20, 1918. — G. W. Rolfe is teaching this winter in the Brockton High School. — C. G. Parker has been act-

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ing as special assistant to the chief counsel of the War Risk Insurance Bureau at Washington, D.C. — G. D. Cushing is one of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. — Major H. F. Lewis, Medical Corps, has been stationed at Fort Slocum, N.Y., for over sixteen months.— F. I. Carpenter has been chairman of the County Red Cross organization and other war work at Santa Barbara, Cal. — Winthrop Cowdin, after having been for three years treasurer of the Westchester County Chapter of the Red Cross, has now become assistant to the Field Director of the Red Cross, in the Greenhut Building, U.S. Debarkation Hospital No. 3. — S. S. Bartlett is again in good health and has resumed the practice of law at 84 State St., Boston. — John Lawrence has been teaching navigation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Aviation School, at Cambridge. — Walter Atherton has been teaching surveying and map-making at the Harvard S.A.T.C. — J. R. MacArthur's Company built Camp Merritt, N.J., Port Newark, N.J., two villages for shipworkers on the Delaware, and constructed a plant and engaged in the manufacture of explosive charges for heavy guns. — R. W. Boyden is a trustee of the *Christian Register*, Inc. — G. R. Blinn is treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education, which assists men in the Harvard Divinity School. — A. B. Sawyer designed a thermal food container for camps, used in the Navy. — Captain J. R. Yocom, Medical Corps, was medical aide to the Governor of Washington. — Dr. Malcolm Storer is in charge of the auction bridge tournament at the Harvard Club, Boston. — V. C. Alderson, president, Colorado School of Mines, was an official delegate to the 20th conference of the American Universities held at Harvard in December. — R. S. Bickford's address is 24 Milk St., Boston. — A. T. French has written a brief guide of tours for American soldiers and sailors.

1886.

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, *Sec.*,
201 Devonshire St., Boston.

E. V. Abbot was a member of Local Draft Board No. 150, New York City. — E. H. Babbitt is at present in New York City as translator at the U.S. Department of Justice. — H. G. Blake gave up his position with the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation in October, 1918, and resumed general practice of medicine at Woburn. — C. Collins is Assistant Supreme Court Reporter, Columbus, Ohio. — C. R. Fletcher is manager of the Exolon Company, Blasdell, N.Y. — W. Graham has resigned as captain, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., and is now in Washington, D.C., on the Metallurgical Staff of the Bureau of Standards, investigating steel-making practice.— G. E. Howes is assistant executive secretary and historian, U.S. Fuel Administration, Washington, D.C. — Major W. Littauer is still in charge of the Remount Depot, Camp Devens. — H. G. Locke is contract surgeon, U.S.A., examining commands for mental and nervous diseases. — Lieut.-Col. E. H. Nichols, U.S.M.C., was discharged Jan. 31, 1919. He entered active service April 25, 1918; stationed at Camp Devens until July 6; arrived overseas July 15. Chief surgical service, Base Hospital No. 7, A.E.F., until Jan. 2, 1919. In 1915 Nichols was the first chief surgeon of the Harvard Unit, which was assigned to General Hospital No. 22 of the British Army in France. — W. W. Simmons left for Key West in February to carry on library war service work under the direction of the American Library Association, to which

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he has given all his time for a year and a half. He is Boston director and assistant to the State director of the Library War Service. — G. Woodbury arrived in New York in January, after four months' service with the Red Cross in France. He spent two months at British Base Hospital No. 22 with the Harvard Unit, where his son Peter was a casualty. — A report of the Class luncheon at the Harvard Club, Boston, on Feb. 15, will be given in the next issue of the MAGAZINE. — **Wallace Clement Sabine** died at Boston, Jan. 10, 1919. He was born at Richwood, O., June 13, 1868, the son of Hylas and Anna (Ware) Sabine. A.B., Ohio State University, 1886; A.M., Harvard, 1888; D.Sc., Brown, 1907; D.S., Harvard, 1914. He was Assistant in Physics at Harvard in 1889–90; Instructor, 1890–95; Assistant Professor of Physics, 1895–1905; in 1905 appointed Professor of Physics. From 1905 to 1914 he was Dean, first of the Lawrence Scientific School, and later of the Graduate School of Applied Science. After the merger agreement between Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology he was made Hollis Professor of Natural Philosophy, returning to his work in the Department of Physics. In 1916-17 he was Harvard Exchange Professor with France. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the American Physical Society. Sabine was an expert in acoustics, and the author of "Architectural Acoustics." In 1911 the three Harvard professors who were '86 graduates of institutions other than Harvard were elected members of the Class of 1886. At that time Professor Sabine wrote: "I appreciate more than I can express by letter the action of the Class of '86 in making me an honorary member. It was the ambition of my early life that I should be a graduate of Harvard College. It has been the regret of my later life that circumstances were such that I could not come to Harvard for my undergraduate study. No other degree that the University can grant is the equivalent of the Bachelor's degree. No other association with the University can take the place of Class association. Even being one of the directors of the Alumni Association has not given me the sense of 'belonging' which is given me by this action of your Class." The relations between Professor Sabine and the Class of '86 were close and intimate. He was as constant an attendant at its gatherings as his many duties permitted; sometimes presiding at a dinner, sometimes discussing wisely and interestingly some important question of the day. The Class appreciated the honor his membership conferred on it, and he won its love and respect, not only by his achievements as a teacher and a scientist, but also — and even more — by his qualities as a man. An appreciation of his character and work, written by Professor Hall, appears elsewhere in this number. — Changes of address: E. H. Babbitt, temporary, 1428 Park Row Building, New York City. — T. T. Baldwin, home, 259 Beacon St., Boston. — H. Dike, 119 South Canyon Place, Monrovia, Cal. — G. E. Howes, temporary, 2019 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C. — G. P. F. Hobson, home 76 St. James Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. — N. S. Kenison, business, 411 Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo. — A. G. Mason, home, 106 St. James Ave., Boston. — Hall McAllister, business, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. — F. J. Moors, home, 61 Bay State Road, Boston. — J. H. Payne, home, 1230 Commonwealth Ave., Allston; business, Board of Medical Examiners, Navy Yard, Boston. — O.

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Roberts, home, 32 Lime St., Boston. — G. Tompkins, R.F.D. 4, Putnam, Conn. — C. von Klenze, business, College of the city of New York, 140th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York City.

1887.

GEORGE P. FURBER, *Sec.*,
344 South Station, Boston.

Dr. James Marsh Jackson, a prominent physician of Boston, who in past summer seasons had an extensive practice at the North Shore, making his summer home at Beverly Farms, died at an early hour Dec. 27, 1918, at his Boston residence at 230 Beacon St. He had been in failing health for some time, due, so his brother physicians have felt, to his determination to keep on, just as far and as long as his strength would permit, with his practice. He was born in Roxbury on April 12, 1864, and was the son of William F. and Abbie (West) Jackson. He prepared for College at the Roxbury Latin School and was graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1891. He received from Norwich University, in 1892, a Ph.D. degree. He served as house officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston Lying-in Hospital and then spent two years in post-graduate study abroad. Upon his return he practised medicine in Boston during the winter and at Beverly Farms and thereabout in the summer months. He was for twenty years a member of the visiting medical staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital and was extremely active in private practice, devoting himself to his patients with little regard for his own condition, up to 1915 when ill-health compelled him to limit his work and finally to relinquish it entirely. Dr. Jackson was a member of numerous medical societies, among them the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and "The Doctors," a medical social club composed almost wholly of his College classmates. He was a member also of the Somerset Club, the Harvard Club, and formerly of the University Club of Boston. On May 15, 1885, he married Leonora Lewis, of New York, who, with a daughter, Elinor, survives him. He was always a cordial, warm-hearted person; one who delighted in meeting his fellows socially and informally; as a host, he was at his very best; indeed, he was "perpetual president" of at least one medical club. He brought to his patients optimism, an excellent fund of knowledge, an understanding of human nature, and a very considerable executive ability. He worked hard and unsparingly with the very tiring details of an unusually exacting practice. He returned to his family and to his own fireside at the end of each day with the delight of a man who understood what is best in life, and who realized and was thankful that he possessed it. — E. R. Shippen has left Detroit and has been for some months representative of the War Camp Community Service in New York. His address is 120 Chestnut St., Rutherford, N.J. — A. R. Baum has moved his office to Room 807, Mechanics Institute Building, 57 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, *Sec.*,
412–418 Barristers Hall, Boston.

On Friday, Jan. 24, the Boston members of the Class had an informal subscription dinner at the Harvard Club. Forty-three men were present. An interesting feature was the presence of Kalopothakes, it being the first meeting of members of the Class which he had attended since graduation. He spoke very interestingly of some of the problems of the Near East. There were

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no formal speeches, but many men had something to say. A discussion of the future gatherings of the Class produced a unanimous opinion in favor of other similar dinners and also of a celebration in June on the thirty-first anniversary of graduation in place of the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary last year which necessarily was omitted because of the war. — Captain G. P. Cogswell, Medical Corps, has returned from France, and expects early discharge. — W. H. Rand has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the Judge-Advocate's Department. — On Feb. 21, the New York men give a dinner at the New York Harvard Club to the rest of the Class.

1890.

JOSEPH W. LUND, *Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

Rev. E. P. Kelly is with the Y.M.C.A., 12 Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris. — Raymond Weeks was created a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French Government on Jan. 9, 1919. — S. E. Mezes and J. B. Scott are on the staff of the American Peace Commission at Paris.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*,
12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

M. H. Wildes has opened an office at 30 State St., Boston, under the title of M. H. Wildes & Co., to do a general investment business with special attention to New England and Southern textile securities. — Captain Hugh Tallant writes the secretary from Camp Coëtquidan, in France. He is in the Ordnance Department. — B. A. Gould was at the Charlesgate Hospital, Boston, during part of January and February, being temporarily disabled owing to his many and effective efforts during the war.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, *Sec.*,
Andover, Mass.

T. W. Lamont has gone to Paris as one of the two financial advisers to the peace delegation. — W. D. Orcutt, director of the Bureau of Magazines of the American Red Cross and chairman of the Committee on Publicity of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, has been called to Paris. — Late in November last the following '92 men dined together in Paris: Lt.-Col. J. C. Hubbard, M.C., U.S.A.; Lt.-Col. N. Neff, Ry. Eng., U.S.A.; Major D. F. Jones, M.C., U.S.A.; Captain J. Smith, Jr., Q.M.C., U.S.A. — Col. P. L. Spalding has resigned from the presidency of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. Feb. 1 he became a partner in the firm of Estabrook & Co., bankers. — Major Guy Lowell, director of the Department of Military Affairs of the American Red Cross in Italy, has returned to Boston. During his fourteen months of service he was awarded the Medal of Valor, which is the Italian counterpart of the Distinguished Service Cross, and also the Italian Military Cross, given for distinguished work on the Italian front. He was also made an officer of the Crown of Italy. — Captain E. L. Bell, M.C., U.S.A., has been in command of the Base Hospital No. 218, A.E.F. — Capt. R. G. Loring, M.C., U.S.A., Camp Devens, has received honorable discharge and has returned to civil life. — Dr. Arthur Crandell has been chairman of the Medical Advisory Board of District 49. — Campbell King has been made a brigadier-general, U.S.A. He is said to be in the Army of Occupation. — Capt. G. F. Dow, M.C., U.S.A., has been stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. — Alfred Friedlander is a major, M.C., U.S.A. (Chief of Medical Service), Camp Sherman,

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Ohio. — M. J. Henry is a colonel, Q.M.C., U.S.A. — Major D. F. Jones is at present attached to Base Hospital No. 114, A.P.O., 705, near Bordeaux. — Included in the published assignment of Massachusetts State Guard officers is the name of Dr. A. R. Crandell, first lieutenant, Medical Corps, assigned to 14th Regiment. — W. T. Brewster is associate director of the American University Union in Europe; address, 8 Rue de Richelieu, Paris. — The *California Alumni Fortnightly* reports the death of **Livingston Jenks**, at Forest Hills, Placer Co., Cal., Nov. 11, 1918. He was born at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, 1868, the son of Chancellor Livingston and Pamella Maria (Hoisington) Jenks. He entered Harvard from Northwestern University, attending the College from 1890 to 1892, and the Law School from 1892 to 1894. At the latter date he received the degree of LL.B. He had practised law in San Francisco since his graduation from the Law School. He was married and had three children.

1893.

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*,
721 Tremont Building, Boston.

Major Emmet, D.S.O., of the British Artillery, writes from Namur under date of Dec. 18, 1918: "We have the hardest work of all before us, for all the fun and excitement is gone, and the 'spit and polish,' once rather interesting, now, after fighting, stands exposed and naked, a drab bore. The last six months of the war were great fun, though discomfort and exposure were pretty constant. I was in the advance all the way from Amiens to Avesnes, where we were when the armistice was signed. Our brigade fought between eighty and ninety miles of the hundred covered, so we saw it all. The infantry was full of our praises, so we were very happy. It was the first time in the war that we were often under sniping and machine-gun fire which was a novelty. The Boche machine gunners were heroes, dying almost to a man at their guns, but I hear that the morale of the rest of the army at the last was very bad. In my sector two officers were murdered by their men and another assaulted, while after the armistice the army retreated without officers, the latter having to keep indoors during the day to escape insults. In a month or two we go to Germany, which I am not looking forward to. My second boy has been out here for a year in our machine-gun corps and happily, like myself, has escaped puncture. My youngest boy is in the Naval College and will soon be afloat, so you may appreciate that I am glad fighting is over." — Hahn has resigned the ministry of the First Parish Church (Unitarian) at Duxbury, where he has been since 1905, and has returned to Nonantum Place, Newton. — **Langley Barnas Sears** died after a short illness at Monson, Dec. 2, 1918. He was born in Roxbury, July 11, 1870, the son of William Barnas and Emily (Faunce) Sears. He was of old Massachusetts stock, and in boyhood lived at the foot of Corey Hill, which was named for its owner, his great-grandfather. He fitted at the Brookline High School, and was a regular member of '93. After three years' study at the Rochester Theological Seminary he graduated from that institution in 1896, and at once took the pastorate of the State Street Baptist Church at Rockford, Ill. In 1900 he removed to the church at Groton, Conn., where he remained for six years. He then entered the Congregational denomination and became pastor of the Baker Congregational Church in East Boston, removing the next year to the Winthrop Congregational Church at Charlestown. After

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six years at this location he held temporary though somewhat extended pastorates at Lynn, Quincy, and Keene, N.H. For several years he was at the historic church of South Deerfield. He took the Congregational Church at Monson in the beginning of 1917. Wherever he went he entered heartily into the work and play of the community, at the same time constantly broadening and deepening his own intellectual and professional life. His high character, mental ability, and friendly, sympathetic nature made him eminently fitted for the ministry, to which he had devoted himself from boyhood. Healthy and vigorous in body as well as mind, he keenly enjoyed outdoor avocations, kept up his old interest in tennis, was fond of boating and water sports, and became an enthusiastic gardener. He was a loyal supporter of Harvard, and greatly appreciated the doings of the Class. June 16, 1897, he married Maybelle Tillinghast at Providence, R.I., who survives him, with one son, Lieutenant Harold T. Sears, '19, instructor of the S.A.T.C. at Columbia. — R. L. Stevens has withdrawn from the J. Spencer Turner Company of New York, and become a member of the new Stevens Yarn Company, Inc., dealers in cotton yarns, at 1 Thomas St., New York City. — Street writes from Paris, Jan. 5, 1919: "It is hard to realize that it is now more than twenty years since I left Boston as an Army Surgeon, never thinking that I would remain to take up the practice of my profession among oriental peoples. Recent events force the conviction home, that there must be after all a fatality dominating the lives of most men, as I have been asked by the Balkan Commission to take a medical unit to Montenegro for the purpose of bringing relief to an unfortunate country and to establish a public health service with hospitals and the training of nurses, etc. I expect to leave in a day or two, just as soon as my personnel has been completed. This you will see bears out what I say regarding fatality, as it seems to have been my fate to work among primitive and semi-primitive peoples." Address: Major Lionel Street, Surgeon in Chief, Montenegrin Commission, American Red Cross, Podgoritza, Montenegro, Balkan States. — Teetzel, though a professional musician and composer, is giving more and more time to his former interest in water-color landscape work, which he first took up under Prof. Norton in college days. His pictures are attracting very favorable notice in New York. — Burger has left the chair of mathematics at the Colorado School of Mines, which he has occupied for many years, and taken a similar post at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Col. — Kline reports that on Nov. 1, 1918, after fifteen months as resident engineer of the U.S. Shipping Board at Philadelphia, also in charge of the Bristol, Penn., shipyard and plant, he was promoted (unsolicited) to the position of District Plant Engineer, E.F.C., in charge of all the eighteen New England coast shipyard plants. He also represents the Shipyard Division in the development of the port of Boston, including the new dry-dock, ship-railways, etc. Address, Custom House, Boston. Residence, 328 St. Paul Street, Brookline.

1894.

E. K. Rand, *Sec.*,
107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The Secretary apologizes to his classmates for not sending a report to the last number of the Graduates' Magazine. He was in Washington at the time in the Military Intelligence Division. Most of the news that has ac-

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cumulated will be published in the Class Report which, it is hoped, will appear before our Twenty-fifth Anniversary celebration at Commencement. All men who have not filled out their blanks for the Secretary should do so at once. For an account of the features of our celebration, see the various circulars sent out to the Class. — **Frank C. Bosler** died suddenly of apoplexy on Nov. 21, 1918, at Carlisle, Pa. He prepared for Harvard at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. After taking his A.B. degree here he received the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. from Dickinson in 1896. He engaged in business enterprises of various sorts and recently had undertaken certain mining operations of much importance for transportation during the war. He married Hannah Elizabeth Swank at Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 29, 1916. His widow and two children survive him. — **Henry Lewin Cannon** died Jan. 5, 1919, at Palo Alto, Cal. He prepared for Harvard at Adelbert College and Western Reserve University. He was a member of the Faculty of Stanford University for many years. He married Grace Lemon in Richmond, Ind., on Jan. 27, 1894. His widow and three children survive him. — **C. F. M. Malley, LL.B. '95**, name recently changed to Charles O'Malley, died Nov. 17, at the 26th General Hospital, Etaples, France. O'Malley had tried to enter the United States Army, but was rejected because he was over the age limit. In September, 1917, he joined the Maclean Kilties of America. He was at Valcartier Camp in Quebec and then at McGill Camp in Montreal, but soon went overseas. When the Kilties were distributed among various regiments, he was assigned as a private to the 20th Reserves, at Bramshott Camp, Hants, England. He had previously been in Co. B, 236th Overseas Battalion. He went to the front soon after his new assignment became effective. Before the war O'Malley had practised law in Boston. — Of the '94 men who have been on the Western Front, Captain W. R. Buckminster, Infantry, has returned and is stationed at Camp Devens awaiting his discharge. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Cabot, head of the Harvard Surgical Unit, is back and entertained a goodly number of the Class at an informal dinner at the Boston Harvard Club on Feb. 10 with an account of his service abroad. Major R. Homans, Infantry, is reported, at the moment of writing, to be on his way home. Lieutenant-Colonel L. Davis, M.R.C., is expected back in April. No certain word has reached the Secretary as to the home-coming of other classmates now in the service in France. — F. W. Cobb, from whom the Secretary has not heard for years, sends an interesting letter from Mountain Village, Alaska, where he is in charge of a government school for the natives. — Addresses: D. J. Bugbee, 93 Massachusetts Ave., Boston; E. C. Cooke, St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.; E. L. Eustis, 36 Central St., Boston; L. M. Greenman, Box 396, Rockford, Ill.; C. H. Holmes, Butterick Bldg., New York City; W. D. Holt, Harlem Hospital, 136th St. and Lenox Ave., New York City; W. S. Johnson, 1767 West Adams St., Los Angeles, Cal.; A. von W. Leslie, 351 West 57th St., New York City; G. B. C. Rugg, 44 Kensington Rd., Arlington.

1895.

FREDERICK H. NASH, *Sec.*,
30 State St., Boston.

W. DuB. Brookings is major, 1st Battalion, 20th Engineers, A.E.F. — D. D. Cassidy is representative at Boston of Alien Property Custodian. — D. G. Mason's "Country Sketches" for pianoforte was played at Symphony

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Hall by Josef Hofmann, Jan. 26. — Philip Nichols has published a supplement to his book "Taxation in Massachusetts," bringing the work down to Jan. 19, 1919. — A. C. Potter is a captain in the Medical Corps and has been ordered to Camp Greenleaf, Ga. — E. A. Robinson has a poem in the December *Atlantic Monthly*, "The Valley of the Shadow." — Joseph Sargent is brigade adjutant, Headquarters 151st Infantry Brigade, A.E.F., with rank of major. — J. M. Washburn is a captain in the Medical Corps stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. — W. S. Youngman has been commissioned major in the Quartermaster's Department stationed at Atlanta, Ga., in charge of awards and contracts. — **Logan Waller Page** died at Chicago suddenly, Dec. 9, 1918. He was born at Richmond, Va., Jan. 10, 1870, the son of Legh Richmond and Page Waller Page. He prepared for Harvard at the Polytechnic Institute of Virginia. From 1893 to 1900 he was director of the testing laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School, and geologist of the Massachusetts Highway Commission. From 1900 to 1905 he was chief of the Division of Tests in the Department of Agriculture at Washington; and since 1905 he had been director of the United States Office of Public Roads. He was President of the American Association for Highway Improvement and wrote many articles on the construction of roads. He married Miss Anne Page Shaler, daughter of Professor Shaler, at Cambridge, October 17, 1903, and she and one son survive him. To those members of '95 who knew him it was always a matter of regret that he did not actively associate himself with the Class. He was a most interesting and charming companion, a man of wide information and picturesque power of expression. He had the qualities of a Southern gentleman of the best type, unfailing courtesy, kindness, and consideration for others. — **George Chase Christian**, son of the late George Henry Christian, of Minneapolis, died at his home, 414 South Eighth Street, on Jan. 5, 1919. He had suffered from a protracted and painful illness for more than two years, during most of which time there had been no hope of his recovery. His father was one of the notable figures in the American milling industry. Coming to Minneapolis in 1867, he formed a partnership with Gen. C. C. Washburn, the company, under the name of George H. Christian & Co., operating the Washburn Mill, then known as "the big mill." In 1875, two years after his son's birth, he retired from active participation in the milling business, and began those years of travel, study, and philanthropic work which had so profound an influence on the life of the younger man. George Chase Christian was born Oct. 3, 1873. After graduating from Harvard, he entered the milling business, to which his father had just returned for a short time as president of the Consolidated Milling Co. He became president of George C. Christian & Co., operating the 2000-bbl. Christian mill in Minneapolis, now known as the "Century Mill," and also mills in South Dakota. Although he was actively interested in the milling industry for many years, business with him was always secondary to those intellectual pursuits which made up the greater part of his life. His extraordinarily wide reading, his love of music, and his unfailing interest in all matters relating to the arts, were known only to a few, for his habitual reserve kept him from publicly displaying abilities which were of an exceptionally high order. He was associated with his father in the organization and management of the Citizen's Club of South

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Minneapolis and was for some time president of the Harvard Club of Minnesota. He was also a vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, *Sec.*,
30 State St., Boston.

J. C. Ward, Chaplain 108th Infantry, A.E.F., has returned to the regiment after being wounded in action on Oct. 12, 1918. He has received the American D.S.C. and the English M.C. for services in the attack on the Hindenburg line Sept. 29, 1918. — R. W. Bull was commissioned captain, C.E., and was on duty with the 56th Engineers at Washington Barracks, D.C. — G. N. Lewis was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, C.W.S. — G. W. Knowlton, Jr., was commissioned captain, O.C., and has been with the War Plans Division, Army War College, Washington, D.C. — Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., was reëlected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. This will be his sixth term. — H. A. Cassebeer, commissioned captain, M.C., has been attached to the 308th Sanitation Train, 83d Division, A.E.F. — Rogers Dow has been elected a member of the election committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. — It is proposed to have a Class dinner some time in June and a notice giving details will be sent out in due season.

1897.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR., *Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

Atkins Buie Cunningham died at New York City in October, 1918. In recent years he had been practising law independently, devoting the major part of his time to criminal cases. — A. G. Thacher, major of the 2d Battalion, 306th Infantry, A.E.F., was cited for gallantry in the attack on St. Juvin, Oct. 14, 1918, and recommended for promotion to lieutenant-colonel. — F. M. Weld, major, 308th Infantry, was struck in the foot by a machine-gun bullet, Nov. 8, 1918, at Hill 254, near Buzancy, and is convalescent at a hospital in Paris. Weld was promoted from a captaincy and transferred on arrival at the front. — N. B. Marshall, captain of A Company, 365th Regiment, has returned to New York. He went overseas in November, 1917, and saw active service under Gen. Gouraud in the Champagne Sector. During a raid he met with a serious injury to his spine, and is still suffering from its effects. He was one of the organizers of the 15th Negro Volunteers, the first regiment of its kind to leave New York for France. — Major D. D. Scannell, M.C., has returned from overseas after nearly six months' service in France. He was in command of Camp Hospital No. 27, at Tours. — L. C. Tuckerman, major, Infantry, is commanding officer Oversea Casuals, Camp Merritt, N.J. — M. F. McAlpin, captain, C.A.C., 37th Regiment, has been stationed at Camp Eustis, Va. — L. S. B. Robinson, M.D., captain, M.C., is on duty at Camp MacArthur, Tex. — M. F. Phelan is now chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, succeeding Carter Glass of Virginia, who resigned to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury. — W. C. Dennis has been appointed legal adviser to the Chinese Government. — H. F. Raynolds, judge of the Second Judicial District of New Mexico, was recently a candidate for the Supreme Bench of that State. — E. W. Smith was elected to the executive committee of the New England Shoe Wholesaler's Association at a meeting in Boston on Dec. 11, 1918.

1898.

C. C. PAYSON, *Sec.*,
18 Post Office Square, Boston.

R. R. Weaver, '21, the Class baby,

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has been a cadet in Flight Two, Squadron A, of the Pilot Wing of the Royal Air Force, Canadian service. — R. P. Utter has gone to France to work under the Army Overseas' Educational Commission of the Y.M.C.A., and expects to stay at least a year. Utter has brought out a number of literary productions lately. In the *Youth's Companion*, for Nov. 11, was a story entitled "The Right Part." In *Harper's* for December an essay entitled "The Laocoön of the Shoe Lacings." In *The New Republic* of September, a poem, "Frost without Wind." In the January *Adventure*, a story, "Dos Hermanos." His new book, "Every-Day Pronunciation," uniform with the "Guide to Good English" and "Every-Day Words and Their Uses," has just been published by Harper & Bros. — E. C. Stowell, formerly associate professor of International Law at Columbia, has opened an office for general practice, and particularly the practice of international law, at 1408 G St., N.W., Washington, D.C. — R. S. Boardman has been in Red Cross service in France since May, 1918, and has served, first with the Bureau of Refugees, and more recently under the Metropolitan Canteen Services of the Northeastern Zone. — W. B. Lloyd was the Socialist candidate for U.S. Senator from Illinois in the recent election. — Charles Jackson, after a brief period at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., is now back in Boston as secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association. — J. W. Prentiss and E. S. Thurston have both been promoted to be lieutenant-colonels. Prentiss has been Chief of the Facilities Department, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff, and Thurston has been attached to the Adjutant General's Department, A.E.F. — G. C. Ward is lieutenant-colonel, Chief of the Second Section of the Staff, Service of Supply, A.E.F. — E. D. Powers, who has been with Headquarters Department, Department of the Northeast, has been promoted to colonel. — S. L. Fuller, Deputy Red Cross Commissioner for Italy, has been made an officer of the Crown of Italy, by the Italian Government. — J. W. Kilbreth, colonel, formerly Chief of Staff, First Army, has been promoted to brigadier-general, U.S.A., General Staff, A.E.F.

1899.

FRANK OWEN WHITE, *Acting Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

A reunion in commemoration of our twentieth anniversary of graduation will be held in June. Full details of the plans for this reunion will be sent soon to each member of the Class. It is planned to have this reunion of an entirely different character from former celebrations; and it is hoped that every member of the Class who can possibly do so will attend. — Arthur Adams is still on board the U.S.S. *Kwasind*, near Porto Rico. His address is the boat, care Postmaster, New York City. — R. W. Baker is assistant treasurer of the Laurence Manufacturing Co. — Middleton Beaman is in Washington working at the Capitol again on the drafting of bills. He has been devoting almost all of his time recently to the new Revenue Law. — A. R. Campbell resigned his position as assistant solicitor in the Income Tax Division of the Treasury Department, on Feb. 1, and has resumed the practice of law in New York City. — O. J. Carlton is a first lieutenant and battalion adjutant in the 16th Infantry, Massachusetts State Guard. — Howard Clarke is a captain of artillery, stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco. — Pierpont Davis is a corporal in the 9th C.A.C., New York Guard. — Lieu-

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tenant-Colonel B. H. Dibblee is in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery at Washington. — Graham Duffield is first sergeant, G. Company, 23d Engineers, A.E.F., U.S. P.O. 716, France. — H. M. Hall is a second lieutenant, Co. A, 71st Regiment, New York State Guard, and has been detailed to special duty by the New York State Military Training Commission as instructor in the New York zone. — Major P. D. Haughton returned from France late in December and has been mustered out of the service. — **Major Marshall Sumner Holbrook** died Nov. 28, 1918, at Debarkation Hospital No. 2, Staten Island, N.Y., of tuberculosis which was directly caused by his being badly gassed twice in France. He was born in Boston, Jan. 31, 1876, the son of the late Moses Holbrook, a Boston lawyer, and Emma C. Talpey Holbrook. He was educated in the Malden public schools, was graduated with the Class, and attended the Law School. After his admission to the bar he practised in Boston, having offices in the Sears Building. While in College he was interested in debating, and was a member of the old Harvard Union. He belonged to the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and took part in several of their plays. He married Eva E. Marsh, of Cambridge, in June, 1909, and she and three children survive him. For the past seven years he resided in Arlington, previous to which time he lived in Malden, where for six years he served the city as councilman, alderman, and chairman of the aldermanic board. He was a member of the Mt. Vernon Lodge of Masons. During the Spanish War he was with difficulty dissuaded from enlisting as a private soldier; and he took a great interest and an active part in the Harvard Company which was formed at that time. In 1902 he enlisted in Battery A, 1st Regiment, Heavy Artillery, of Massachusetts, where he quickly rose to the rank of captain. In 1911 he was made captain of the First Company, C.A.C., and in 1917 was promoted to the rank of major. That summer he was in command of one of the forts in Boston Harbor. He was later sent to the schools for artillery officers at Fortress Monroe and in France. He took part in the Château-Thierry drive, and also in the drive at St. Mihiel, in both of which he was badly gassed. He lived only three weeks after his return to this country. — Captain J. B. Holden has been mustered out of the service and has resumed business in Boston. — Captain John Homans, Medical Corps, is on foreign service. — Major H. M. Huxley was mustered out of the service on Feb. 1, 1919. He has gone on a vacation trip to South America. — Captain R. A. Jackson, F.A., is on the Artillery Staff at General Headquarters, Sec. 2, A.E.F. — Emanuel Lissner is a private, C Co., 33d Engineers, A.E.F. — Captain G. G. McMurtry was quite seriously wounded in France, but is recovering well. He was second in command of the famous "Lost Battalion," and has been given the Congressional Medal of Honor for his conduct during the battle when his command became "lost." This is the highest award for valor in the gift of the American people. — E. C. Mains's address is 39 Pearl Ave., Winthrop. — C. E. Milliken was reëlected Governor of Maine on Sept. 9 last. He is also a vice-president of the Sabbath Day League. — J. A. Moyer is chairman of the Federal Commission of Scientists. — Thomas Nickerson is manager of the Seattle branch of the Walworth Manufacturing Company. — J. F. Perkins is a member of the National War Labor Board, which is still active in Washington. — Major J. C. Phillips,

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Medical Corps, was commanding officer Field Hospital No. 33 of 4th Division, A.E.F. — L. B. Preston is a captain, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, in the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, at Washington. — Brigadier-General J. H. Sherburne, formerly colonel of the 101st Field Artillery, was spoken of by Major-General Clarence R. Edwards in Boston recently in the following terms: " He is a fighting bear-cat, one of the best officers I ever knew to protect infantry with artillery. He outguessed the Boches every time." — H. E. Shore is captain of B Co., 511th Engineering Service Battalion, A.E.F. — W. S. Simpson has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, 133d Field Artillery, A.E.F. — Rev. H. H. D. Sterrett is chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, 26th Engineers, A.E.F. — Major F. R. Stoddard, Jr., was graduated from the War College at Washington, and appointed Division Ordnance Officer and ordered overseas early in November. The armistice caused these orders to be canceled. He is now stationed at Camp Beauregard in Louisiana. He has published a volume entitled " War-time France " (Moffat, Yard & Co.), describing his experiences abroad as a member of the commission to study anti-aircraft defenses. — E. B. Terhune is conducting a commission of about 25 representatives of the shoe and leather trade to England, France, Belgium, and Holland, for the purpose of studying conditions affecting the trade in those countries. The embassies of the various nations are much interested in this commission and have arranged audiences for it with the respective rulers. — F. O. White, besides acting as assistant to the employer members of the National War Labor Board, is the manager of the Washington office of the National Industrial Conference Board, which is composed of various trade associations, and with which J. F. Perkins and F. R. Plumb are connected.

1900.

Dr. John B. Hawes, 2d., *Sec.*,
29 Gloucester St., Boston.

L. T. Baker is working with the New England Division of the American Red Cross in the Bureau of Supplies. — M. W. Barber is serving on Liberty Loan and Red Cross Committees. — H. W. Barnum has been appointed general counsel of the Boston Elevated Railway Co. Since Jan. 15 he has been assistant attorney-general of the State of Massachusetts. — A. A. Bensch is a member of the Legal Advisory Board, District 9, Cleveland, O. — T. D. Brown, D.M.D., is first lieutenant, Dental R.C. — E. Cary is an instructor in mathematics at the Thacher School, Ojai, Cal. — W. L. Collins has just been elected to the Boston City Council for his fourth successive term of three years. He has served for two years as president of the Council. — F. H. Danker has recently returned after a six months' tour of duty at the front in France with the Y.M.C.A. — W. P. Eaton has been elected a member of the section of literature of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. — A. P. Fitch is Professor of Religious History at Amherst College. — A. Follansbee is a captain in the 343d Infantry, A.E.F. — A. F. Gotthold is a major in the Military Intelligence Division, and sailed for France last October. — C. Hobbs is field representative for the American Red Cross, and an expert on wool for the Council of National Defense. — R. W. Kauffman, in addition to his work abroad as war correspondent, is a lieutenant in the American Red Cross. — R. Livermore, captain of Engineers, has been discharged from service and has resumed his connection with the

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firm of William H. Randall & Co., marine investments, 60 Federal St., Boston. His home address is 23 Charles River Sq., Boston. — H. K. Melcher is an expert in business administration for the Ordnance Department, Explosives Section, Washington, D.C. — H. B. Smith has been appointed major M.R.C., and is in charge of a unit in France. — S. B. Snow, associate minister of King's Chapel, is in Europe as educational secretary for the Y.M.C.A. — H. T. Van Deusen is a member of the 22d Engineers, New York State Guard, and a special agent of the U.S. Shipping Board. — K. F. Wirt is secretary and general manager of the Bloomsburg Water Company, Bloomsburg, Pa. — W. A. Hosley has received his honorable discharge from the Army and has resumed the practice of medicine in Springfield.

1901.

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR., *Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

R. E. Goodwin, who as lieutenant-colonel was in command of the 101st Field Artillery, A.E.F., during the engagements in the summer of 1918, was promoted to colonel in October, 1918. Colonel Goodwin dined with President Wilson at the American General Headquarters in France on Christmas, 1918. — H. R. Hayes was a major of the General Staff of the U.S. Army at Washington assigned to duty with the Division of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the fall of 1918. His address is now 56 W. 10th St., New York City. — C. B. Palmer, who had been a captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, A.E.F., was promoted to major in the fall of 1918. — R. W. Gray served as liaison officer with the rank of captain of Infantry, A.E.F., in France. — L. B. Reed is assistant vice-chairman of the U.S. War Industries Board at Washington. — S. H. E. Freund is director of the Clearance Division of the Employment Service of the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, and also representative of the War Labor Policies Board of the Facilities Division of the War Industries Board. — Lawrence Bullard is at the American Red Cross Headquarters in New York City. — Walter Channing, Jr., who went to France as captain of Infantry, A.E.F., was promoted to major while in service in France. — J. L. Pultz served as ensign in the Naval Ground Aviation service and is now located in Boston. — Charles Boyden is connected with the Quartermaster's Corps of the U.S. Army and is on duty at Washington. — Lawrence Lewis was a student at the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. — G. E. Behr, Jr., was a captain in the Ordnance Corps of the U.S. Army and assigned to duty at Washington. — A. H. Rice, of the faculty of Boston University, has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Greater Boston Classical Club. — William Meadowcraft, while a member of the American Field service in France, was decorated by the French army. — L. J. Watson has been elected president of the Bayside, Long Island, Republican Club. — W. B. Swift has been appointed instructor in speech disorder in the Cleveland kindergarden training school. — W. T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Ore., has studied the methods of reëducational schools in England, France, and Canada, with the view of making the training of wounded soldiers a part of the work of Reed College. He was one of the speakers on "The Colleges and International Relations" at the 5th annual convention of the Association of American Colleges in Chicago in January. — Henry Lyman,

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who went to France as a captain in the Medical Corps, A.E.F., has been promoted to major. On September 6 he was placed in command of U.S. Base Hospital No. 5, the Harvard Unit. — J. G. Cole, who is one of the secretaries of the Harvard Bureau of the American University Union in Paris, was present at the dinner of the Harvard Club of Paris in October, as were also Captain A. G. Alley, and J. W. Hallowell, of the U.S. Food Administration. — Brainerd Taylor has been promoted from lieutenant-colonel to colonel in the U.S. Army and is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. — J. C. Cooley enlisted April 19, 1918, in the 14th Cavalry, U.S. Army. He was commissioned second lieutenant on Aug. 26, 1918, and attached to the 7th Cavalry. On Oct. 1 he was reassigned to the 14th Cavalry. — J. W. Hallowell, who is assistant to Herbert C. Hoover, U.S. Food Administrator, has been in Europe with Mr. Hoover in connection with the providing of food for Belgium. — J. S. Lawrence, of Lawrence & Co., Boston, will be one of the lecturers at the foreign trade course which is being given at the Boston Y.M.C.A. this winter. He has recently been elected secretary of the Eastern Yacht Club. — E. S. Emerson has been elected vice-president and director of the Charles River Trust Co., Cambridge. — H. F. Beal is city engineer and superintendent of the water, sewer, and city departments of Waltham. — Willard Gould Harding died on Sept. 25, 1918, at Newton. For a time after his graduation from College he was connected with the American National Bank of Boston and later entered the office of Hayden, Stone & Co., bankers and brokers in Boston, where he remained until his death. On Sept. 24, 1906, he married Harriet Elizabeth Jennings, of Weston. — A. L. Sweetser, who has been with the U.S. Bureau of Mines, is now metallurgical editor of the *Engineer and Mining Journal*, of New York City. His permanent address is care of American Institute of Mining Engineers, 29 West 39th St., New York City. — Matthew Bartlett has severed his connection with Bartlett Brothers & Co. and is now with the National City Company, 10 State St., Boston. — J. E. Somes has reopened his architect's office at 1 Beacon St., Boston. — Captain C. J. Swan has published, through Houghton Mifflin Company, "My Company," the first book by an American officer describing the activities of our American troops in battle. — R. G. Usher has published, through The Macmillan Company, "The Story of the Pilgrims, for Children," an introduction of Bradford, Brewster, Winslow, and Standish to young readers, and "The Pilgrims and their History," a new and critical study of the Pilgrims from the sources. — R. H. Howe, Jr., has published in pamphlet form "Rowing as a School Sport." This pamphlet gives his experience of twenty years in coaching and training oarsmen in secondary schools. — Andrew Paul Keith in his will left the sum of $25,000 to be paid to the Class in 1926 upon the 25th anniversary of the graduation of the Class from College. — Lieutenant T. E. Burke has returned to Boston from Kelly Field, Texas, having been honorably discharged from the United States service in which he qualified as an aviator. He is probably the oldest man to qualify for active flying service. — A complimentary dinner was tendered to Major C. J. Swan, formerly of the 101st Engineers, by the Pilgrim Publicity Association upon the return of Major Swan to Boston recently.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, *Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

R. Derby, lieutenant-colonel, M.R.C.,

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A.E.F., has recently returned to this country after eighteen months' service overseas. He was decorated by the French Government with the *Croix de Guerre*. — S. H. Noyes was recently cited for the Distinguished Service Cross in the following language: " Lt. Stephen H. Noyes, pilot, air service, 12th aero squadron. For extraordinary heroism in action near Chatel Chehery, France, Oct. 15, 1918. Lt. Noyes volunteered under the most adverse weather conditions to stake the advance lines of the 82d division. Disregarding the fact that darkness would set in before he and his observer could complete their mission, and at the extremely low altitude of 150 feet, Lt. Noyes proceeded, amid heavy aircraft and ground machine-gun fire until the necessary information was secured. On the return, due to darkness, he was forced to land on a shell-torn field, and proceeded on foot to headquarters with valuable information." — A. Ames was transferred from the Aviation School at Fort Sill, Okla., to the Aviation Intelligence Department, at Washington, D.C. — W. S. Bedal is major in the Judge-Advocate General's Department at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. — A. F. Bigelow, captain, Aviation Ground Service, spent several weeks in England and France in the autumn of 1918 on a special mission, investigating personnel questions in the Allied services. — R. S. G. Boutell is a chief yeoman, U.S.N.R.F. — H. J. Carleton enlisted in the Coast Artillery in October, 1918, as a private, and served at Fort McArthur, San Pedro, Cal., until honorably discharged in December. — G. L. Chase, commissioned captain in the Medical Corps in June, 1918, was assigned to the 28th Regiment, C.A.C., and is at Fort Strong, Boston Harbor. — S. Cutler, first lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service, saw several weeks of active service in the Argonne Forest district before the signing of the armistice. He has recently returned to Boston. — L. J. Daly was promoted to be captain of Infantry, and is now serving at Camp Meade, Md. — C. T. Derry was a member of the Harvard S.A.T.C. during the autumn of 1918. — G. Draper is lieutenant-colonel in the Medical Corps. — F. W. C. Foster is in the U.S. Navy. — E. George was promoted to be captain of Infantry, A.E.F., and is still overseas. — T. H. Graydon is captain of Co. B, 7th M.G. Battalion, A.E.F. — S. B. Hall is a captain in the 301st Ammunition Train, A.E.F. — A. King has been commissioned captain, J.A.G.D., and is on duty at the General Headquarters of the A.E.F., France. — D. W. Knowlton is captain in the 11th Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Meade, Md. — J. C. Lord, first lieutenant of Inf., is aide de camp to the general commanding the 16th Div., Camp Kearny, Cal. — C. G. Loring, who was promoted to be captain in the Aviation Service and served as Chief of the Designs and Projects Division, Advance Section, A.E.F., returned to Boston and was honorably discharged in December, 1918. — M. Moore is first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, 61st C.A.C. A.E.F. — R. Pier was commissioned captain of Field Artillery, at Camp Zachary Taylor, and was honorably discharged in December, 1918. — W. T. Ruhl was recommended for a commission as first lieutenant in the Motor Transportation Service, but on account of the signing of the armistice was given an honorable discharge in December, 1918, without a commission. — R. B. Thomas is an acting sergeant, Personnel Office, Headquarters U.S. Army Training Detachment, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. — M. H. Thompson went to France in August, 1917, with the A.E.F.

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and is now lieutenant-colonel of the 65th Artillery. — E. B. Van Winkle is first lieutenant, serving in the Adjutant-General's office, War Department, Washington, D.C. — L. Ward was promoted to be captain of Infantry, serving with the 76th Division, A.E.F. — C. A. Hartwell, R. G. Wiggin, and S. H. Wolcott all entered the Field Artillery School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., shortly before the signing of the armistice, and were all given honorable discharges without commissions shortly after the armistice was signed. — S. A. Greeley has completed his work as supervising engineer at Camp Custer, Mich., and will return to the practice of hydraulic and sanitary engineering with Pearse & Greeley, 64 W. Randolph St., Chicago. — G. A. Barrow is director in the School of Religious Education, Chelsea. — W. B. Gohring is superintendent of mines for the Calumet & Arizona Mining Co., Bisbee, Ariz. — M. Hale, who has been interested in a company building concrete ships, is now interested in a plan for the development of shipping at Southern ports. — D. P. Lockwood is associate Professor of Latin at Haverford College. — W. A. McLaughlin, in collaboration with his colleague, Prof. H. P. Thieme, of the University of Michigan, has translated and published two essays entitled "The Franch Miracle and Franch Civilization," by the French critic, M. Victor Giraud. The proceeds of the publication, thus far 2500 francs, have gone to a fund for the orphaned children of *Anciens Elèves de l'Ecole Normale, Paris.* — A. Notman is superintendent of the mine department of the Copper Queen branch of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, Bisbee, Ariz. He had been recommended for a commission in the Engineer Corps of the Army, but it was not issued before the armistice was signed. — C. Phipps, M.D. '07, has been made Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Boston University School of Medicine. — S. H. Wolcott has recently been appointed vice-president of the State Street Trust Co., Boston. — **Ralph Haycock** died of pneumonia at Schenectady, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1918. He was born April 19, 1880, at Calais, Me., and received his preparatory education at the Calais Academy. He entered Harvard College in 1899 and took his A.B. degree, *cum laude*, with the Class of 1903. In College he was an oarsman, rowing for the last three years on the Class crew at the Newell Boat Club. He took the regular course at Harvard Law School, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1906. Obliged by his circumstances to seek a salaried position, shortly after he was graduated from the Law School he became connected with the Wilber Mercantile Agency in Boston, and later took charge of the credit department for the Library Bureau. From 1911 to June 1, 1918, he was in charge of similar work for the McCaskey Register Company at Alliance, O., and from the last date to the time of his death he held a responsible position with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N.Y. He was an able man of extreme modesty, idealistic, genuine, with a keen sense of humor, and with a marked capacity for real friendship. He was always very highly respected both by his employers and in the communities where he lived, and he was regarded as a progressive and useful citizen. When the war broke out he was appointed a four-minute speaker in aid of the Liberty Loans and other war enterprises, and did excellent work. He was a member of Conrad Lodge, No. 271, A. F. & A. M., Alliance, O. Sept. 15, 1907, he married

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Louise G. Pineo, of Calais, Me., and is survived by her and three children, Stephen, aged nine, Ann, aged seven, and David, aged five. — **Robert Wynter Locke** died at Morristown, N.J., Dec. 17, 1918. He was born in Cambridge, Dec. 23, 1881, the son of Warren A. Locke, the well-known organist. Robert Locke attended the Cambridge Latin School, and later Harvard College with the Class of 1903, receiving his degree in due course. He was actively interested in Class matters, played on the Class football team and was always most popular with his classmates. Immediately on graduation he went to New York and entered the employ of Fisk & Robinson, bankers. After a few months he joined the firm of Halstead & Hodges, stock-brokers, where he remained until 1909. He then became cashier for the stock-broking firm of Frenaye, Wright & Slade. In 1912 he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange and started in business under his own name. On Nov. 18, 1909, he married Mrs. Hannah Haydock Willis, a widow with two children, and went to Morristown, N.J., to live. He is survived by his wife, two stepchildren, and two children of his own. — **Nathaniel Lawrence Silverman** died Oct. 6, 1918, at Roxbury. He was born in Boston, Aug. 18, 1881. He attended the Frye School in Boston, and entered Harvard with the Class of 1903. He received his A.B. degree out of course in 1904. He then studied naval architecture in the Lawrence Scientific School, and later became a draughtsman with the R. G. Kimball Engineering Co. in Boston. He then started a company of his own under the name of the Silverman Engineering Co., in Boston. The Class Secretary has as yet been unable to obtain any information as to his career for the last ten years of his life.

1904.

PAYSON DANA, *Sec.*,
515 Barristers Hall, Boston.

A. A. Ballantine has recently resigned as Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington and resumed the practice of law in Boston. — Rev. Abbot Peterson of Brookline was recently commissioned a first lieutenant in the Chaplains' Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

1905.

LEWIS M. THORNTON, *Sec.*,
381-385 Fourth Ave., New York City.

The Secretary's address has been changed to 381–385 Fourth Avenue, New York City. — F. L. Candee is a corporal 316 F.S. Bn., A.P.O. 776, A.E.F. — A. E. Chace is an ensign, U.S.N.R.F. (Pay Corps). — Bronson Crothers is a major, M.C., serving with Evacuation Hospital 12, A.E.F. — E. D. Hays has received his honorable discharge from the C.A.C.O.T.S., Ft. Monroe, Va. — A. R. Calvo is an officer and director in the Hercules Engineering Corporation Technical Products Co., Inc., of 501 5th Ave., New York City. — Constantine Hutchins has been re-elected vice-president of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. — J. D. Thomas has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Blodget & Co., Boston and New York. — **Harrison Briggs Webster**, major, M.C., and regimental surgeon for the 47th Infantry, was killed in action in France Oct. 7, 1918. — Owing to the absence from the city of many members of the Class on account of various war activities, the monthly luncheons previously held at the Lawyers' Club by the members of 1905 in New York City have been temporarily discontinued. — All the members of the Class are urged to send the Secretary any change of ad-

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dress or any facts about themselves or others which they think will be of interest to the Class.

1907.

SETH T. GANO, *Acting Sec.*,
50 State St., Boston.

The Class held a dinner and meeting at the Harvard Club on Jan. 24, about 40 members being present. Captain E. J. Hall, Intelligence Officer at Camp Devens, and also Morale Officer there, gave a most interesting account of the work done with conscientious objectors, and of the methods used to promote and maintain the morale of the enlisted men. Major S. T. Hubbard, Jr., S.C., who has been attached to the General Headquarters during most of the war, and later was with the headquarters of the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, gave an instructive and inspiring bird's-eye view of the part played by the American Army in the Great War. — F. H. Leahee has resigned from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to become geologist for the Sun Oil Company of Dallas, Tex. — A. B. Green is an industrial engineer with the Erie Forge & Steel Co. His address is 912 W. 9th St., Erie, Pa. — W. C. Ryan, Jr., of the Federal Bureau of Education, has been accompanying the British Education Mission on its tour among the colleges and universities of the United States. Mr. Ryan was designated as the Government representative for this purpose. — G. C. Evans is in Europe as a mathematical expert in the U.S. Air Service with the rank of captain. — Orme Wilson, Jr., is a first lieutenant, Military Intelligence Division General Staff. — L. H. Wetherell is in the hardware and hand-tool section, War Industries Board, Washington, D.C. — Corning Benton has given up teaching and has been made business director of Phillips Exeter Academy. — W. C. Bramhall is with the Red Cross in France. — Livingston Phelps is Second Secretary of the U.S. Embassy at Paris. — Lieut. W. G. Oakman, of the Coldstream Guards, is engaged in staff work in London while recovering from his wounds received in October, 1917. — R. K. Tomlin, Jr., is a captain, C.E., A.E.F. — C. H. Dickerman is a seaman, 2d class, and has been training at Hingham and Bumkin Island. — F. E. Moir, first lieutenant, Q.M.C., is with the Methods Branch, Administrative Division, New York Depot. — L. J. Freedman has been promoted to captain, 20th Engineers, A.E.F., and is serving as adjutant, 1st Battalion. — R. S. Richmond, serving with the U.S. A.A.C. in France, has been promoted to captain. — H. S. Vanderbilt is lieutenant (S.G.) U.S.N.R.F., at Queenstown, attached to the administration of the fleet of submarine chasers. — The Macmillans have recently published a novel, "Barbara Picks a Husband," by Hermann Hagedorn, who is now on the staff of the *Outlook*. — P. H. Daggett is acting district educational director, Collegiate Section, 4th District, S.A.T.C. — G. C. Welch, who was a captain, Q.M.C., U.S.A., in the Clothing and Equipage Division, was honorably discharged Dec. 20, 1918. — Major F. R. Appleton, Jr., was detailed on Dec. 12, as a member of the General Staff, A.E.F., and is stationed at the 2d Army Headquarters. — Major J. H. Means, M.C., who has been on duty in London, has returned to his former post with Base Hospital No. 6, at Bordeaux. — A. R. McIntyre, sergeant major of the Headquarters Company, 301st Infantry, received his discharge on Jan. 18, and has returned to civil life. — Lieut. H. B. Eaton, M.C., is with the 9th Infantry, and has been cited and recommended for the *Croix de Guerre*, for bravery during the

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July offensive. — Lieut. W. G. Thomas is stationed at Roosevelt Field, Westbury, L.I., and is attached to the 505th Aero Squadron. — S. G. Morley, Associate in American Archæology, Carnegie Institution of Washington, was commissioned Ensign, U.S.N.R.F., on April 7, 1917. — T. E. Hambleton was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A. Aug. 21, 1918, and is attached to the Adjutant-General's Department, General Headquarters, A.E.F., France. — F. H. Sibley has been promoted to major, A.R.C., and is serving as Deputy Red Cross Commissioner to Great Britain. — R. F. Weston has been commissioned second lieutenant, A.S.S.C., as a bombing aviator, and assigned to the Aerial Gunnery School at San Leon, Tex. — Capt. G. A. E. Irving, Jr., has been assigned to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. — Lieutenant R. M. Arkush is assistant to the chairman, Board of Contracts and Adjustments, A.E.F. — F. R. Dick was promoted to major, F.A., on Oct. 26, and has been in active service at the front since Aug. 4. — J. H. Ijams served as manager of the Speakers' Bureau, Liberty Loan Committee, 2d Federal Reserve District. — C. L. Duffy is in the Engineering Branch, Construction Division, of the War Department, Washington, D.C. — E. H. Thompson has been promoted to major, Coast Artillery Corps, R.A. — F. C. Tenney has been promoted to captain, C.A.C., and after service at the front for several months, was assigned to special duty in the United States. — Donald West has been commissioned first lieutenant, F.A.R.C. — B. E. Estes, captain, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., has been detailed with the General Staff for duty in the personnel branch. — G. C. Welch is a captain, Q.M.C., Washington, D.C. — Wilder Goodwin has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism in action" at the battle of Grand Pré about Oct. 21. — F. W. Whitney has been promoted to captain, Philippine Scouts, U.S.A., and has been detailed with the National Guard, Philippine Islands, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. — Lieut. N. C. Nash, Jr., Ordnance Department, is stationed at the Ordnance Depot, Camp Devens, and has charge of the cleaning and storage of rifles. — J. A. Amory is a captain, Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., and has been serving as divisional gas officer of the 3d Division. On Oct. 29, he was shell-shocked, and is now convalescing in a French hospital. — Lieut. H. G. Hawes, who has been chief instructor at the Tank School, near Langres, and mechanical officer of the 305th Brigade, is now with the 329th Battalion, Tank Corps, A.E.F. — John Richards, who was a second lieutenant with the Machine Gun Company of the 102d Infantry, has been promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the Machine Gun Company of the 369th Infantry with the Army of Occupation. Lieutenant Richards was wounded in the head by a machine-gun bullet on Sept. 26, but was able to rejoin his regiment before the armistice was signed.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, *Sec.*,
120 Broadway, New York City.

The outstanding piece of Class news at the moment bears upon plans for the decennial celebration to be held in Cambridge in June. Notices have been sent out to all members of the Class and it is hoped that there will be a very full attendance. It is expected that most of the men in the Class who have been overseas will have returned to America by that time. It is suggested that local dinners be held in all large centres pre-

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vious to the decennial in order to complete plans and insure the largest possible attendance at Cambridge. Full information will be sent out in the near future.

1909.

F. A. HARDING, *Sec.*,
52 Fulton St., Boston.

M. T. Ackerland has been promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, U.S.N.R.F., Pay Corps, and is on duty as equipment officer at the Navy Provisions & Clothing Depot, Brooklyn, N.Y. — J. T. Addison, first lieutenant, U.S.A., is chaplain of the 1st Gas Regiment, A.E.F. — F. M. Blagden is in the Purchase and Supply Department, Finance Division, Washington, D.C. — Ralph Bradley is now a major in the 14th Railroad Engineers. — **Frank Clare** died suddenly of pneumonia in Boston on Nov. 24, 1918. Since graduation he had been in the real estate business in Boston, later becoming an employee in the Federal Internal Revenue Department; at the time of his death he was acting as secretary of the Draft Board, Division No. 5, in Massachusetts. — R. M. Field is giving courses in Invertebrate Paleontology and Historical Geology at Brown. — H. I. Gosline, captain, M.C., is chief of the laboratory at Base Hospital No. 56, A.P.O. 785, A.E.F. — J. P. Hartt, lieutenant, junior grade, U.S.N.R.F., is aide to the commandant, 2d Naval District. — J. B. Hebberd is a Master at Dummer Academy, South Byfield. — L. M. Nichols is first lieutenant in the Statistics Section, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff, Washington, D.C. — W. B. Phelan is an assistant paymaster, U.S.N.R.F.— A. P. Pottier, U.S.A., has been instructing in the Yale S.A.T.C. — C. C. Rausch is now Eastern Director of the American Museum of Safety, 14 West 24th St., New York City. — H. B. Sheahan is on the editorial staff of the *Living Age*, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. — **James Throckmorton Vought**, a corporal in Co. K, 107th Infantry, A.E.F., died at his father's home, Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1919, of complications resulting from wounds received in action last September. Vought was a member of the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard; he went with that unit to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., and then overseas when it became the 107th Infantry. On the morning of Sept. 29, 1918, while fighting near Le Catelet, France, in the action in which the 27th and 30th U.S. Divisions, coöperating with the army of Sir Douglas Haig, captured the defenses of the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin, he was shot through the lungs. After treatment in army hospitals in France and England, Corporal Vought was invalided home to the Columbia War Hospital, New York, on December 16. He was on a furlough from there at the time of his death. — Paul Withington, captain, M.C., is surgeon of the 1st Battalion, 354 Infantry, A.E.F. — **John Bloodgood Worcester** died at Dorchester, on Jan. 9, 1919. He was born in Lowell, in 1888, and prepared for Harvard at the Boston Latin School. He completed requirements for his degree in three and one half years and was a Phi Beta Kappa man. While still an undergraduate he did night work for the *Boston Globe* with which paper he was connected as star reporter, poet, and writer of special articles at the time of his death. — About 40 members of the Class attended an informal dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on Jan. 23. Tentative plans for the Decennial Reunion were discussed. The central committee in charge of the reunion will consist of F. P. Huckins, R. G. Harwood, R. A. Potter, and

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R. W. Means. This committee will elect its own chairman and will necessarily ask for much assistance from various members of the Class in the discharge of its work. It is felt that this is a most appropriate year to hold the best reunion the Class will ever have and the committee hopes for a large attendance and a prompt and hearty response to whatever call for funds it may be necessary to make. Definite plans as formulated will be announced from time to time.

1912.

THORVALD S. ROSS, *Acting Sec.*,
146 Forest Hills St., Jamaica Plain.

Up to the time of going to press it has been impossible to ascertain even in the vaguest way what proportion of Twelve's who have been in service overseas will be back by June. That a 1912 "Septennial" reunion will be held June 16 to 18 (at least) is, however, an established fact. Those in charge promise great things. During April Class notices, or letters, will go out. Between now and then the Acting Secretary should receive as many up-to-date addresses, war records, marriage notes, christening invitations, and suggestions for June, as possible. Let it be the first thought of each Twelve, after donning a civilian suit, to write a letter to the Acting Secretary, giving all the information about himself which will be needed for a full Class Report. — M. M. Albach has been a private in the 831st Infantry, M. G. Co., A.E.F. — W. E. Allen, first lieutenant, O.C., has been stationed at Chicago, Ill. — H. Bollman, serving with the 49th Aero Squadron, A.E.F., has been promoted to first lieutenant, A.S. (Aero.). — C. R. Boynton has been made a sergeant, Q.M.C., attached to Supply Co. 311, A.E.F. — E. C. Brown, Law '15, has been discharged from the Judge-Advocate General's Department of the Army and has resumed the practice of law with Brown & Guesmer, 1000 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn. — N. A. Buckley, captain, A.S., has been in command of the 20th Co., 3d Motor Mechanics Regiment, A.P.O. 713, A.E.F. — L. J. Catherton, captain, C.A.C., has been at the Heavy Artillery School, A.P.O. 733, A.E.F. — W. M. Conant, Jr., captain, A.S. (Aero.), has been chief tester in the 3d Aviation Instruction Centre, France. — J. A. Daly, sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps, has been overseas with the 5th Division, serving as communication sergeant and interpreter on the staff of Brigadier-General E. K. Cole. — I. B. Dawes has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, A.S. (Pro.) — James Bateman Donovan, Jr., LL.B. '14, died at Malden, Jan. 20. Following graduation from Law School, he was with Warner, Warner & Stackpole, Boston. He later opened a law office of his own. —P. W. Dunbar, captain of Infantry, A.E.F., has been transferred from the 301st Regiment to General Headquarters. — P. S. Durfee has been in the Photographic Section, A.S. (Aero.), Langley Field, Va. — J. Elliott has been a major, 313th Infantry, A.E.F.— C. L. Fernberg has been mustered out of service from the F.A., C.O.T.S., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. — S. A. Friede, who had been promoted to major and was detailed to the General Staff, Washington, on his return from France in October, was honorably discharged. — F. C. Gray has been made a captain, F.A., 76th Division, A.E.F. — M. L. Hart is a captain in the Ordnance Corps, U.S.A., and has been stationed at Ottawa, Can. — W. S. Hood has been commissioned second lieutenant, U.S.A. He was stationed with the 5th Engineers' Training Regiment Camp, Humphreys,

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Va. — C. W. Hubbard, Jr., has returned to civil life and resumed his position as secretary and treasurer of the Tube Winding Co., 51 Hayward St., Cambridge. His home address is Wellesley Farms. — D. L. Jenkins, Jr., seaman, 2d U.S.N.R.F., has been placed on inactive duty. — F. W. LaCroix is a sergeant, Battery C, 120th F.A., A.E.F. — T. H. Lanman, M.D. '16, first lieutenant, M.C., has been on duty with Base Hospital No. 55, A.E.F. — **Franklin E Leonard, Jr.**, died at Batavia, N.Y., Jan. 12. After graduation he became New England manager of the Grand Rapids Refrigerator Co., and lived at Brookline. When war was declared he entered the Ordnance Department in Washington, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. Later he was promoted to first lieutenant, and at the time of the signing of the armistice, held the rank of captain. When released from the service he went to Grand Rapids and became assistant sales manager of the refrigerator company with which he had been formerly associated. He was on his way back to Grand Rapids from Brookline, when he was killed in an accident on the New York Central Railroad. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Marguerite Tuthill, of Grand Rapids. — F. H. Leslie, lieutenant, U.S.A., has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged. — R. Lowell and Mrs. Lowell (Charlotte Loring) are in Boston for the winter. Our treasurer will shortly resume his duties. Lowell's address is care of Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State St., Boston. — F. L. McKinney, lieutenant, has been honorably discharged from the 64th Field Artillery, Camp Kearny, Cal., and is now in Albany, N.Y. His address there is care of James McKinney & Son. — C. S. Parker, first lieutenant, U.S.A., is at Headquarters, Base Sec. 6, Service of Supply, A.E.F. — R. S. Parker, first lieutenant, Infantry, who was stationed at the Band Leaders' Training School, Governor's Island, N.Y., has been honorably discharged. — C. O. Pengra, first lieutenant, C.A.C., was assigned for duty as instructor in the School for Heavy Artillery in France. — R. C. Piper, ensign, U.S.N.R.F., has been serving as aide to Captain Rush at the Charlestown Navy Yard. — D. P. Ranney is a lieutenant of Infantry, A.E.F. — R. W. Reilly was made a sergeant, Headquarters, 31st Division, A.E.F., France. — S. H. Tolles, Jr., has been made a second lieutenant in the Corps of Interpreters, 86th Division Headquarters, A.P.O. 916, A.E.F. — G. W. Wightman, LL.B. '15, has become a member of the law firm of Hale & Dorr, Boston. — R. S. Wilkins, serving in France, has been promoted to captain, Field Artillery. — P. B. Withington is a lieutenant, U.S. Medical Corps. — F. Wyman is a first lieutenant, A.S. (Aero.). — E. S. Blodgett has been superintendent of the U.S. Employment Service office at Stamford, Conn., and has recently issued a pamphlet on "How Stamford is Meeting Her War Labor Problems." — J. E. Boit is a first lieutenant, U.S.A. Ambulance Service, in France, in charge of Section 593. — W. R. Bolton, Jr., was a candidate in the 18th Observation Battery, F.A., C.O.T.S. — M. T. Briggs, M.D. '16, has been an assistant surgeon, U.S.N., on the U.S.S. *Pastores*. — M. R. Copithorne is an instructor in English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. — H. Eager is a major, 84th Field Artillery, Camp Sheridan, Ala.— M. L. Hallowell, Jr., was a first lieutenant, U.S.A., detailed to the Purchase Storage Traffic Division, of the General Staff, Washington. — W. P. Haynes, second lieutenant, Air Service (Aero), is doing special work in the

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photographic branch in France. — H. S. Hegarty was last heard from by his family, Feb. 24, 1915. He was listed in our Second Class Report as a Red Cross worker. The Secretary will be glad to receive any information about him. — A. W. Hunnewell, captain, 71st C.A.C., is in France. — S. S. Kingman was a second lieutenant, Air Service (Aero), at Sacramento, Cal. — J. H. Knapp, Jr., who received a second lieutenant's commission, Field Artillery, at Camp Zachary Taylor, gives as his address for the next few months, Hotel Tiare, Papeete, Tahiti, *via* San Francisco. — C. F. Lewis has been promoted to captain, O.C. — **Harold Nixon Matthews**, lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps and Instructor of Gunnery, died recently at Ft. Monroe, Va., from pneumonia. He was twenty-eight years of age. He studied under Père Didon at l'Ecole Albert le Grand, near Paris, and fitted for College at the Cutler School, New York. After completing his course at the Harvard Law School, he entered practice in New York. He served in the Military Intelligence Branch of the Adjutant-General's office in Washington, and enlisted for active service, June, 1918. He assisted in the preparation of a revised book on gunnery for the Army. Two companies trained by him took highest standing at the front. A tribute to Matthews has been written by Captain D. P. Hardy, Coast Artillery, his superior officer. He leaves a wife (Irma A. Small) and an infant son. — J. W. McKinnon, Jr., was made a corporal, 39th Field Artillery, Camp Lewis, Wash. — R. Murray has been made a captain, 38th Infantry A.E.F. — C. C. Perry was a private in the 27th Co., C.A.C., at Ft. McKinley, Me. — J. J. Putnam, Jr., M.D. '17, first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, is overseas with Base Hospital No. 7. — S. L. Simonds is a corporal, 31st Co., 20th Engineers, A.E.F. — L. C. Staples is a sergeant, Supply Co., 301st Infantry, in France. — B. A. Tripp was a member of Co. 16, C.O.T.S., Camp Gordon, Ga. — D. N. Tweedy is a first lieutenant in Co. F., 303d Infantry, A.E.F. — F. W. Wheeler, lieutenant of Infantry, is in France with the A.E.F. — R. A. Wheeler was made a corporal, E.O.C., Co. B, Barrack 115, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. — R. B. Wigglesworth is a captain, Battery E, 303d Field Artillery, A.E.F. — R. W. Williams has been promoted to captain, M.I.D., General Staff. — C. A. Woodward was a sergeant major, Camp Headquarters Co., Personnel Section, Camp Dix, N. J.

1913.

FLOYD G. BLAIR, *Acting Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

J. M. Halle is in the furniture business, 522 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. — R. M. Haley is in the general merchandise business at Warrenton, Ore. — J. A. Hamburg is a supply sergeant, Co. C, 301st Infantry, 76th Division, U.S. Army. — E. C. Hardy is a second lieutenant, Ordnance Reserve Corps. — E. S. Giles is connected with the Fire Insurance Inspection Department of the New England Insurance Exchange, 141 Milk St., Boston. — O. R. Frasch is a student at the Harvard Medical School. — A. S. Francis is a member of the firm of Paul & Dixon, insurance agents, New Bedford. — G. R. Fowler, Jr., is a second lieutenant A.S.M.A. — Lincoln Godfrey, Jr., is a first lieutenant, 313th Infantry, A.E.F. — C. C. Gordon is a private, U.S. Marine Corps, A.E.F. — Nevil Ford is an ensign, U.S.N.R.F., and is attached to Naval Operations, Aviation Division, at Washington. — R.A. Fitzgerald is an instructor of mathematics, Rindge Technical School, Cambridge. — W. T. Fisher has been attached to the U.S.

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Shipping Board at Washington. — S. L. Felton, 3d, is a captain, Battery E, 71st Regiment, Coast Artillery, A.E.F. — R. D. Fay has been in charge of the Experimental Station of the Submarine Signal Company at Nahant. He has also served as secretary to a special Naval Board at the Nahant Station. He is a chief electrician, U.S.N.R.F. — Stephen Fairbanks has been doing Y.M.C.A. work at Commonwealth Pier, Boston. — R. G. Ervin is a captain, U.S. Army Air Service. — Charles Gilfix is inspector of labor conditions and assistant to Prof. W. Z. Ripley, administrator of Labor Standards for Army Clothing, Quartermaster-General's Department, War Department. He has served as a member of the Public Safety Committee of Revere. — G. F. Gallert is connected with the Beck Shoe Company, New York City. He is head of the men's department and employment manager of a chain of thirty-five retail stores. — C. W. Foss is associate editor, *Railway Age*. He has recently been acting as Washington correspondent of the *Railway Age* covering the U.S. Railroad Administration. — J. F. Foristall is a lieutenant, A.S.M.A. — H. B. Gill is editor of the *American Contractor*. His business address is 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. — A. P. Gradolph is assistant to the comptroller, Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. — H. R. Habicht is connected with the Motion Picture Export, Piedmont Pictures Corporation. — P. B. Halstead is a statistician connected with the National Industrial Conference Board, 15 Beacon St., Boston. — A. S. Harrington is a captain, 17th U.S. Cavalry. — C. B. Harris is a chaplain, U.S. Army. — F. W. Harvey is a civil engineer connected with Gibbs & Hill, consulting engineers, New York City. — R. F. Hawkins is a manager of the Boston office of R. M. Grant & Co., 85 Devonshire St., Boston. — J. H. Hecht is a first lieutenant, U.S. Army. — P. M. Hollister and J. P. Jones, '02, have recently published a book entitled "The German Secret Service in America." Hollister is now connected with Barton & Durstein, Inc., advertising agents, 25 West 45th St., New York City. — R. G. Huling is with the Swift Wool Company, 184 Summer St., Boston. — G. H. Gifford is civilian instructor in the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. — H. E. Wildes is Professor of History, Northeast High School, Philadelphia, Pa. He is also on the reporters' staff of the *Philadelphia North American*. — D. M. Watchmaker is practising law in Boston. His address is 262 Washington St. — G. T. Trull is running a market garden at 752 Andover St., Lowell. — A. E. Trombly is Adjunct-Professor of Romance Languages, University of Texas. — L. A. Witzeman is a resident surgeon, St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, Md. — A. T. Nesmith is paying teller of the Market Trust Company, Brighton. — L. W. McKernan has been connected with the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. — F. S. Moulton is with the law firm of Warner, Stackpole & Bradlee, 84 State St., Boston. — H. D. Minich is a consulting engineer. He recently wrote an article entitled "Planning the Cutting of Cloth," which was published in *Industrial Management*. — A. P. McMahan is a commercial engineer, 195 Broadway, New York City. — A. L. McGrath is house principal at Northern High School, Detroit, Mich. — D. J. Malcolm is superintendent of Schools, Granville. — C. T. Rand is practising law in Jackson, Miss. His address is 503 Capitol National Bank Bldg. — W. J. MacKenzie is an inspection engineer in the employ of the Interstate Iron & Steel Co.,

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Chicago, Ill. — H. R. Sanford is practising law in New York City. His address is 37 Wall St. — H. M. Sampson is assistant observer, U.S. Weather Bureau, Hartford, Conn. — G. M. Ross is general manager of the Wm. Hall Company, Wollaston. — C. J. Pollard is a civil engineer in the employ of Ellsworth, Barrows & Reeves, Buffalo, N.Y. — W. D. Plumb is factory manager of Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa. — A. E. C. Oliver is head of the Science Department of the Drury High School, North Adams. — L. N. Neff is secretary of the Marwell Oil & Gas Company, 206 Enid National Bank Bldg., Enid, Okla. — R. E. Treat is pastor of the East Windsor Congregational Church, East Windsor, Conn. — A. M. Thomas is with Bliss, Fabyan & Co., 902 Columbus Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. — G. S. Torrey is instructor in the Department of Botany at the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn. — Scofield Thayer is associate editor of *The Dial*. — Maurice Suravitz is practising law at Scranton, Pa. — A. L. Steuer is practising law, 325 Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. — R. F. Keehn is in the designing department of Amoskeag Mfg. Co., Manchester, N.H. — I. F. Kent is a marine draftsman in the employ of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy. — B. F. Lee is instructing in the Prairie View Institute, Prairie View, Tex. — T. B. Lewis is managing his own farm at Freehold, N.J., and is treasurer of the Colts Neck, N.J., Auxiliary. — Cedric B. Long is pastor of the Epping Congregational Church, Epping, N.H.

Class Secretaries' Association.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Association will be held at the Harvard Club, in Boston, on Thursday, April 24.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Law School.

LL.B. 1848. William Austin Williams died at Worcester, December 1, 1918, at the age of ninety-eight. He was the oldest lawyer in Worcester. He was born in Hubbardston, a son of George and Susan (Waite) Williams. He numbered among his acquaintances Daniel Webster, Horace Greeley, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, Millard Fillmore and Charles Sumner. The title of colonel was conferred on him when he was a member of the staff of Governor Boutwell in 1850. He received his early education in the Hubbardston schools, and attended the Ashby, New Salem, and Leicester academies. At the Harvard Law School he was a classmate of George Frisbie Hoar. He was married twice, first, on June 29, 1852, to Esther Kendall Houghton of Barre. His second wife was Harriett Ann Woods, also of Barre.

L.S. 1891–93. William Henry McClintock died at Springfield, Dec. 29, 1918. He was born in Springfield Jan. 2, 1870, attended the public schools and received the A.B. degree at Fordham University. He was counsel and a director of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, a director of the Chapin National Bank, of the Springfield Aircraft Corporation, and chairman of the district draft board.

Medical School.

M.D. 1888. Thomas Francis Harrington died at Boston, Jan. 19, 1919. He was born in Lowell, June 10, 1866, attended the Lowell High School, and after graduating from the Harvard Medical School studied for a year in Europe. He practised medicine in Lowell and as chairman of the Lowell Board of Health originated the idea of wetting down the pavements in hot weather. In 1907 he was appointed director of physical training and athletics in the Boston public

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schools. Later he was elected president of the Boston Playground Association. In 1913 he was chosen a delegate from the United States to the Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine, held in London. In 1915 he was made deputy health commissioner of Massachusetts. He wrote a "History of the Harvard Medical School" and was for a time vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association. His wife and three sons survive him.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1912–14. Charles Francis Hawkins, lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service, died of pneumonia at his home in Warwick, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1918. He graduated from Williams College in 1912. While he was a student in the Harvard Graduate School he was selected as a Rhodes scholar and from 1914 until the entrance of the United States into the war pursued his studies in England.

LITERARY NOTES.

*** To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the MAGAZINE if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

To William Roscoe Thayer, '81, the National Institute of Arts and Letters has awarded the gold medal for the best work done by any American in the field of Biography.

Raymond Clare Archibald, '96, Associate Professor of Mathematics in Brown University, is the author of "The Training of Teachers of Mathematics, Bulletin, 1917, No. 27," issued by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have reprinted in pamphlet form from "American Problems of Reconstruction" Professor F. W. Taussig's article on "Tariff Problems." Professor Taussig discusses the principles that should govern the policy to be adopted with regard to military articles, essential articles, and non-essential articles. He also discusses the function of the United States Tariff Commission, of which he is chairman. Another pamphlet that he has published is "The Problems of the Dyestuff Industry," an address delivered before the American Dyestuffs Manufacturers Association, New York, Dec. 6, 1918.

"The Vital Issues of the War" (The Beacon Press, Boston), by the Rev. Richard Wilson Boynton, *d* '98, is a collection of sermons preached in the spring of 1918. Dr. Boynton, in his anxiety to be fair to Germany, tries "to show that she was not entirely without provocation, from her point of view," in beginning the war. He looks forward to the time when all the powers against her shall have calmed "their at present needful, belligerent passions" and have sat down "to talk it all over rationally and with the fullest possible mutual respect and understanding." Dr. Boynton does not condone Germany's crimes, he has a clear enough perception of the vital issues of the war, but he is indulgent to the enemy. And he has a weakness for Trotsky and the Bolsheviks.

"The Annals of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States" (Atlantic Printing Co., Boston), have been compiled by Commander Henry M. Rogers, '62. They comprise interesting sketches of men who were prominent soldiers in the Civil War, and some addresses of genuine eloquence, delivered at the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary, by Commander Rogers, Colonel John P. Nicholson, Major Horace Bumstead, and Captain Henry N. Blake.

In "The Essential Mysticism" (The Four Seas Co., Boston), Stanwood Cobb,

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g '10, compares the mysticism of the Orient with the materialism of the Occident, and undertakes to show that both the happiness and the efficiency of the American business man would be increased if he could adopt something of the mystical faith of the Hindu or the Chinese. As propaganda the book is hardly convincing, but it does present some suggestive ideas and some interesting information about Oriental religions. It is written in very readable style.

SHORT REVIEWS.

The American Spirit: Letters of Briggs Kilburn Adams, '17, Lieutenant of the Royal Flying Corps. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc., 1918.

Well named are these letters of Briggs Kilburn Adams. They illustrate better than any other war literature that has come under the reviewer's eye the spirit animating the American soldier — his loathing of war, his determination to fight to the uttermost in order to end war, his calm thoroughness in preparation for that purpose, and his considerateness, his tenderness, his spirituality of feeling that grows in strength as the military preparation grows in sternness. Briggs Adams, a member of the Class of 1917 at Harvard, enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps in August of that year, received his preliminary training in Canada and in Texas, crossed to England in December for his final training, went to France at the end of February, 1918, and after flying at the front for two weeks was killed on March 14. The letters, with the exception of two or three written before America entered the war, cover the period of his war service. They give a vivid and enlightening account of the training of an army pilot, but it is for other reasons that they have a rare distinction. Their spiritual quality is moving and inspiring; it is a quality that seems to develop more and more as the writer acquires familiarity with the upper air. Beauty of character and beauty of imagination are alike revealed in the spontaneous letters of the boy to his father and mother. The traits may be indicated by quotation:

"War personified should not be the figure of death on a body-strewn battlefield, as it so often is. It should be pictured as a loathsome male striking a woman from behind — a woman with arms tied, but eyes wide open. To kill that figure because it has struck my own mother — that is why I am exerting myself and all the will in my being to accomplish." "Death is the greatest event in life, and it is seldom that anything is made of it. What a privilege then to be able to meet it in a manner suitable to its greatness! Once in your life to have met a crisis which required the use of every last latent capacity! It is like being able to exercise a muscle which has been in a sling for a long time." "I have felt when I was above there with the world shut out that I might meet Carol, for it does not seem as though I were in this life at all. . . . With the illusion of absolute, awful stillness, little wonder that I could feel that I might come upon her on the other side of the next cloud." "Never let things get into you personally. It is one thing to think about them, and another to get all heated up about them. I go about, as it were, hands with palms out, all about my heart, holding things outside of it. I am conscious of things I don't like, or discomforts sometimes, but I won't let them get into the inside where they hurt."

It is not possible in a brief review to give more than a suggestion of the fine quality of this book. No one can read Lieutenant Adams's letters without feeling poignantly the loss to friends, community, and country through the blotting out of such a life. Idealism of the highest type, steadfastness, sweetness, gentleness

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and no less the robust courage and character of the good soldier shine forth from the pages.

War Libraries and Allied Studies, by Theodore Wesley Koch, '93. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co., 1918.

The work of supplying reading matter to the soldiers in training camps and over seas is described comprehensively and entertainingly in this volume. Mr. Koch had large opportunities to study at first hand the value of the work done for the soldier by the various library organizations, both in England and in America. He discusses the War Service of the American Library Association, of the British War Library, of Military Hospital Libraries; he tells of the instruction given to blinded soldiers; he writes interestingly of the British Censorship as it affected enemy publications; he closes his volume with an account of the Library of the University of Louvain and of its destruction by the Germans. These are merely a few out of a number of topics related to war library work that Mr. Koch deals with; he treats them all, not in a dry, statistical manner, but with an appreciation of the human aspect of the subject. He enlivens the book with anecdotes and illustrates it with a variety of extremely interesting photographs. As showing the educational opportunities which the war library opened up to the soldiers, here is a significant incident. "'I've heard of William Shakespeare all my life, and now I want to read something he has written,' said a corporal." Not all of the books contributed by the American public in response to the appeal of the Library Association had educational value. "It seemed as if at least one copy of every improper book that was ever written was sent in for the soldiers and sailors. At the other end of the long range of rejected offers was that of a shelf-full of Elsie books."

An interesting chapter deals with the establishment of libraries for British prisoners of war in Germany. One of the most touching stories is that of a little ten-year-old boy who gave a book to be sent to such a library and enclosed in it this note: "I hope whoever gets this Book will like it. My father is missing. Since the 25 and 26 Sept. 1915. The Battle of Loos. I wonder if it will fall in the hands of any one who was in that Battle and could give us any Information concerning Him." Then was written the name of the father, the number of his battalion, the name of his regiment, and the home address. But no response ever came.

Mr. Koch has written an authoritative, interesting account of the work done by one of the agencies that helped to win the war.

My Company, by Carroll Swan, '01. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1918.

"My Company," by Captain Carroll Swan, is the story of Company D, 101st Engineers, from the day when it embarked for France as part of the 26th Division until the capture of Fère-en-Tardenois, and the assignment of its captain to a new command in this country. The volume is the forerunner of what will eventually constitute a large library of intimate histories of single military units, and though others will be more important sources of information for students of the war, few will have the simple charm and humor of these reminiscences.

The primary appeal of the book will be, of course, to the members of Company D, themselves, to whom the nicknames of officers and men, and the anecdotes of company life will be guideposts to long avenues of precious memories, and to the friends and families of the Company who will lovingly and proudly follow the unit from one post of duty to another. The fact that the experiences of Company D, however, are typical of countless other companies in the Expeditionary Force

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gives to its adventures and even to the incidents of its daily life an immediate interest to all of us at home who want to know the actual conditions under which our boys are living from day to day. The newspaper correspondents report the dramatic incidents or historical events of the war, but the reader of "My Company" knows how the American soldier travels, what he eats, how he amuses himself, and what he is thinking about.

Incidentally, the reader appreciates the very great number of different activities in which engineer companies are engaged, and the number of trades of which they must be masters, and he learns with surprise that at any moment they must be ready to drop all their trades and fight as infantry. His pride is stirred again by this new testimony of the moral purity, the self-sacrifice, and the infinite gallantry of our troops in the field.

A World Court in the Light of the United States Supreme Court, by Thomas Willing Balch, '90. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, 1918.

Two impressions come to the mind of the reader as he closes this book, first, that the author has presented his facts with scrupulous detail and accuracy and has drawn his conclusions judiciously and logically, and second, that the evidence which accumulated in the preparation of his book forced him to change the theory which he originally held and led him to conclusions which he had not anticipated when he began writing.

At first sight, the success of that constitutional experiment, the Supreme Court of the United States, as an arbitrator of many interstate issues, as well as the experiences of earlier special tribunals which settled peacefully important boundary disputes among the colonies, offered fair ground for belief that a Supreme Court of the world might, with almost equal success, settle international issues which might otherwise become causes of war. A review of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in cases brought by one state against another involving issues regarding boundaries, diversion of rivers and other similar legal questions offered satisfactory evidence that our states were prepared to accept and abide by such judicial awards. The success of the Alabama award, and the several Fisheries and Boundary Arbitrations between this country and England was evidence that sovereign nations were equally ready to adopt the decrees of a judicial tribunal as a basis of settlement in financial, industrial, or territorial differences. Confidence in an international court as a final arbitrator wanes, however, when we look for evidence from among the decisions which affect the independence or the future political development of a state. When faced with the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court failed, for it attempted by its decision to formulate a doctrine which was repugnant to the consciences of a majority of citizens of this country. It failed further because the judges who could decide legal questions in accordance with the law, and the law alone, decided this case in accordance with their several political beliefs. Faced by a question which was political rather than legal, the tribunal made a decision that was political rather than legal, and the Civil War became inevitable.

That an international tribunal will find the same limitations to its usefulness appears most probable. A decision which involves rights of property may well be accepted by the litigants, even though there be in existence no superior international power to carry out the court's decree, or in any event, may be enforced by the moral or physical endorsement of other nations, but if such a tribunal attempts to impose the will of one group of nations regarding a question of honor, sentiment, or political opinion upon another and un-

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willing group, it is unlikely that the decree can be enforced without an appeal to arms. The international tribunal, whether it be a Permanent Court of Arbitration or a Supreme Court of the United States of the World, backed by a League of Free Nations, may well be an increasingly helpful instrument for the settlement of international issues, but it probably will not remove entirely the possibility of war.

Such in brief seems to be the belief of Mr. Thomas Willing Balch, and to those whose minds are stirred by the perplexing problems of the Peace Conference, his book is cordially recommended.

The History of the Boston Medical Library, by John W. Farlow, M.D., Librarian. Norwood, Mass.: The Plimpton Press, 1918.

It is a pleasure, and rather an unusual pleasure, for a reviewer to be able to praise a book without any qualifications. It was high time that a history of The Boston Medical Library should be written: the collection of books is large, the early days of the library bound up with the names of the very best of Boston's physicians of one hundred years ago; and Dr. Farlow who has been Librarian for years is distinctly the one who should be Historian: he has given time, thought, and affection to his task, which is indeed a labor of love — and more than this, he has presented the volume to the Library and its friends without cost or expense to them. The illustrations are excellent; many of them from old and rare prints, unearthed like much of the early data, by the untiring work of the Librarian; others are entirely new, and are exceptionally good photographs. The book itself is an excellent piece of work; the binding is strong, simple, and attractive; the paper good and flat; the print large and clear. Criticism therefore resolves itself into words of praise and of gratitude to Dr. Farlow for having fulfilled a dignified task so completely and appropriately.

The Results of Municipal Electric Lighting in Massachusetts, by Edmund Earle Lincoln, Ph.D. '17. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918.

This book is one of the so-called Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize essays, having won a first prize in the 1917 competition. The author deserves credit for the conscientious treatment of his subject. He has been most unsparing of his time and labor in his investigation; but his desire to share every bit of the minutiae of his evidence has resulted in a production that is rather laborious reading. The first 285 pages are devoted to a comparison of the 1910–15 returns to the Board of Gas and Electric Commissioners of all the municipally owned plants in Massachusetts and part of the privately owned companies. The question may be fairly asked, is this comparison worth the infinite amount of labor expended upon it if the privately owned plants compared are, as the author states, "scarcely large enough to be typical of private electric light and power business in Massachusetts." Why compare one with another that is neither typical nor standard? Surely some simpler, more effective measure could be found.

The above-mentioned comparison is followed by a local survey of many of the plants made personally by the author. Unstinted praise is due this part of the book. It is well done. The results of the survey are clearly stated and the points made are of interest and of value. The author's desire to tell the truth and only the truth is manifest. The conclusion is logical that the burden of proof clearly rests upon those who would advocate a further municipalization of the industry.

A Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt, by Hermann Hagedorn, '07. New York: Harper & Bros.

To the prospective reader who opens this book in the evening and who desires to go to bed at his usual hour, we would say, "Don't; you will either sit up too

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late or read in bed." A sub-title states that it is "Fifty years filled with energy, action, and success." The book purports to be a boy's life of Roosevelt, but it is such only as it appeals to the eternal boy in the heart of every healthy man. It moves with a swinging style from one glorious physical or moral adventure to another — the natural-history excursions of Roosevelt's boyhood, the overawing of bad men in the bad lands of Dakota, the hold-up of bosses at Albany, the finish fights with spoilsmen in Washington and with the crooks of the New York underworld, the charge across the Spanish trenches at Santiago, the breakneck drive through Adirondack forests to Buffalo, the discomfiture of capitalists, the liberation of Panama, the fights to the death with lions and hippos in Africa, the triumphal march through Europe, the building of a new national party, the struggle with swollen torrents and poisoned arrows on the River of Doubt, and finally the fight for America's participation in the Great War; — no Froissart and no Nick Carter ever dreamed of such an astounding succession of dramatic events in the career of any hero of history or romance. The miracle is more wonderful when it is remembered that Roosevelt had grown up a frail youth and had conquered ill-health by means of the same will power, the same determination to succeed, with which he slew every other lion in his path. And above the narrative of adventure and achievement, stirring though it is, comes to the reader the call of the American spirit, — confidence in self because duty makes the path clear, striving for power because power brings opportunity for service, fighting to the finish because the ideals for which the hero fights demand all he has or is.

Not until the book is closed does one pause to regret that the author has permitted the balanced judgment expected of a biographer to be subordinated to the loyalty of an admiring friend. In only one sentence in the book is Roosevelt's course of action criticized, and then the fault lay in the over-confidence of youth which led the young Assemblyman to try to fight graft single-handed. If Roosevelt himself was sometimes in doubt as to what he ought to do, there is something surely to be said for the course he did not take. When he created the Progressive Party he parted from Lodge and the other friends of a lifetime in whose judgment he had hitherto trusted. Is it not worth while for the biographer to consider their point of view? Could it be that thousands of young men who had been led into public life by Roosevelt's example suddenly became hopeless reactionaries because they remained Republicans? In the light of the present knowledge of the special training which it takes to fit an army for modern war, is it not doubtful whether Roosevelt's experience in Cuba would have equipped him to lead a division in France? To admit that he may not always have been right is simply to state that he was human. Roosevelt's character, his achievements, and his place, not only in American history, but in that of the world, will be as safe in the hands of historians as in those of panegyrists.

Certain American Faces: Sketches from Life, by Charles Lewis Slattery, '91. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1918.

This volume, by the rector of Grace Church, New York City, is made up of fifteen brief biographical sketches, chiefly of men who exerted a strong influence upon the writer, first as a student at Harvard College, then as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Slattery hardly needs to disarm criticism by imagining, as he does, the cynical reader who takes up such a book as this, and murmurs, "All very well, this book; but it ought to be called, 'Great Men Who have Known Me.'" There is in all the

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sketches a notable absence of the spirit which might provoke such a comment. On the contrary, the whole tone of the book is one of reverence, of genuine recognition of the spiritual debt a younger man may owe to his elders. For Harvard readers the sketches of Phillips Brooks, Andrew Preston Peabody, William James, and Josiah Royce will hold a special interest. Passing from the College to the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mr. Slattery fell under the influence of Alexander Viets Griswold Allen and Henry Sylvester Nash, whom he commemorates with affection. Another Cambridge figure of an earlier time, the Rev. Dr. William Reed Huntington, Mr. Slattery's predecessor in the rectorship of Grace Church, became familiar to him as the years went on, and is the subject of the final sketch in the volume. The remaining memoirs have to do with Bishop Whipple, Bishop Hare, and others of the clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church. The church atmosphere of the book is pronounced, and with it is joined a tendency to give to the several sketches a somewhat homiletic and "professional" turn. Many of the "Faces" reproduced in the pages of illustrations are of marked nobility and beauty. There is a good measure of really illustrative anecdotes, and now and then a phrase as felicitous as that in an account of an impromptu speech of Phillips Brooks to the alumni of Harvard: "He was a volcano in perfect control."

Formative Types in English Poetry. The Earl Lectures of 1917, by George Herbert Palmer. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net.

Never has there been greater interest in poetry than now. Two American magazines of verse have survived the war, and within the past four years many new names have come to be associated with the writing of verse. Amid the present universal sense of expectancy, there is the feeling that poetry, since it, too, belongs to the world of reconstruction, will be changed with our thoughts and institutions.

No more appropriate moment could have been chosen for the publication of Professor Palmer's "Formative Types in English Poetry." Herein poets are considered according to their primary function as shapers of thought and of expression; by a review of the accomplishment of English poetry in the past, impulse and understanding are given for the development of poetry in the future. Professor Palmer approaches the seven poets whom he believes to be formative types, Chaucer, Spenser, Herbert, Pope, Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Browning, with the sympathy of one who through a long life has found a cherished avocation in the reading and study of poetry. His profession, that of a teacher of philosophy, has peculiarly fitted him to show clearly the relation between the concrete expression of thought, which is philosophy, and of emotion, which is poetry. Moreover, Professor Palmer takes cognizance of recent tendencies in his clear-sighted reference to "the rebellious poets of to-day. These would abolish metre altogether, cut their lines with scissors, and give us so little of rhythm as to be audible to few besides themselves. Personally I would not assert that poetry must perish under such conditions. I have seen instances of its survival where the wrench has been severe. I merely say that poetry able to withstand such dislocation will call for a twofold emotional power. The poet has cast away aids which centuries have experimented to fashion. Unsupported by these, to hold his poetry upright will require a stalwart arm. But the mere attempts, clumsy as they usually are, testify to the sound feeling that poetry is larger than verse and should not be confused with it."

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"Formative Types in English Poetry" is written in a style exceedingly simple; the book is the result of profound meditation and of thorough understanding of essentials. The introductory paper, — wherein the author answers the much-asked question, What is poetry? — is a remarkable instance of lucid definition. At a time when the art of criticism, in the United States at least, is widely misunderstood, Professor Palmer's methods are the more worthy of attention, especially when he deals with the prevalent fallacy that expression of personal taste is the purpose of criticism. "'Like' or 'don't like,' that is the test ordinarily applied; and nothing more surely hinders growth. We bring our prepossessions, our little fragmentary temperaments, and expect the great man to have no other. We go to the poets with the demand that they reflect ourselves. If they do, we give them the supreme honor of liking them; if they do not, we decline the labor of understanding. Such is the sentimental way of reading poetry, and it should be dropped in our teens if we would not grow up weaklings."

The seven poets have been studied from within out rather than from without in; the conclusions of the author have been reached from a study of the writings of the poets themselves and not from the comment of others. At the close of each paper is given a list of reading from the poet previously under discussion, so arranged as to illustrate the poet's characteristics. The interrelation between the lives of the poets and their literary activity is clearly shown, and forms a distinctive feature of the book. Refreshing, also, is it to find the critic acknowledging that nearly every poet is famous by virtue of a small proportion of his entire work.

"Formative Types in English Poetry" is commended to all who value poetry, but particularly to those who themselves plan to ride through the gates of song.

Norreys Jephson O'Conor, '07.

The Charnel Rose, by Conrad Aiken. Boston: The Four Seas Company. $1.25 net.

The mysticism of Mr. Aiken's "The Charnel Rose" produces mystification in the reader, and limits the appeal of a book of surpassing excellence as regards metrical structure. The three poems comprised in the volume deal with the thoughts and emotions of man: "Senlin: a Biography" shows the dreamer imagining kinship with trees and houses; "Variations" is a group of love poems; "The Charnel Rose" is explained by a preface as being kin to a symphony. The poet thus defines his purpose: "I have restricted myself to what was relatively a small portion of the idea — that portion which deals with the main phases of love, only departing from this theme, or group of themes, at the very end, when a transition is made into mysticism." (I should say that transition was complete long before Mr. Aiken reached this poem.) "Thus, beginning with the lowest order of love, the merely carnal, the theme leads irregularly, with returns and anticipations as in music, through various phases of romantic or idealistic love, to several variants of sexual mysticism; finally ending, as I have said, in a mysticism apparently pure."

Perhaps Mr. Aiken is not writing for a wide circle, but is content with expression of his ideas and the appreciation of the few who may understand him. His writing has relationship with that of the early Irish: there is concentration upon detail and confusion as to general plan; the imagination of the poet flashes like lightning; before the baffled reader can fully comprehend what he sees the vision is gone. A close parallel occurs between the section of "Senlin" wherein the speaker imagines himself "a room, a house, a town," and the lists of comparisons common in Irish literature, such as that where Amergin says: "I am the wind on the sea; I am a

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wave of the deep." Noticeable is the resemblance between the names Amergin and Senlin. Surely Mr. Aiken has behind him either a knowledge of early Irish writing, or a Celtic tradition. Such a picture as this suggests Mr. Yeats:

There are horses neighing on a far-off hill
Tossing their long white manes,
And mountains flash in the rose-white dusk,
Their shoulders black with rains.

The author of "The Charnel Rose" is a master of verse form; he writes a passage with singing rhythm, or lets a line hang like a loose violin string. His habit of starting with one method, and suddenly shifting to another is provoking. Mastery over words, and the power of painting brilliant pictures mark him as able to carry on poetic traditions without the use of overworked figures. There is unusual poetry in this refrain from the title poem:

The moon rose, and the moon set
And the stars rushed up and whirled and set;
And again they swarmed, after a shaft of sunlight;
And the blue dusk closed above him, like an ocean of regret.

Lyric intensity throbs through these lines, although the phrase "meditative ecstasy" may seem a contradiction in terms:

O throat of leaf, O flesh of flame!
O voice like rain upon the grass!
He woke in ecstasy and shame,
And through the blackness saw her pass,

Like music in a lonely place,
Above the sky, beneath the sea,
Bearing the light before her face
In meditative ecstasy.

Although not yet a poet of distinctness, Mr. Aiken is a poet of distinction, a true servant of American song.

Norreys Jepheon O'Conor, '07.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

**** All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

A World Court in the Light of the United States Supreme Court, by Thomas Willing Balch, '90. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, 1918. Cloth, 165 pp.

The Power of Dante, by Charles Hall Grandgent, '83. Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1918. Cloth, 248 pp. $2.00 net.

Greater European Governments, by A. Lawrence Lowell, '77. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1918. Cloth, 329 pp.

The Essential Mysticism, by Stanwood Cobb, *g* '10. Boston: The Four Seas Co., 1918. Cloth, 144 pp. $1.25 net.

The Charnel Rose, and Other Poems, by Conrad Aiken, '11. Boston: The Four Seas Co., 1918. Cloth, 156 pp. $1.25 net.

Annals of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, by Henry M. Rogers, '62. Boston: Atlantic Printing Co., 1918. Cloth, 132 pp. $1.00.

Field, Camp, Hospital, and Prison in the Civil War, 1863–1865, by Charles A Humphreys, '60, Chaplain Second Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers. Boston: Press of Geo. H. Ellis Co., 1918. Cloth, 428 pp.

My Company, by Carroll Swan, '01. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1918 Cloth, illustrated, $1.50 net.

Certain American Faces; Sketches from Life, by Charles Lewis Slattery, '91. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1918. Cloth, illustrated, 239 pp. $1.50 net.

The Results of Municipal Electric Lighting in Massachusetts, by Edmond Earle Lincoln. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1918. Cloth, 484 pp. $3.00 net.

The Social Emphasis in Religious Education, by William Irvin Lawrance, *de* '85. Boston: The Beacon Press, 1918. Cloth, 136 pp. 90 cents net.

The Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt, by Hermann Hagedorn, '07 New York: Harper & Brothers, 1918. Cloth, illustrated, 375 pp. $1.25 net.

War Libraries and Allied Studies, by Theodore Wesley Koch, '93. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co., 1918. Cloth, illustrated, 287 pp. $2.50 net.

British-American Discords and Concords: A Record of Three Centuries, compiled by The History Circle. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1918. Cloth, 85 pp. 75 cents.

Racial Factors in Democracy, by Philip Ainsworth Means, '15. Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1918. Cloth, 247 pp. $2.50 net.

MARRIAGES.

**** It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1899. Benjamin Paul Merrick to Roberta Mann, at Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 26, 1918.

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1900. Frederick William Aldred to Edith Gertrude Police, at New Haven, Conn., December 28, 1918.

1900. Frederick William Eaton to Jeanie Stevens Newman Smith, at Concord, January 25, 1919.

1902. Walter Richardson Spofford to Miriam Larck, at Chicago, Ill., July 2, 1918.

[1903.] Perceval Sayward to Anna Deborah Hudson, at Boston, June 24, 1918.

1904. Roy Angelo Sadler to Agnes M. Phelps, at Newton Centre, Nov. 16, 1918.

[1907.] Francis Blake Ellis to Margaret Eveleth Francis, at Montclair, N.J., Oct. 12, 1918.

1908. Walter Meredith Bird to Hortensia Celestina Lopez, at New York, Sept. 25, 1918.

1908. Harlan Phillips Breed to Catherine Miller Sager, at Brookline, Dec. 3, 1918.

1908. Leslie Holbrook Cushman to Mary Shepherd Jones, at Suffolk, Va., Nov. 9, 1918.

1908. Dunham Jackson to Harriet S. Halley, June 20, 1918.

1908. Bridgewater Meredith Langstaff to Esther Knox Bondman, April 5, 1918.

1911. Sherman Woodward to Betty Winkler, at Camden, S.C., Dec. 28, 1918.

1912. Frederick Lewis Allen to Dorothy Penrose Cobb, at New York, Nov. 29, 1918.

1912. Montgomery Locke Hart to Hazel Elizabeth Chisholm, at New York, Dec. 7, 1918.

1913. Ray Greene Huling to Evelyn Sprague Crowell, Nov. 13, 1916.

1913. Cedric Bright Long to Mary Coover, Aug. 28, 1918.

1914. Archer Donald Douglas to Gail Leamaster, at Boston, Aug. 7, 1918.

1914. William Edward Shea to Tomasita Cancio, at Havana, Cuba, Dec. 5, 1917.

1916. Raphael Robinson Rowe to Edythe E. Reiley, at Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, 1918.

[1916.] Joseph MacNaughton Waterman to Louise Kyle Baldwin, at Richmond, Va., July 6, 1918.

1917. William Sturgis, Jr., to Margaret Cantwell, at Utica, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1918.

[1918.] Dwight Kenneth Dunmore to Ruth Gay, at Newton, Dec. 8, 1918.

[1919.] William Bradbury Harvey to Mary Louise Robinson, at Paris, France, Dec. 31, 1918.

[1919.] Philip Clifton Pearson to Sylvia Gutterson, at Cambridge, Nov. 9, 1918.

A.M. 1903. Kenneth Charles Morton Sills to Edith Lansing Koon, at Portland, Maine, Nov. 21, 1918.

A.M. 1917. Fred Krekel Bezzenberger to Margaret Baltz, at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 21, 1918.

L.S. 1917. John Houston Mitchell to Lucy Bradford Besse, at Springfield, Nov. 27, 1918.

NECROLOGY.

Deaths of Graduates and Temporary Members during the past three months.
With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.
Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.
Any one having information of the decease of a Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the office of the Quinquennial Catalogue, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Henry Herbert Edes,
Editor-in-Chief.

Graduates.

The College.

1851. Samuel Abbott Green, M.D., b. 16 March, 1830, at Groton; d. at Boston, 5 Dec., 1918.

1853. Francis Henry Russell, b. 3 Aug.,

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1832, at Plymouth; d. at Brookline, 16 Jan., 1919.

1858. James Stevenson Hall, b. 9 Aug., 1835, at Troy, N.Y.; d. at Troy, N.Y., 23 Sept., 1918.

1859. James Harrison Fay, b. 25 June, 1838, at Brookline; d. at Brookline, 12 Jan., 1919.

1859. Francis Henry Swan, b. 27 Dec., 1838, at Dorchester; d. at Boston, 20 Dec., 1918.

1862. Henry Shippen Huidekoper, b. 17 July, 1839, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Nov., 1918.

1862. Dermot Warburton Keegan, b. 28 Aug., 1841, at Boston; d. 8 Oct., 1918.

1863. Melvin Brown, b. 13 Aug., 1841, at West Newbury; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1 Dec., 1918.

1864. Henry Ainsworth Parker, b. 14 Oct., 1841, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Cambridge, 17 Feb., 1919.

1866. Frederic Crowninshield, b. 27 Nov., 1845, at Boston; d. at Capri, Italy, 13 Sept., 1918.

1866. James William Hawes, b. 9 July, 1844, at Chatham; d. at Boston, 31 Aug., 1918.

1867. William Bartlett Lambert, b. 19 March, 1845, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 26 Jan., 1919.

1867. Horace Everett Ware, b. 27 Aug., 1845, at Milton; d. at Boston, 27 Jan., 1919.

1868. Frederick Brooks, b. 17 July 1848, at Boston; d. at Boston, 10 Jan., 1919.

1871. Henry Pease Starbuck, LL.B., b. 21 March, 1851, at Nantucket; d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., 8 Aug., 1918.

1872. Edwin Newell Hill, b. 12 Mar. 1849, at Nashua, N.H.; d. at Jamaica Plain, 6 Feb., 1919.

1873. Joseph Skinner Swaim, b. 2 May, 1851, at Worcester; d. at Brookline, 6 Dec., 1918.

1875. Lewis Henry Plimpton, M.D., b. 8 Jan., 1853, at Norwood; d. at Boston, 21 Feb., 1919.

1876. Loren Griswold DuBois, LL.B., b. 18 Oct., 1853, at Boston; d. at Boston, 12 Jan. 1919.

1877. David Marks Babcock, b. 18 Oct., 1851, at Corinth, Vt.; d. at Boston, 3 Feb., 1919.

1877. Howard Parmelee Eells, b. 16 June, 1855, at Cleveland, O.; d. at Pasadena, Cal., 11 Feb., 1919.

1877. Willard Roby, b. 15 July, 1856, at Brighton; d. at East Williston, near Hempstead, N.Y., 3 Jan., 1919.

1877. John Ford Tyler, b. 18 Nov., 1856, at Cambridge; d. at Boston, 10 Jan., 1919.

1877. Andrew Woods, b. 29 Dec., 1854, at Winchester; d. at Worcester, 23 Oct., 1918.

1878. John Pickering, b. 24 May, 1857, at Salem; d. at Salem, 1 Jan., 1919.

1878. Frederic Weston Taylor, M.D., b. 22 June, 1856, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 21 Jan., 1919.

1879. Francis Augustine Houston, LL.B., b. 16 Dec., 1858, at Keene, N.H., d. at Concord, 10 Feb., 1919.

1879. Frank Leslie Porter, b. 26 April, 1854, at Kingfield, Me.; d. 30 Nov., 1918.

1879. George Rumsey Sheldon, b. 16 April, 1857, at Brooklyn, N.Y.; d. at Carbondale, Ill., 14 Jan., 1919.

1880. John Wesley Houston, LL.B. and A.M.; d. 12 Oct., 1918.

1880. Theodore Roosevelt, LL.D., b. 27 Oct., 1858, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Oyster Bay, N.Y., 6 Jan., 1919.

1880. Christopher Minot Weld, b. 2 Oct., 1858, at Boston; d. at Milton, 27 Aug., 1918.

1880. Frederick Erwin Whiting, b. 21 Dec., 1857, at Brookline; d. at Auburndale, 13 Dec., 1918.

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1881. John Hemenway, b. 14 Dec., 1858, at Somerville; d. 3 Aug., 1918.

1881. William Albert Slater, b. 25 Dec., 1857, at Norwich, Conn.; d. at Washington, D.C., 25 Feb., 1919.

1881. Edward James Ware, b. 16 June, 1859, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 29 Sept., 1918.

1882. Walter Greenough Chase, M.D., b. 30 May, 1859, at Boston; d. at Boston, 27 Jan., 1919.

1882. Charles Denston Dickey, b. 8 May, 1860, at Mobile, Ala.; d. at New York, N.Y., 3 Feb., 1919.

1882. John Sidney Webb, d. at Washington, D.C., 3 Oct., 1918.

1883. Harry Ransom Edwards, b. 25 Dec., 1861, at Cleveland, O.; d. at Cleveland, O., in Jan., 1919.

1884. Thomas Rodman Plummer, b. 28 Feb., 1862, at New Bedford; d. in France, 24 Nov., 1918.

1885. Edward Isaac Kimball Noyes, d. at Boston, 20 Nov., 1918.

1885. Eben Sutton, b. 17 Feb., 1865, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Baltimore, Md., 12 Nov., 1918.

1887. James Marsh Jackson, M.D. and A.M., b. 12 April, 1864, at Boston; d. at Boston, 27 Dec., 1918.

1888. Fordyce Huntington Bottum, b. 12 Jan., 1866, at Newhaven, Vt.; d. at Milwaukee, Wis., 15 Feb., 1919.

1890. Stacy Curtis Richmond; d. at New York, N.Y., 16 Dec., 1918.

1893. Langley Barnas Sears, b. 11 July, 1870, at Roxbury; d. at Monson, 2 Dec., 1918.

1894. Frank C Bosler, LL.B., b. 1 May 1869, at Carlisle, Pa.; d. at Carlisle, Pa., 24 Nov., 1918.

1894. Henry Lewin Cannon, b. 18 June, 1871, at Lakewood, O.; d. at Palo Alto, Cal., 5 Jan., 1919.

1894. Charles Francis Maurice Malley, LL.B., b. 1 Dec., 1870, at Milton; d. at the 26th General Hospital, at Etaples, France, 17 Nov., 1918.

1895. George Chase Christian, b. 3 Oct., 1873, at Minneapolis, Minn; d. at Minneapolis, Minn., 5 Jan., 1919.

1897. Atkins Buie Cunningham, b. 28 Sept., 1875, at St. Louis, Mo.; d. at New York, N.Y., in Oct., 1918.

1898. Thomas Francis Leen, b. 15 Aug., 1875, at Boston; d. at South Boston, 16 Sept., 1918.

1899. Marshall Sumner Holbrook, LL.B., b. 31 Jan., 1876, at Malden; d. at Debarkation Hospital No. 2, Staten Island, N.Y., 28 Nov., 1918.

1899. Howard Cornelius Jenness, d. at East Bridgewater, 19 Dec., 1919.

1900. Willis Sylvestre McCornick, b. 1 Sept., 1876, at Salt Lake City, Utah; d. at Portland, Ore., in Sept., 1916.

1902. Platt, Charles, b. 12 March, 1881, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Saranac, N.Y., in Aug., 1918.

1903. Ralph Haycock, LL.B., b. 19 April, 1880, at Calais, Me.; d. at Schenectady, N.Y., 23 Oct., 1918.

1903. Robert Wynter Locke, b. 23 Dec., 1881, at Cambridge; d. at Morristown, N.J., 17 Dec., 1918.

1904. Howard DeHart Hughes, b. 19 Oct., 1882, at Dixon, Ill.; d. at Wortegem, Belgium, 2 Nov., 1918.

1904. Ralph Sanger, b. 31 May, 1882, at Boston; killed while serving as aviator in France, 29 Aug., 1918.

1905. Frederic Joseph Denning, M.D., b. 4 Jan., 1885, at South Boston; d. at Boston, in Sept., 1918.

1905. Geoffrey Whitney Lewis, b. 11 Dec., 1883, at Boston; d. at Cohasset, 9 Dec., 1918.

1905. Philip Overton Mills, b. 10 Sept., 1882, at Fortress Monroe, Va.; killed in action in France, 25 July, 1918.

1906. William Ambrose Spencer, S.B., b. 24 May, 1885, at New London, Conn.; d. at Saranac Lake, N.Y., 19 Jan., 1919.

1906. Nicholas Lechmere Tilney, b. 29

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Jan., 1884, at Orange, N.J.; d. in France, 17 Sept., 1918.

1906. Alexander Watson Williams, b. 28 Sept., 1884, at New York, N.Y.; d. in France, 5 Oct., 1918.

1907. Joseph Louis Swarts, d. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 24 Dec., 1918.

1908. Edwin Channing Larned, b. 26 April, 1887, at Lake Forest, Ill.; d. at Bordeaux, France, 11 Oct., 1918.

1908. Marshall Shoemaker Winpenny, b. 20 July, 1885, at Spring Lake, N.J.; d. at Neuilly, France, 21 Oct., 1918.

1909. Frederic Schenck, b. 10 Oct., 1887, at Lawrence, Long Isl., N.Y.; d. at Cambridge, 27 Feb., 1919.

1909. James Throckmorton Vought, b. 9 May, 1887, at Pittsford, N.Y.; d. at Rochester, N.Y., 12 Jan., 1919.

1909. John Bloodgood Worcester, b. 26 March, 1888, at Lowell; d. at Dorchester, 9 Jan., 1919.

1910. Saxton Conant Foss, b. 13 Oct., 1888, at Somerville; d. of wounds in France, 9 Oct., 1919.

1910. Charles Lanier, b. 17 Nov., 1886, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Omaha, Neb., 4 Dec., 1918.

1910. Albert Zane Pyles, LL.B., b. 10 Aug., 1890, at Anacostia, D.C.; d. of wounds in France, 14 Oct., 1918.

1910. Charles de Rham, b. 27 April, 1888, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Fleury, France, 9 Oct., 1918.

1911. Edward Harrison Winslow, b. 18 Feb., 1888, at North Beverly; d. at North Beverly, 13 Sept., 1918.

1912. Oliver Roland Diehl, M.D., b. 7 July, 1890, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 14 July, 1917.

1912. James Bateman Donovan, LL.B., b. 4 Feb., 1891, at Charlestown; d. at Malden, 20 Jan., 1919.

1912. Madison Sewell Dow, b. 20 March, 1891, at Bradford, Pa.; d. at Greenfield, 10 Dec., 1918.

1912. Harold Nixon Matthews, b. 17 April, 1891, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Fort Monroe, Va., 22 Dec., 1919.

1913. Clyde Llewellyn Davis, b. 27 Oct., 1884, at Harveyville, Kan.; d. at New York, N.Y., in Jan., 1919.

1913. Donald Earl Dunbar, b. 1 Aug., 1892, at Springfield; killed in action in France, 20 July, 1918.

1913. Alfred Montgomery Goodale, d. at Cambridge, 21 Feb., 1919.

1913. Hyde Buxton Merrick, b. 17 March, 1892, at Quincy; killed in action in France, 14 Aug., 1918.

1913. William Fenimore Merrill, d. at Coblenz, Germany, 2 Feb., 1919.

1914. William Cheney Brown, b. 24 Oct., 1892, at Manchester, Conn.; d. at Washington, D.C., 19 Jan., 1919.

1914. William Barry Corbett, b. 27 Jan., 1892, at Boston; killed in action in France, 25 Oct., 1918.

1914. Eugene Dodd, b. 14 Sept., 1890, at Providence, R.I.; d. at Cambridge, 17 Dec., 1918.

1914. Stephen Tullock Hopkins, b. 19 March, 1892, at Newtonville; d. at St. Mihiel, France, 12 Sept., 1918.

1914. Earl Thompson West, b. 19 May, 1890, at Woburn; killed in action in the Argonne Forest, in France, 30 Sept., 1918.

1915. Leon Ernest Ramsdell, A.M., b. 27 Sept., 1893, at Cambridgeport; d. at Wilmington, Del., 12 Oct., 1918.

1916. John Dwight Filley, b. 19 July, 1893, at St. Louis, Mo.; d. of wounds, received in France, 19 June, 1918.

1916. Leon Beck Hook, b. 31 Dec., 1895, at Indianapolis, Ind.; d: at Seattle, Wash., 14 Oct., 1918.

1916. Howard Brainard Hull, b. 4 Jan., 1895, at Boston; killed by collision

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of airplanes at Mount Clemens, Mich., 9 Sept., 1918.

1916. George Alexander McKinlock, b. 16 May, 1893, at Chicago, Ill.; killed in action about July 21, 1918, presumably near Berzy-le-Sec, France.

1916. Davidge Warfield Patterson, b. 19 March, 1895, at Brookline; d. at Boston, 21 Dec., 1918.

1916. Alexander Rodgers, b. 23 April, 1894, at Washington, D.C.; d. in France, 24 Oct., 1918.

1916. Robert Hewins Stiles, killed in action in France, 16 Sept., 1918.

1916. Richmond Young, b. 13 Sept., 1894, at Boston; killed in action, in France, 10 Oct., 1918.

1917. Adair Pleasants Archer; d. at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., 6 Oct., 1918.

1917. Lawrence Emanuel Bullard, b. 8 Dec., 1895, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Nogales, Ariz., 30 Aug., 1918.

1917. William Joseph Hever, b. 1 Jan., 1891, at New York, N.Y.; d. of wounds in France, 5 Oct., 1918.

1917. Alton Howe Kimball, b. 26 Nov., 1895, at Tiffin, O.; killed in an airplane accident, 12 Nov., 1918.

1917. James Kennedy Moorhead, b. 16 April, 1896, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; killed in action in France, 5 Oct., 1918.

1917. Lloyd Geary Evans Reilly, b. 23 April, 1897, at Memphis, Tenn.; killed in action in France, 31 Oct., 1918.

1918. Martin Luther Hope, b. 27 Oct., 1897, at Independence, Kan.; d. near Miami, Fla., 22 Oct., 1918.

Scientific School.

1865. Edward Charles Pickering, A.M. (Hon.), LL.D., b. 19 July, 1846, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 3 Feb., 1919.

1874. Stephen Minot Pitman, M.E.; d. at Providence R.I., 16 Dec., 1918.

1904. Robert Gorham Fuller, A.M., b. 28 Aug., 1882, at Brookline; d. at St. Petersburg, Fla., 11 Feb., 1919.

1909. Frank Clare, b. 9 July, 1881, at Dublin, Ire.; d. at Boston, 24 Nov., 1918.

1912. Franklin E Leonard, b. 1 Jan., 1889, at Grand Rapids, Mich.; killed in the wreck of the N.Y. Central train at South Byron, N.Y., 12 Jan., 1919.

1915. Cecilio Salvador Rossy, A.M., b. 16 April, 1892, at San Juan, Porto Rico; d. 20 Oct., 1918.

1915. Irwin Karsner Searle, b. 13 Jan., 1893, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Rockford, Ill., 8 Dec., 1918.

1917. John Cowperthwaite Tyler, killed in action in France, 18 Sept., 1918.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1888. Wallace Clement Sabine, A.M., S.D. (Hon.), b. 13 June, 1868, at Richwood, O.; d. at Boston, 10 Jan., 1919.

1904. David Baines-Griffiths, A.M., b. 12 March, 1868, at Pwllhelli, North Wales; d. at Liverpool, Eng., 2 Feb., 1919.

1904. Willis Duff Piercy, A.M., b. 28 April, 1874, at Belle Prairie, Ill.; d. at Mt. Vernon, Ill., 12 Nov., 1918.

1910. Arthur Rollins Graves, A.M., b. 10 Sept. 1887, at Waltham; d. at Minneapolis, Minn., 12 Sept., 1918.

1914. Warren Eastman Robinson, A.M., b. 7 May, 1890, at Somerville; killed in action 6 Nov., 1918.

1917. Roger Fulton Goss, A.M., b. 5 July 1894, at Hudson, Wis.; d. at Camp Green, N.C., 23 Oct., 1918.

1918. Herbert Frederick Engelbrecht, A.M., d. at Washington, D.C., 3 Dec., 1918.

Medical School.

1865. Clarence John Blake, b. 23 Feb., 1843, at Boston; d. at Boston, 29 Jan., 1919.

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1869. William Henry Hills, b. 14 Oct., 1840, at Westminster, Vt.; d. in Florida, 30 March, 1918.
1872. Charles Augustus Fernald; d. 15 March, 1916.
1878. Charles Brenton Mathewson, b. at Wickford, R.I.; d. at Plainfield, N.J., 19 Sept., 1918.
1879. Charles Whitney Haddock; d. at Beverly, 13 Dec., 1918.
1885. Hiram Fred Markley Smith; d. at Orange, 10 Oct., 1918.
1888. Thomas Francis Harrington, b. 10 June, 1866, at Lowell; d. at Boston, 19 Jan., 1919.
1895. Edgar Miller Holmes, b. 25 May, 1868, at Middletown, Conn.; drowned at Allerton, 19 Sept., 1918.
1897. William Gray Adams, b. 18 May, 1873, at Boston; d. at Boston, 2 Jan., 1919.
1901. Thomas Tounge Perkins, b. in 1873, at Cliftondale; d. at Cliftondale, 6 Dec., 1918.
1902. William Henry Buffum, b. 25 June, 1877, at Providence, R.I.; d. at Liverpool, Eng., 13 Oct., 1918.
1902. John Allan MacCormick, b. in Nova Scotia; d. at Brighton, 16 Feb., 1919.
1905. Edward Lawrence Salmon, b. at Southboro; d. at Maynard, 16 March, 1918.
1907. Alfred Dow Long, b. 27 April, 1876, at Eureka, Cal.; d. at San Diego, Cal., 17 Nov., 1918.

Dental School.

1885. Thomas James Giblin, b. at Lowell; d. at Dorchester, 2 Feb., 1919.
1905. Lester Ashton Stone; killed in action, at Bras, France, 17 Oct., 1918.
1917. Roland Ezra Fletcher; d. at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., 21 Dec., 1918.

Veterinary School.

1887. Edwin James Castle; d. at Methuen, 21 Oct., 1918.
1898. Daniel Stephen Joseph Murphy; d. at Boston, 10 Oct., 1917.

Law School.

1848. William Austin Williams, b. 29 Sept., 1826, at Hubbardston; d. at Worcester, 30 Nov., 1918.
1863. Richard McCall Cadwalader; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Dec., 1918.
1871. Otis Waldemer, d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 30 July, 1918.
1876. Horace Gwynne Allen, b. 27 July, 1855, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Boston, 12 Feb., 1919.
1898. Jens Iverson Westengard, b. 14 Sept., 1871, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Cambridge, 17 Sept., 1918.
1904. Arthur Gwatkin Stiles, d. at Hendersonville, N.C., 22 Jan., 1919.
1906. Waldron Mirtalu Jerome; d. at Lakewood, Minn., 19 Dec., 1918.
1908. Archibald Campbell McKillop; d. at Globe, Ariz., 16 Jan., 1919.
1909. Ralph Leonard Collett, b. 24 April, 1883, at Ida Grove, Ia.; d. at Portland, Ore., 29 April, 1918.
1915. Arne Knud Bours Hoisholt; d. near St. Mihiel, France, 7 September, 1918.
1915. Branton Holstein Kellogg, b. 11 May, 1889, at Brookline; killed in action in France, 12 Oct., 1918.
1916. John Paul Begley, b. 11 Oct., 1893, at New Britain, Conn.; d. at Hartford, Conn., 16 Oct., 1918.
1916. John Scranton Shaw, b. 14 July, 1892, at Detroit, Mich.; killed in action at Autrecourt, France, 7 Nov., 1918.
1917. Francis Robbins McCook, b. 1 Dec., 1892, at Steubenville, O.; d. of wounds in France.

Divinity School.

1872. Charles Henry Tindell, b. 17 Oct., 1841, at New Brunswick, N.J.; d. at Waverley, 17 Feb., 1919.

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Temporary Members.

College.

1868. Albert Lee; d. at St. Petersburg, Fla., 5 or 6 Feb., 1918.

1872. Francis Joseph Wing, b. in 1850, at No. Bloomfield, O.; d. at Cleveland, O., 1 Feb., 1918.

1888. Alexander Thayer; d. at Kreuzlingen, Switzerland, in Dec., 1918.

1894. Ralph Israel Trask, b. 27 Oct., 1871, at Gloucester; d. 23 Oct., 1915.

1899. Francis Turner Jackson, b. 19 April, 1876, at Peterborough, N.H.; d. at Livermore, Me., 16 Sept., 1918.

1906. Robert Remington Borden, b. 6 July, 1884, at Fall River; d. at Fall River, 11 Dec., 1918.

1908. Edward Stuart Hale, b. 31 Jan., 1886, at Claremont, N.H.; d. at Manayunk, Pa., 17 Oct., 1918.

1909. Charles Prevost McMichael, b. 22 May, 1887, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at New York, N.Y., 23 Jan., 1918.

1911. John Whitall, b. 18 March, 1889, at Mentone, France; d. at Chicago, Ill., 17 Oct., 1918.

1913–'14. (Special.) Howard Folsom Brock; d. at Arlington, 13 Jan., 1919.

1915. Henry Leavitt Chapin, b. 20 Feb., 1892, at Roxbury; d. at Kobe, Japan, 26 Nov., 1918.

1916. Hjalmar Carl Lindell, b. 8 Dec., 1895, at Mt. Hope; d. at Boston, 14 Nov., 1918.

1917. Randolph Randall Brown, b. 29 March, 1895, at Utica, N.Y.; killed in action in France, 3 Nov., 1918.

1917–'18. (Unclass.) Herbert Alphonse Janzlik; d. at Cambridge, 30 Nov., 1918.

1917. (Unclass.) William MacMillan Maslen; d. at Cambridge, 25 Nov., 1918.

1917. George Francis McGillen, b. 14 Feb., 1894, at East Boston; killed in action in France, 15 July, 1918.

1917. Gardiner Thompson, b. 28 Oct., 1892, at Newbury; killed in action in France, 18 Oct., 1918.

1918. Frederick Mitchell Atwood, b. 20 Oct., 1895, at Hartford, Conn.; killed in action in France, 6 Aug., 1918.

1918. Walker Blaine Beale, b. 22 March, 1896, at Augusta, Me.; d. of wounds in France, 18 Sept., 1918.

1918. Stephen Whitney Dickey, b. 2 Jan., 1896, at New York, N.Y.; killed in action at Argonne Forest, France, 27 Sept., 1918.

1918. Alfred Wild Gardner, b. 29 Aug., 1895, at Sharon Springs; killed in action at Argonne Forest, France, 3 Oct., 1918.

1918. Clifford West Henry, b. 28 June, 1896, at New York, N.Y.; d. of wounds received at St. Mihiel, France, 16 Oct., 1918.

1918. John Lester Hubbard, b. 9 Nov., 1895, at New Rochelle, N.Y.; d. in France, 18 Aug., 1918.

1918. Orville Parker Johnson, b. 10 June, 1895, at Duluth, Minn.; killed in action in France, 18 July, 1918.

1918. George Francis McGillen, b. 14 Feb., 1894, at East Boston; killed in action in France, 15 July, 1918.

1918. Charles Parker Reynolds, b. 2 Aug., 1896, at Milton; d. in France, 10 Jan., 1919.

1918. Aaron Davis Weld, b. 21 Sept., 1896, at Boston; killed in action in France, 11 Oct., 1918.

1918. Bertram Williams, b. 11 Sept., 1896, at Cambridge; killed in action in France, 12 Sept., 1918.

1919. Charles Henry Fiske, b. 3 Dec., 1896, at Boston; d. at Paris, France, 24 Aug., 1918.

1919. Edward Hooper Gardiner, b. 14 May, 1896, at Boston; killed in action in France, 12 Sept., 1918.

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1919. Howard Lilienthal, b. 18 Jan., 1897, at New York, N.Y.; d. of wounds in France, 30 Sept., 1918.
1919. George Augustine Madigan, b. 28 April, 1896, at Rochester, N.Y.; d. at Cambridge, 18 April, 1918.
1919. Samuel Pierce Mandell, b. 20 March, 1897, at Boston; killed in action while flying over the enemy lines, 5 Nov., 1918.
1919. Eugene Dorr Morse, b. 7 Dec., 1895, at Brookline; killed while serving as aviator in France, 6 Nov., 1918.
1919. Osric Mills Watkins, b. 6 Feb., 1897, at Indianapolis, Ind.; d. in France, 22 Oct., 1918.
1920. Francis Reed Austin, b. 2 March, 1897, at Jamaica Plain; died of wounds, near Hendicourt, France, 11 Nov., 1918.
1920. Henry White Broughton, b. 24 Sept., 1896, at Jamaica Plain; d. in France, 8 Oct., 1918.
1920. Thomas Milton Hodgens, b. 3 March, 1897, at Butte, Mont.; d. 11 Jan., 1919.
1920. David Endicott Putnam, b. 10 Dec., 1898, at Jamaica Plain; killed in action in France, 18 Sept., 1918.
1920. Donald Gilman Trow, d. at Pittsburg, Pa., 23 Oct., 1918.
1920. Holyoke Lewis Whitney, b. 13 Jan., 1897, at Boston; killed in France, 25 Nov., 1918.
1921. Theodore Myron Arms, b. 24 July, 1900, at San Juan, Porto Rico; d. 12 Oct., 1918.
1921. Allen Hollis, b. 1 Feb., 1900, at Concord, N.H.; d. at Cambridge, 18 Dec., 1918.
1922. Herbert Fullerton Dickson, b. 8 Feb., 1900, at Winchester; d. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 7 Dec., 1918.

Scientific School.

1862–'63. Benjamin Howard Coffin; d. at Brookline, 19 Dec., 1918.
1862–'65. John Ames Mitchell, b. 17 Jan., 1845, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Ridgefield, Conn., 29 June, 1918.
1889–'90. Samuel Holcombe Evins; d. at St. George, N.Y., 15 Nov., 1918.
1889–'97. 1899–1900. Logan Waller Page, b. 10 Jan., 1870, at Richmond, Va.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 9 Dec., 1918.
1900–'04. William Lewis Jeffrey; d. at Gloucester, 21 Sept., 1918.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1917–'18. John Lawrence Teare, b. 14 Nov., 1895, at Monmouth, Ill.; d. at Bumkin Island, 11 Sept., 1918.

Engineering School.

1915–'16. Walter Francis Buck, b. 18 July, 1896, at North Brookfield; d. at San Antonio, Tex., 7 Sept., 1918.

Business School.

1916–'17. Harold Francis Flynn, b. 2 Feb., 1894, at Woonsocket, R.I.; killed in action in France, 9 Nov., 1918.
1916–'17. Lloyd Andrews Hamilton, b. 13 June, 1894, at Troy, N.Y.; d. in France, 24 Aug., 1918.

Medical School.

1866–'67. Orran George Cilley, b. 4 April, 1840, at Pittsfield, N.H.; d. at Boston, 9 Dec., 1918.

Dental School.

1902–'04. Robert Montgomery Haines, b. 29 April, 1884, at Quincy; d. at Melrose, 5 Jan., 1919.

Law School.

1859–'60. Joseph Cullen Ayer; d. in Washington Co., Tenn., 22 May, 1918.
1864–'65. George Henry Richards; d. at Boston, 16 Sept., 1918.
1865–'66. William S Kellogg; d. at Peoria, Ill., 1 Dec., 1916.
1873–'74. William Russell Burleigh; d. at Manchester, N.H., 29 Jan., 1916.

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1884–'85. Robert Aden Knight; d. at Springfield, 19 Jan., 1919.

1891–'92. William Henry McClintock; d. at Springfield, 29 Dec., 1918.

1892–'93. Frederic Pike MacNichol, b. 5 Sept., 1871, at Calais, Me.; d. at St. Stephen, N.B., 16 Dec., 1918.

1906–'07. John Case Phelps, b. 29 June, 1883, at Binghampton, N.Y.; killed in action in the Argonne Forest, 18 Oct., 1918.

1910–'11. Ira Charles Ogden, b. 21 Nov., 1888, at San Antonio, Tex.; killed in action near St. Etienne, France, 10 Oct., 1918.

1912–'13. Ona Jefferson Myers; killed in airplane accident in France, 8 June, 1918.

1915–'17. Walcott Brown Hastings; killed in action, 16 Nov., 1918.

1915–'17. Jason Solon Hunt; d. from wounds received in action about 3 Aug., 1918.

1916–'17. Earl Russell Fretz; d. of wounds at Base Hospital 115, Vichy, France, 7 Nov., 1918.

1916–'17. Almin Minor Froom; killed at Beauisville, Ont., about 1 Nov., 1918.

1916–'17. Robert Swift Gillett; killed at Kingsville, Tex., 17 Sept., 1918.

1916–'17. Percy Albert Mills; d. at Base Hospital, No. 93, at Mont Dura, France, 26 Nov., 1918.

Officers not Graduates.

Arlo Bates, *Lecturer on English*, 1897–1898, b. 16 Dec., 1850, at East Machias, Me.; d. at Boston, 24 Aug., 1918.

Gabriel Marcus Green, *Instructor in Mathematics*, 1914; d. at Cambridge, 24 Jan., 1919.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Dean Henry A. Yeomans is now in Paris, acting as assistant director of the American University Union. Professor C. N. Greenough of the Department of English is serving as dean during Professor Yeomans's absence. Other Harvard professors in Paris are Professor L. B. R. Briggs, who is giving a course of lectures at the Sorbonne, and Professors C. H. Haskins, Roland B. Dixon, and Robert H. Lord, who at the invitation of President Wilson are attending the peace conference. Professor Archibald C. Coolidge who also went to Paris at President Wilson's invitation, has been detailed to study the political, social, and economic condition of Austria and Hungary.

Professor Clifford H. Moore has been appointed acting dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, in the absence of Professor Haskins.

Professor Edward C. Moore is a member of the relief commission of the American Committee for Relief in the near East and has sailed to take up the work in Turkey, Syria, and the Caucasus. In his absence Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham is acting as chairman of the Harvard Board of Preachers.

The Rumford Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences has been awarded to Professor Percy W. Bridgman for his thermodynamical researches at extremely high pressures.

A large framed tablet containing the photographs of many of the Harvard men who have died in the war has been on exhibition in the Treasure Room of the Widener Library. The librarian hopes eventually to obtain the photographs of all the Harvard men whose names appear upon the Roll of Honor. The suggestion has been made by F. P. Parker, Jr., '02, and seconded by a number of Alumni, that in the college room that was last occupied by each Harvard man who has died in the service a memorial tablet be placed.

On January 16, Andrew J. Peters, '95, Mayor of Boston, spoke in Phillips Brooks

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House on Reconstruction to a gathering of students interested in welfare work.

Harvard College has purchased Dunster Hall and Little's Block.

The spring recess this year will be from Friday, March 21, to Thursday, March 27, inclusive. Owing to the three-term arrangement, there were no mid-year examinations. Hour examinations will be given at the end of the second term, and the usual three-hour final examinations at the end of the academic year will be held.

Matthew Luce, '01, has been appointed regent, in the place of E. D. Brandegee, '81, who has resigned. He has appointed common room committees for the freshman dormitories who will act as intermediaries between the class and the college office.

The total membership of the Harvard and Technology stores of the Coöperative Society is 3365 as against 3602 at the corresponding time last year. The semi-annual report of the Society for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1918, shows sales at the Harvard stores amounting to $190,977.31, as against $204,085.47 for the same period in 1917.

Roger Pierce, '04, who has been Secretary to the Corporation, has resigned to accept the position of vice-president of the New England Trust Company of Boston. F. W. Hunnewell, '02, Comptroller of the University, has been appointed his successor.

Demetrius Kalopothakes, '88, of the American Legation at Athens, a close friend of Premier Venizelos, lectured in the Fogg Art Museum on Jan. 23 on "Greece in the Peace Conference."

Joseph Raphael De Lamar, of New York, has left half of his estate, estimated at $20,000,000, to be divided equally among the Harvard Medical School, Johns Hopkins University, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University for medical research into the cause of disease and into the principles of correct living. The legatees are directed "to publish and disseminate the results not only in scientific journals and for physicians and scientists, but also by popular publications, public lectures, and other appropriate methods to give to the people of the United States generally the knowledge concerning the prevention of sickness and disease, and also concerning the conservation of health by proper food and diet."

To the Country Day School for Boys has been awarded the trophy that the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa gives annually to that school whose graduates make the best showing in the university entrance examinations.

The Faculty members of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports are Professor Roger B. Merriman, Lieutenant-Colonel Roger I. Lee, and Professor Dunham Jackson. The graduate members are Henry Pennypacker, '88, Benjamin Loring Young, '07, and Laurence Curtis, 2d, '16. The undergraduate members are David B. Arnold, '18, Henry H. Faxon, '21, and Robert E. Gross, '19.

The President and Fellows of Harvard University have appointed a Committee on the Health of Mercantile Employees, consisting of the following well-known business men of Boston: George W. Mitton, president of the Jordan Marsh Co., chairman; F. Alexander Chandler, president of the Chandler & Farquhar Co.; Thomas K. Cory, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Co.; George B. Johnson, president of the R. H. White Co.; Robert W. Maynard, vice-president of R. H. Stearns & Co.; Felix Vorenberg, vice-president and secretary of the Gilchrist Co.; Thomas M. B. Hicks, secretary. The Harvard Medical School has recently established courses in industrial health, and the plan is to extend the work so that it will cover mercantile establishments. The new committee, in conference with the

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Harvard University Committee on Industrial Hygiene, proposes to raise $50,000 which will be spent at the rate of about $10,000 a year to investigate the health supervision of mercantile employees in the large cities of the country and to determine and set forth the best methods for safeguarding the health of such employees and for eliminating the causes of lost time.

Kenneth B. Murdock, '16, and John Gallishaw, sp. '14–15, '16–'17, have been appointed Assistant Deans of the College.

Louis Blaningham, S.D., Professor of Agricultural Biology at the Sorbonne, has been appointed Exchange Professor at Harvard University for the current academic year.

Professor Albert Sauveur, of the Metallurgical Department, has returned from France, where he has been engaged in war work for the past year.

During the greater part of February President Lowell was absent from Cambridge as one of the chief speakers in a series of public meetings held throughout the country in the common interest of the League to Enforce Peace and the League of Free Nations.

Colonel Robert C. F. Goetz, U.S.A., who has been assigned by the War Department to organize a Field Artillery unit at Harvard, has opened headquarters on the ground floor of University Hall. Colonel Goetz graduated from West Point in 1909.

An exhibition of drawings and diagrams by Mr. Jay Hambridge, of New York, illustrating the system of proportions underlying Egyptian and Greek art, has been arranged in the Print Room of the Fogg Museum. In the collection are analyses of examples of architecture, sculpture, vases, and other objects in bronze and pottery, many of the originals of which are from the collections of the Boston, Metropolitan, and Fogg Museums. Mr. Hambridge holds the Samuel Sachs Research Fellowship for 1918–19. Following the exhibition of his work there will be an exhibition of drawings by the Old Masters.

On the evening of February 22, the Cambridge Historical Society celebrated the centenary of James Russell Lowell in Sanders Theatre. William Roscoe Thayer, '81, presided; Professor C. T. Copeland read from the Commemoration Ode; Percy Mackaye, '97, read a memorial ode, and President Eliot and Professor Bliss Perry delivered addresses. On the same evening Professor Barrett Wendell spoke on Lowell before a meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in New York.

VARIA.

Henry Osborn Taylor, '78, sends the following story of an incident that has become a tradition of the American School at Athens.

Tradition is always mythopœic. It is not true that I "received" King Edward VII, when he was Prince of Wales, with one half of my face under lather. I then wore a beard, and did not shave. But I had on a flannel shirt, for the sake of warmth, there being no fire in the building, and the nature of the collar has escaped my memory. While I was in this nondescript garb, the unexpected happened.

It was the month of December, 1889. That year it fell to Princeton, as one of the supporting universities, to appoint an annual Director for the School. This was a third of a century ago, and to-day Princeton would doubtless hesitate before sending Professor Orris so far from home. He has since set out on his last journey, and there is no need to speak of what befell the School under his personal administration, except to mention the small domestic fact that he dismissed the Greek servant who for a number of years had charge of the building. So Orris, and the one or two student inmates, had their own beds to make and their own eggs to scramble for.

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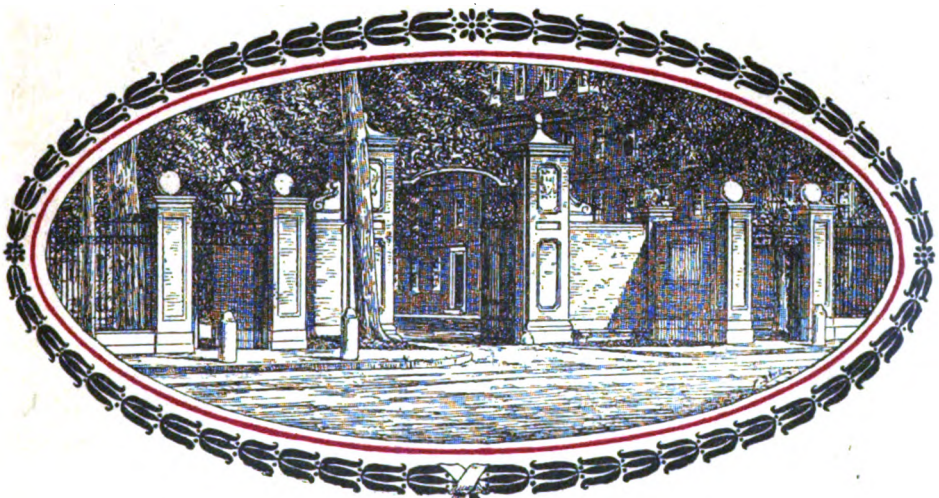
The Prince of Wales had come to the Peiræus on his yacht, traveling like the comfortable gentleman he was. All unannounced one morning, he drove up to visit the English School, whose building with that of the American School adorned the lower slopes of Hymettus, a mile or so from Athens. The English Director, as I remember, was at that hour conducting a class two miles away in the museum. This may have been the reason why our own door-bell shortly rang. As Orris was out, there was no one but myself to answer the bell. And there at our very seemly portal, under our dignified porte cochère, I saw, on opening the door, a tall frock-coated gentleman, who had just emerged from a carriage, and asked me whether His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, might see the building. I replied that I should be most happy to show the building to His Royal Highness. Whereupon the Prince, with another gentleman in attendance, got out of the carriage, while gentleman number one inquired my name, that he might present me. I was pleased not to be taken for a servant, as perhaps I might have been, had it not been for the flannel shirt. The Prince had but a sack coat on — not a frock; and never shall I forget his easy manner. Happily that very morning, perhaps in order to keep warm, I had explored the building from top to bottom, and had learned the fact, if such it be, that the floor of the main hall was made from the woods of all the states of our Union, or perhaps only from such States as boasted a "supporting university." I imparted this with other interesting facts to his Highness as I conducted him through the rooms, and led him aloft, till together we admired the view from the roof. He appeared interested in everything, and was courtesy itself. I suppose if within the next ten years my native land had gone to war with Great Britain, I should have found myself in the emotional state of some of our learned men who more recently have dined with the Kaiser. At all events, I hope that Peter repaid to King Edward, knocking at another Door, the courtesy which the Prince showed me on that cold December morning.

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THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE



VOL. 27 NO. 108

PUBLISHED BY
THE HARVARD GRADUATES'
MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
BOSTON, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter, October 19, 1892.
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THEODORE ROOSEVELT, '80.

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HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

Vol. XXVII. — JUNE, 1919. — No. CVIII.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By CHARLES G. WASHBURN, '80.

NO one, who, like myself, met Theodore Roosevelt for the first time in 1876, when he entered College, would have failed to be surprised to be told that he had been a delicate child, subject to severe attacks of asthma. He is described by a member of his family as having been a rather small, patient, and suffering boy, but always the head of the nursery at 28 East 20th Street, New York, where he was born. He there amused his companions with stories relating to strange and marvelous animal adventures in which the animals were personalities quite as vivid as Kipling gave to the world a generation later in his "Jungle Book." His father transformed one of the rooms in the house into an outdoor piazza gymnasium to which he introduced his son, as I have been told, in the following words: "Theodore, you have the brains, but brains are of comparatively little use without the body; you have got to make your body, and it lies with you to make it and it's dull, hard work, but you can do it." This was Theodore Roosevelt's first fight, the struggle to become physically strong, which he began at the age of nine years.

One of his most striking characteristics, even at this tender age, was his power of concentration. Because of his inability in his early childhood to engage in rough sports he spent much of his time in reading and writing; while so occupied he was always able to detach himself from whatever was going on about him. This characteristic he preserved throughout his life. Because of his frail health he was educated by tutors until he went to College and was of necessity more or less of a recluse.

When he was about fourteen years old his father lived for part of the year, at least, at Oyster Bay. As Theodore grew older and stronger, he developed a great fondness for the water. He did not

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care to sail, there was too little physical exertion in that; he preferred the smallest boat that could live in the bay or sound. He would row himself and made long excursions shooting ducks, his pleasure increasing as rough water and fog made the trip more perilous. He was also busily engaged in collecting and studying the habits of birds and animals, of various kinds, which he stuffed and skinned himself. His love of natural history and literature was a passion throughout his life. During all this time he rode, ran, and boxed, and at eighteen, when he went to college, had become a strong and normal young man, nearsighted to be sure, but able to be a very respectable figure as a fencer and light-weight boxer.

His love for the open was in constant evidence. During the intervals in the semi-annual examinations he would frequently go to the Maine woods to hunt and trap and would come back with tales of exposure and hardship as it seemed to us, which he had enjoyed. He was then in a class by himself, as he has been ever since.

As a boy in College, he was a good student, but not a "grind"; he entered into and enjoyed every phase of College life — intellectual, physical, social; he was liked by all and loved by many. Of the thirty-four hours of electives which Roosevelt took in the last three of his four years' course, eleven were in German, French, and Italian, six in Political Economy, and seventeen in Natural History.[1] He liked Natural History best and received honorable mention in this subject. When he was a Freshman, he intended to make Science his life work. He had a Commencement Part and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He was intense in everything he did; his occupation for the moment was to the exclusion of everything else; if he were reading, the house might fall about his head, but he could not be diverted; this power of concentration, a great gift, is in large measure the secret of his power of accomplishment. He had it as a child, he had it in College, he had it when he was President.

In College he was always immune from the criticism which would be visited upon another under like conditions. He was far from being a ready speaker. I remember that at the "Pudding," we often incited discussion for the purpose of rousing him. In his excitement he would sometimes lose altogether the power of articulation, much to our delight. He had then almost a defect in his speech which made his utterance at times deliberate and even halting. It became evident

[1] "Theodore Roosevelt's College Rank and Studies," by F. J. Ranlett, '80, *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, June, 1907.

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very early that Roosevelt was a person *sui generis*, and not to be judged by the ordinary standards, and very early in our College life I came to believe in his star of destiny.

He spent the summer of 1881 in Europe.

A year after he graduated and while he was studying law in New York, he accepted a nomination to the Assembly and at the election led the ticket by 800 votes. At that time he expected to continue the study of law and to serve in the legislature for only one year, but his service was extended to three years of such brilliant achievement that it made him a national figure.

In speaking of his early political life, Roosevelt said in a speech he made at the Harvard Union in 1907, while he was President:

> As soon as I left College, I wanted to take an interest in political life; I wanted to find out how the work of governing was really done. Quite a number of nice people in New York, along Fifth Avenue, solemnly advised me not to join any of the regular political organizations, because I would find that they were composed only of "muckers," not of "gentlemen." The answer was easy: "Then they are the ones that govern; if it is the muckers that govern, I want to see if I cannot hold my own with them. I will join with them in governing you if you are too weak to govern yourselves." I intended to be one of the class that governs, not one of the class that is governed. So I joined the political club in my district. I joined it just as I did the National Guard.

Meantime, in 1882, when he was twenty-four years old, his first book, which he had begun to write in College, was published, "The Naval War of 1812."

One would expect to find an author so young and of Roosevelt's temperament engrossed in the romantic side of his subject with little attention paid in detail to the technique of naval warfare. On the contrary, the book deals with the inaccuracies of earlier writers, much space is given to the careful sifting of evidence, and it is decidedly controversial in its tone, dealing in technicalities to such a degree as to make it perhaps of greater interest to the student than to the general reader. Roosevelt once said of it that it was as interesting as a dictionary. This was an exaggeration; the book is not lacking in interest, and what is of more importance, had a positive influence in stimulating the development of our Navy.

The session of 1884 ended his service in the Assembly. He refused a renomination and two nominations to Congress. His purpose to abandon political life seems clear.

He was chairman of the New York delegation at the National

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Convention in 1884, and was for Edmunds and against Blaine and Arthur.

Blaine was nominated, and a serious defection of Republicans led to the election of Cleveland. Roosevelt voted for Blaine. I met him in New York about that time, and he told me that while he was opposed to Blaine, he did not feel justified in bolting the ticket, but that in the course he had taken he had alienated many friends and the only kind of political support he valued. I always felt that Roosevelt did right in supporting the ticket. In judging of a man's actions, his motive must be first considered. Roosevelt's action was governed in this case by what he regarded as his duty, which was opposed to his inclination as well as to what he believed to be for his interest. Then, too, he earnestly believed that the election of the Republican rather than the Democratic ticket was to be desired.

At this point should be noted the fact that he showed no desire to continue in politics. The usual course, if he had cared for a political career, would have been to go to Congress, as he had opportunities to do, but he turned in another direction, and for the following five years devoted himself to literature, hunting, and travel. At this time he contributed a number of political essays and sketches of sport and adventure to the *Century Magazine*, the *North American Review*, the *New Princeton Review*, and to *Harper's*. He published an enlarged edition of the "Naval War of 1812" and wrote in 1885, in two volumes, the "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," in 1886, the "Life of Thomas H. Benton," in 1888 the "Life of Gouverneur Morris," and "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," and in 1889 the "Winning of the West." This is his most important contribution to history and was in a way a continuation of the story of Francis Parkman to whom the book is dedicated.

Roosevelt's love of nature and his exultation in physical life is well illustrated in the quotation from Browning's "Saul," with which "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail" opens:

> "Oh, our manhood's prime vigor! No spirit feels waste,
> Not a muscle is stopped in its playing nor sinew unbraced.
> Oh, the wild joys of living! the leaping from rock up to rock,
> The strong rending of boughs from the fir-tree, the cool silver shock
> Of the plunge in a pool's living water, the hunt of the bear,
> And the sleep in the dried river-channel where bulrushes tell
> That the water was wont to go warbling so softly and well.
> How good is man's life, the mere living!"

In the fall of 1886, he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of

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New York and was defeated by Abram S. Hewitt, the candidate of the United Democracy.

In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. It was a pleasant pastime in those days for Congressmen to attack the Commission, which sometimes stood uncomfortably in the way of the distribution of patronage. After one or two experiences with Roosevelt, however, they became more wary. He made the Commission efficient and respected and held his office for nearly six years.

It was not a place that any one with any political ambition would have sought. I remember seeing in the New York *Tribune*, about that time, an interview with Roosevelt in which he said that he might like to go into politics, but that he had no constituency, by which I understood him to mean that his prolonged absence from New York had put him completely out of touch with political affairs. It is reasonably clear that at that time and during his term as Civil Service Commissioner, he had no expectation of again entering politics. Meantime, in November, 1890, he had published a history of the City of New York; in 1893, in two volumes, "The Wilderness Hunter"; and, in April, 1895, in conjunction with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, "Hero Tales from American History."

In April, 1895, he was appointed Police Commissioner in the City of New York, and continued in that office for two years. He taught the people that laws were made to be observed, and the officers under him that if they enforced the law, they had nothing to fear. Again he filled a position which led nowhere in politics.

In April, 1897, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President McKinley. This was a most congenial place. He loved the Navy and as has been said his first book, published in 1882, was the naval history of the War of 1812. He not only got the Navy ready for war but believing, as he did, with all his heart and soul that Spain should be driven from the Western Hemisphere, he rejoiced at the prospect of a war to accomplish this purpose. Against the urgent advice of most of his friends, he resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and entered the military service as lieutenant-colonel, First United States Cavalry Volunteers, "The Rough Riders," organized by Colonel Leonard Wood and himself. He had determined that if a war came, somehow or other, he was going to the front. Meantime he had published in October, 1897, his "American Ideals," in two volumes.

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In the Cuban campaign, he was commended for gallantry and promoted colonel, and was in command at San Juan Hill. A friend once asked him what act of his life or what experience had given him the most pleasure and satisfaction. He reflected for a moment, and then replied, "The charge up San Juan Hill." Not that he attached over-much importance to that battle but because of the spirit with which it was fought. He was mustered out September 15, 1898.

Certainly, up to this point, there had been disclosed no settled purpose in Roosevelt's life, excepting to be hard at work in some field of activity — physical or mental. And now he was to enter politics again, not by his own volition, but because of the desire of others. A Republican candidate for Governor of New York was wanted who could carry the State. Roosevelt, with his military record, was the only man who could do it. The politicians took him, not because they wanted him, but because they needed him, and he was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1899.

In speaking of this campaign, Roosevelt once wrote:

> As I have already said, there is a lunatic fringe to every reform movement. At least nine-tenths of all the sincere reformers supported me; but the ultra-pacifists, the so-called anti-imperialists, or anti-militarists, or peace-at-any price men preferred Croker to me; and another knot of extremists who had at first ardently insisted that I must be "forced" on Platt, as soon as Platt supported me, themselves opposed me *because* he supported me.

During his term as Governor, he published "The Rough Riders," "The Strenuous Life," and the "Life of Oliver Cromwell." Roosevelt had the confidence of the people in larger measure than any other Governor of New York for years. He promised to pursue Republican with even greater avidity than Democratic rascals, and kept his word by making a Democratic lawyer the prosecutor of those involved in the Canal frauds.

He demanded the repeal of the law enacted in the administration of his predecessor, for the purpose of taking the "starch" out of the Civil Service law and showed little regard for the spoilsman. A paper constantly critical of him said: "Roosevelt is probably the only Republican in the State capable of an act so contrary to party amenities as this."

Meantime, Governor Roosevelt attracted the attention of the country by his direct and fearless manner of dealing with public affairs. In 1899, Mr. James Bryce said of him, "Theodore Roosevelt is the hope of American politics."

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As his term drew to a close, his desire was for reëlection to carry to full completion some of his plans. His feelings are expressed in the following quotation from a letter he wrote to Senator Platt, February 1, 1900:

> I should like to be Governor for another term, especially if we are able to take hold of the canals in serious shape. But as Vice-President, I don't see there is anything I can do. I would be simply a presiding officer, and that I should find a bore. As you know, I am a man of moderate means (although I am a little better off than the *Sun's* article would indicate), and I should have to live very simply in Washington and could not entertain in any way as Mr. Hobart and Mr. Morton entertained. My children are all growing up and I find the burden of their education constantly heavier, so that I am by no means sure that I ought to go into public life at all, provided some remunerative work offered itself. The only reason I would like to go on is that as I have not been a money-maker I feel rather in honor bound to leave my children the equivalent in a way of a substantial sum of actual achievement in politics or letters. Now, as Governor, I can achieve something, but as Vice-President, I should achieve nothing. The more I look at it, the less I feel as if the Vice-Presidency offered anything to me that would warrant my taking it.

Roosevelt's desire to continue as Governor was not gratified, and, much against his will, he was elected Vice-President for the term beginning March 4, 1901. No doubt Senator Platt was relieved that Roosevelt was not again to be Governor, but he could not enjoy the satisfaction of having driven him out. As a matter of fact the New York delegation had yielded to Roosevelt's insistent refusal and had agreed upon another candidate, but the delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, without much regard to the wishes of any one, wanted Roosevelt to ensure the success of the ticket. As one of the Southern delegates said, "We want a candidate we can yell for." And so the ticket was made up, as some one has put it, — McKinley, "the Western man with Eastern sympathies," and Roosevelt, "the Eastern man with Western sympathies."

September 6, 1901, President McKinley was shot at Buffalo. He died on the following Friday.

The news, conveyed by messenger, found Roosevelt in the Adirondacks on a tramping expedition just returning from the top of Mount Marcy. A ten-mile walk, a rapid and reckless ride in the storm, and a flight of a mile a minute by railroad brought him to Buffalo, where he took the oath, the youngest man who had ever held the office.

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Certainly no one had ever reached it through such an unusual pathway. No one would seriously contend that, up to this point, Roosevelt had given evidence of any political ambition or done anything with the purpose to advance his political fortunes. He entered the Legislature unexpectedly and, as he thought, for a single year. After three years of service, he abandoned public life for the time being and engaged in other pursuits. It was not long, however, before he was called to a place in the Civil Service Commission and then made Police Commissioner, neither office offering the slightest hope of political preferment. He became Assistant Secretary of the Navy and, against the advice of most of his friends, left the office to be a soldier. He was elected Governor without the slightest volition of his own, was forced into the Vice-Presidency, and made President by the assassination of McKinley. There is lacking in his progress every element that usually makes for political advancement.

Since the Republican Party, of which Roosevelt had now become the leader, was founded, great changes had taken place in the country. Not only were the political problems different, but the electorate had experienced a complete transformation. New generations had been born and our population had been greatly increased by immigration from many foreign countries, at first from the North and then from the South of Europe. The Civil War, too, had a great influence upon the political history of the country. The same determination of spirit developed on the battlefield by the men who were then and afterwards Republican leaders, dominated the party in politics, and while that generation lived, there was nothing of doubt or uncertainty in the policies or management of the party. Meantime the spirit of grim determination of those who, in sweat and blood, preserved the Union was succeeded by a spirit of unrest, of doubt, and of inquiry. That feeling was increasing when Roosevelt became President and through his influence was more clearly accentuated when he was nominated in 1904 and became the dominant force in our political life. The old order of things was passing away. An entirely new type of man was President who had no knowledge of the Civil War excepting that gained from books and from his family associations, North and South. Roosevelt was not hampered by either a business or professional experience. I mean by this that he had not acquired that over-caution which is inseparable from either calling, the former leading to a dread of anything that will "disturb business" and the latter discouraging any action based upon anything short of legal evidence.

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The people were ready to follow a new leadership. The former generation had successfully fought for the preservation of the nation, had stimulated the building of the railroads by lavish government grants, had tempted settlers to take up lands in the West upon their own terms. The new generation under the leadership of Roosevelt was to fight for the conservation of our natural resources, for the quickening of the public conscience which, once enlightened, would demand the proper regulation of corporations, would curb the tendency to private monopoly in public land and natural resources and would recognize that labor has its rights as well as capital and that neither should prey upon the other. It must in truth be said that the people were far in advance of Congress when Roosevelt became President, and Congress continued to lag behind for some time thereafter.

Industrial conditions, too, had greatly changed between 1865 and 1900. The trust problem, as well as many others, had arisen. The consideration of these questions was forced upon Roosevelt by the progress of events, over which he had no control.

He brought to his great task high ideals, prodigious industry, an active and educated mind, a good deal of political experience, and an honest desire to do his best. In considering questions of capital and labor, he always held the scales of justice even between them. He demanded fair treatment for both. He favored capitalistic and labor federation; he did not attack either form, but only what might be bad in both.

Roosevelt regarded his intervention in the coal strike, in the spring of 1902, as his most important act in connection with the labor question. It also illustrated his theory that when action is necessary, the Executive should do everything not prohibited by law which he considers to be for the public welfare, and that every doubt should be resolved in favor of action.

In a speech made at the Union League Club, in 1904, Elihu Root said of the President: "You say he is an unsafe man. I tell you he is really the great conservator of property and of rights." And in support of this assertion Mr. Root spoke of the President's attitude toward labor unions and toward trusts, forbidding, on the one hand, the unionizing of government employment, and, on the other hand, the pressing of the Northern Securities case which checked speculation and avoided a panic.

It seems that one Miller had been expelled from his Union, and,

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in consequence, dismissed from the Government Printing office. Roosevelt reinstated him and in an interview with members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in regard to this case, said:

> I am the President of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation, or social condition. My aim is to do equal and exact justice as among them all. In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service, I can no more recognize the fact that a man does not belong to a union, as being for or against him, than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, or a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him.

Several incidents in Roosevelt's Administration brought the race question into great prominence.

In October, 1901, he invited Booker Washington to dine at the White House. The South uttered angry protests and many people in the North condemned the act.

He appointed Dr. Crum, a negro, Collector of the Port of Charleston. A great protest was made, and Republican Senators asked him to withdraw the appointment, which he refused to do, saying that if the matter were not acted upon he would make a recess appointment, which he did.

In 1906 three companies of colored soldiers were discharged from the United States Army without honor because of the shooting-up by some of them of Brownsville, Texas. The guilty men could not be individually determined, — there was a "conspiracy of silence" among their comrades to protect them, — and so the President discharged all and said of his action, "If any organization of troops, white or black, is guilty of similar conduct in the future, I shall follow precisely the same course." This incident aroused a great deal of criticism and led to an investigation and prolonged debate in the Senate.

I mention these incidents to demonstrate that Roosevelt's conduct was not affected by any feeling of prejudice. In one case his action enraged the whites of the South; in the other, it provoked the hostility of the negroes North and South. He may have been wrong in one or in both, or in neither, but certainly no one can fairly question the honesty of his purpose.

His foreign policy was based upon a very simple rule, which was, as he put it, to behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he

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is brought into contact. In other words, as he said, our aim is disinterestedly to help other nations where such help can wisely be given without the appearance of meddling with what does not concern us; to be careful to act as a good neighbor and at the same time in good-natured fashion to make it evident that wo do not intend to be imposed upon. Or, as he put it in another way, "Speak softly and carry a big stick."

With these views of our duties, and because of what Roosevelt has said and written on the subject, it is hardly necessary to say that he always advocated preparedness for war on land and sea, but on the theory that "only that nation is equipped for peace that knows how to fight." He regarded war as something to be avoided, if possible, and honorable peace to be desired above all things, nor was this desire confined to words. He brought before the Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague the question between Mexico and the United States over the Pious Fund Claims. He obliged Germany to settle peacefully the dispute with Venezuela. He proposed a second peace conference at The Hague to complete the work of the first and won the gratitude of the world by bringing about peace between Russia and Japan, for which great service he received the Nobel prize.

He was continually preaching the necessity for cultivating the stern virtues always needed when a crisis comes to the nation or the individual. That there was need of such preachment, no thoughtful person, in view of the world experience during the past four years will deny.

One of Roosevelt's most prophetic utterances was made in April, 1908, when he asked for four battleships in place of two that the committee had recommended. This he urged as a measure of peace and not of war, calling the attention of Congress to the fact that neither arbitration nor any other device could, as yet, be invoked to prevent the most terrible wrongdoing. Knowing now what happened to Belgium only six years later, one is impressed with Roosevelt's prophetic vision.

No less striking is what he said in this message touching the increase of the army admonishing his countrymen that they must not indulge a hope to keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds, and that if peace is to be secured it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.

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But ye say "it will mar our comfort,"
Ye say, "it will minish our trade."
Do ye wait for the spattered shrapnel
Ere ye learn how a gun is laid?

His solemn warning fell on deaf ears. How much would have been saved of life and treasure had it been heeded! Speaking of the trip of our battle fleet around the world ended in February, 1909, Roosevelt, referring to the fact that when he left the Presidency there was not a war cloud on the horizon, said that this display of our naval strength had "exercised a greater influence for peace than all the peace congresses of the last fifty years."

His Administration, speaking now of his service of seven and a half years, was fruitful of legislation most of which was designed to promote justice of treatment between man and man, to protect the weak, to curb the strong.

It was during this time that the conservation of our natural resources became a national policy, and through Roosevelt's insistence, substantial progress was made in causing it to become effective. This led to frequent and sometimes serious clashes with both houses of Congress. Roosevelt appointed the Country Life Commission which he hoped would lead to creating better conditions on the farms. As he said, "The great rural interests are human interests and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the way to a good kind of life on the farm." His purpose was thwarted by the refusal of Congress to make an appropriation for even the printing of the report of the Commission. Great Britain is now, as a result of the experience in the great war, endeavoring in every way to make farm life attractive to the people, realizing that the drift of the population away from the land is a serious menace to the prosperity of the country.

Roosevelt must be credited with one great accomplishment while he was President and that is overcoming the inertia of Congress. No one without some legislative experience can realize what a task this was. Both branches were then in control of the conservatives who looked with some suspicion upon the new school of thought. While they granted much, it was with a rather protesting spirit. What they did in the way of legislation under Roosevelt's whip and spur does not now seem very radical, but we are speaking of what happened ten years and more ago. The conservative of to-day was the progressive of yesterday, the progressive of to-day will be the conserva-

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tive of to-morrow, so rapidly do views change in response to constantly changing conditions.

Roosevelt overcame the inertia of Congress, notably in the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Bureau of Corporations, in the passage of the Hepburn Bill amending and vitalizing the Interstate Commerce Act, in the passage of the Pure Food and Meat Inspection laws and legislation designed to conserve our natural resources.

This period had been, generally speaking, one of great industrial prosperity, of a singularly honest and efficient administration of the Government, and one in which the conscience of the people — and here was Roosevelt's most conspicuous accomplishment — had been wonderfully quickened. Several years ago I happened to be sitting next President Eliot at a public dinner — Roosevelt was then President. Mr. Eliot said to me that a certain prominent banker had told him that the banking fraternity would not then do things which they would have done two years before — fine testimony to the changed feeling in commercial circles; it was a very different feeling in 1907 from that which prevailed in 1897. For this Roosevelt was largely responsible. His great power was a moral power, and moral questions interested him more than any others. He was at his very best in any controversy in which they were involved. For example, he did not believe that the question of lowering or raising the duties as proposed by the two parties in any way approached in importance the trust or labor questions, so called, in which the rights of different classes of society were involved and the question of social justice was at issue. He believed that those who urged upon him the necessity for taking up the tariff knew that the tariff would be a red herring across the path of moral and industrial reform.

Toward the end of his term, his relations with Congress became somewhat strained. This was due to a variety of causes. The President was constantly pressing an elaborate program of legislation. Congress could never meet his expectations or the expectations of the people, and the legislative body came to feel that its efforts were not properly appreciated and that the Executive held a place in the confidence of the people that properly belonged to Congress.

Roosevelt was very much criticized, among other things, for his alleged favoritism toward the Trusts in permitting the United States Steel Company to purchase the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company. The Senate passed a resolution calling on the Attorney-General to

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state why he had not prosecuted the Steel Trust, under the Anti-Trust Law, for the purchase of the Tennessee Coal Company in the fall of 1907. The President instructed the Attorney-General not to answer the question, and then answered it himself, going into the matter very fully.

His action was abundantly vindicated in the opinion of the Court in the case of the United States *vs.* United States Steel Corporation, decided June 3, 1915, in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, in which the Court found the transaction entirely legitimate.

Roosevelt was in the habit of going over the heads of Congress and appealing directly to the people. As Mr. Bryce said in the "American Commonwealth":

> An individual man has some great advantages in combating an assembly. His counsels are less distracted. His secrets are better kept. He may sow discord among his antagonists. He can strike a more sudden blow. Julius Cæsar was more than a match for the Senate, Cromwell for the Long Parliament, even Louis Napoleon for the French Assembly of 1851. Hence, when the President happens to be a strong man, resolute, prudent, and popular, he may well hope to prevail against a body whom he may divide by the dexterous use of patronage, may weary out by inflexible patience, may overawe by winning the admiration of the masses, always disposed to rally round a striking personality.

The President preferred pretty direct methods to the arts of diplomacy. I think that the country rather enjoyed these controversies, and, as a rule, sided with him.

A friend once commented upon his rather abrupt manner of dealing with Congress, and he replied in the following words: "An error and a weakness, but not the error of a self-seeking man."

He was always most approachable and listened carefully to suggestion and criticism from every quarter, but when all available sources of information had been exhausted and his conclusion reached, he used every legitimate influence at his command to effect his purpose.

The late Mr. Justice Moody, whose brilliant career was so prematurely and so tragically ended, wrote me, on May 11, 1916, of Roosevelt:

> For five years I was in almost daily association in the details of work for a common purpose and in his relation to all sorts and conditions of men, and it is one of the heavy sorrows which I must bear that, I shall never be able to put into permanent form a record of my observations of his great

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work and my admiration for the qualities which have made it possible. There are some parts of his work as President which I think no one knew better than I did, and there are some results of it which ought to receive thorough study and be brought clearly to light. I have here in mind the effect of his acts and preachings upon economic thought and the development of the constitutional theory of our government. If one contrasts the state of opinion as to the proper relation between capital and labor and the proper attitude of government toward both as that opinion existed say, just before the War with Spain and as it exists to-day, one cannot fail to see that there has been an extraordinary change. In this change I believe he was the one great leader in this country; not that he was preaching things altogether novel or that he was originating a new system of social philosophy; but that at the right time he happened to be in the right place to convert his thoughts into acts and to teach them to a people anxious for constructive leadership, from what he once called the greatest pulpit in the world, the Presidency. . . . Perhaps he would scout the idea that he had been a guide in constitutional interpretation. I remember the state of legal thought and the attitude of the Supreme Court in the nineties toward what we call the new nationalism. I believe no one appreciates more clearly than I the great change that has come to both since then. It is but a revival of the doctrines of Marshall, which at one time seemed to have lost potency. By the legislation which Theodore Roosevelt promoted against great odds, there have been drawn from the Supreme Court decisions which have declared the complete nationalism which is necessary to our future national life.

Roosevelt, while President, had a great influence in European affairs. In 1905 when the first Moroccan incident occurred and it looked very much like war, he wrote a very strong letter, as Senator Lodge has told me, to the Kaiser in which he said in substance that the civilized world would regard with horror a war with France and that the Kaiser would bring upon himself the hostility of all civilized nations. The Kaiser replied that there would be no war and that he would do at any time what Roosevelt advised. That danger passed and the result was the Algeciras conference where Mr. Henry White represented the United States. It will be remembered that the conference came to a deadlock and appeared to be about to break up. Senator Lodge has told me that one afternoon when they were riding and discussing the subject, Roosevelt said to him: "I have cabled to the Kaiser reminding him of his note and asking him to take steps to secure the conclusion of the conference. I do not know whether he will do anything but I have done my part." The result was that the German resistance was withdrawn and a settlement reached. Senator Lodge said that Mr. White told him that he did not know that Roosevelt had done anything but that he was struck with the sudden dis-

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appearance of the German opposition and the quick settlement which followed, all the result of the cable.

After he left the Presidency and after a few days spent at Oyster Bay, Roosevelt, in March, 1909, sailed from New York for Africa in charge of a scientific expedition sent out by the Smithsonian Institution to collect birds, mammals, reptiles, and plants, but especially specimens of big game, for the National Museum at Washington.

The achievements of this expedition are recorded in a most interesting book called "African Game Trails." The foreword is dated Khartoum, March 15, 1910, and every sentence suggests Roosevelt's love for nature and the open.

It was just the sort of trip which would attract him, and was full of thrilling incidents, all of which appealed to some craving of his. He ran the whole gamut of experiences common to the hunter and explorer who never spared himself.

Then began that extraordinary journey through Europe during which Roosevelt delivered a series of addresses which attracted world-wide attention. In some quarters he was criticized for his blunt comments upon political conditions in Egypt which were called "hasty," "impulsive," and "unwise." One thing is certain, they were characteristic, a frank expression of his views. They were, however, neither "hasty" nor "impulsive," because they had been considered with the greatest care, and Roosevelt once told me that he said nothing of political conditions which had not been submitted in advance to those men of the country whose judgment he considered the best.

As to the speech, "British Rule in Africa," which was delivered at the Guildhall in London, Sir Edward Grey stated in Parliament that this address was shown to him before it was delivered, and was approved by him, and was made by his desire. It has been said that as a result Kitchener was sent to Egypt.

His journey through Europe was a royal progress. He had been received on every hand with great acclaim as the champion of the doctrine of equality of opportunity for all men, irrespective of race, creed, or color. He reached New York on Saturday, June 18, 1910, and received a wonderful welcome. Measured by human standards, I suppose that he reached on that day the zenith of his fame, unless, perchance, we except the day on which his death was made known to the world.

Roosevelt's return to this country was a critical period in his career. He then had the choice between resting upon his achievements, secure

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in the position of first Citizen of the Republic, and again entering the arena of political strife to continue to battle for the causes he believed in. He chose the latter course in which personally he had everything to lose and nothing to gain. He took part in the fight for honest government in the New York Campaign of 1910, and, actuated by a sense of duty to the people as a whole, made his campaign for the Presidency in 1912. I pause here to consider in some detail Roosevelt's candidacy in 1912 because it marks the first great revulsion in his fortunes. In passing judgment upon it, we must carefully acquaint ourselves with his motives and with his conduct.

I had a talk with Roosevelt in November, 1911. I spoke to him of the convention and of his possible candidacy. (I was myself in favor of Mr. Taft's nomination.) He said, in substance, that he did not want to be a candidate — that he did not want the office again, and that he believed that it would be a great risk for him to take it, and that he had no idea that conditions would arise that would make it necessary. If, however, such conditions should arise and it should become in his opinion a duty, he would not decline to be drafted. As late as December, 1911, he wrote to influential men in the party of Washington urging them to do everything they could to stop any mention of his name in connection with the office. I talked with him again in January, 1912, and again he said he did not want the nomination, he doubted if any Republican could be elected, and that he personally had everything to lose and nothing to gain if he should enter the contest, but again he said that if there should be an uprising of the people, which he did not anticipate, he might consider it.

During this time the supporters of all the candidates had been hard at work to secure delegates, but nothing was done by Roosevelt, nor did he want anything done. Meantime, as he has told me, Republican governors of several States were writing him and seeing him, urging that he be a candidate. He told them that he was not convinced that there was any popular demand for his candidacy. Gradually, however, through all kinds of interviews, through all kinds of articles in the papers, through all kinds of letters and other communications, he became convinced, by a sort of cumulative process, that two thirds of the rank and file of the Republican Party wished him to run; and further, that unless he made the fight for the principles in which he believed with all his heart and soul there would be no fight at all made for them. He was in this state of mind when, on February 10, 1912, at a meeting in Chicago, the Republican governors of seven

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States, West Virginia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Wyoming, Michigan, Kansas, and Missouri, asked him to become a candidate for the Presidency. On February 24, he replied to the letter of the seven governors, and said that he would be a candidate for the nomination in the Republican Convention. Before he wrote this letter, but with the knowledge that he would be a candidate, Roosevelt made, on February 21, 1912, his speech, before the Ohio Constitutional Convention at Columbus, on "A Charter of Democracy," in which, among other things, he advocated the recall, in certain cases, of judicial decisions. This speech alienated hundreds of thousands of Republican voters. He did not need to make it to secure the votes of radicals — those were his already. He must have known, as well as any one, what the result would be.

The sequence of events is of the utmost importance. Roosevelt made the Columbus Speech knowing that he would be a candidate, but three days before he wrote this letter saying so. If he had been chiefly concerned in getting the nomination, he would never have made the speech. That he did make it is strong evidence that the cause was what he had at heart and not the gratification of an ambition. Speaking of this at a later period, he said: "You know that 1912 really represented merely the goal of thought for which I had always been heading. From my standpoint it was merely the effort to apply the principles of Abraham Lincoln to the conditions of the twentieth century." A member of his family who was in close sympathy with him recently wrote:

> I remember very well in February, 1912, when the "Seven Governors" wrote him the letter begging him to be the leader of "Progressive Republicanism" as opposed to the more reactionary type of Republicanism, that at that time I was very doubtful as to the wisdom of his injecting himself into that campaign. I could not help feeling that he was being asked to make too great a sacrifice, for I foresaw the great difficulties of the situation, as he did himself. They did not, however, deter him in the least, because he had fully taken into consideration and weighed the results, and as he, himself, said in his famous speech that winter at Carnegie Hall: "What difference does it make if an instrument used for a great purpose should be broken in the using?" His mood that winter was one of the greatest seriousness, and over and over again he told me that no matter what happened to himself, he was convinced that unless a more progressive attitude were taken towards the labor questions, the wage-earners' questions, and all industrial legislation, a new revolution would be the inevitable result. . . .

Of all the varied qualities of Theodore Roosevelt, the quality of vision was the strongest of all. The student of history, in analyzing his words — words

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which always were squared by action — will learn the indisputable fact that almost always Theodore Roosevelt foresaw what was coming in his country, and always tried to forearm the country to meet the inevitable.

Roosevelt did not receive the nomination. He and his followers believed — and there was ground for it — that the action of the Convention did not represent the wishes of a great majority of the Republicans of the country, and furthermore that a majority of the honestly elected delegates were in his favor. This led him to repudiate the action of the Convention and led also to the organization of the Progressive Party which held a Convention in Chicago on August 5, 1912, at which he was nominated for the Presidency. That Convention had about it a distinctly religious atmosphere. The delegates sang "Onward Christian Soldiers," which became the hymn of the Progressive Party, and their battle-cry was, "We stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord."

The campaign that followed was one of extreme bitterness.

Roosevelt was imbued with the spirit of the crusader; he believed that he was leading a great cause, and that in doing so he was serving the best interests of his countrymen. A leader on the field of battle sees nothing but his goal, and in his progress tramples alike on friend and foe. Such was his relation to the conflict.

It will be remembered that Roosevelt was shot at Milwaukee when the campaign was at its height in October, 1912.

When his friends sought to take him to the hospital, he said: "You get me to that speech. It may be the last one I shall ever make"; and in the course of his speech, he said: "I tell you with absolute truthfulness I am not thinking of my own life, I am not thinking of my own success, I am thinking only of the success of this great cause." [1]

The result was the election of Mr. Wilson. Roosevelt polled the next largest number of votes, 4,114,585. When it is remembered that the Progressive campaign was conducted without any organization, against the organized political ability of both of the old parties, against ninety per cent of the press of the country, and practically by Roosevelt single-handed, I think it must be regarded as the greatest personal triumph ever achieved by a political leader in the history of constitutional governments.

There is probably no one doctrine urged by Roosevelt that has aroused so much criticism or alienated so many of his conservative supporters as that of the recall of judicial decisions advocated in

[1] *The Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt*, Hermann Hagedorn, 1918.

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his Columbus speech. Whether one agreed with him or not (and I was one of those who did not), his position should be fairly understood and he should not be charged with having advanced this doctrine in any demagogic spirit. That he was absolutely sincere in his opinion, and that it was the result of many years of thought, can easily be demonstrated to be true. In 1885, the Court of Appeals of New York found unconstitutional an act of the Legislature which Roosevelt had been active in having passed declaring unlawful the manufacture in tenement houses of cigars or of tobacco into other forms. At that time, nearly thirty years before the Columbus speech, Roosevelt's wrath was roused against that kind of judicial mind, which, as he said, was blind to changed social conditions and which was disposed so to limit the area of the "police power" as to make it impossible to legislate for the correction of such abuses as the one I have mentioned, namely, the limiting of the number of hours of work in unhealthy occupations, and others of a kindred nature. He gave expression to his views from time to time in his messages to Congress and elsewhere, and was for many years seeking a remedy which finally he thought he had found in the recall of judicial decisions. It was not a hasty conclusion but had been reached after years of reflection and study.

I think that the real difference, on this subject, between the position of the conservative of open mind and Roosevelt was not so much the end to be sought as the method to pursue. The conservative thought it wiser to wait for public opinion, changing as it does with changing conditions, to have its effect upon the judicial mind; or, if necessary, to resort to an amendment of the Constitution, State or National. Roosevelt, impatient to reach the goal, desired some more immediate influence of public opinion upon this class of judicial decisions. I am sure that he came to feel that the doctrine of the recall of judicial decisions was one that should not be pressed. Possibly he reached this decision because of the fact that the Courts had changed their attitude toward this class of cases. It is rather significant that three of the decisions much criticized by Roosevelt, all of them, as it happens, New York cases, have been reversed. I believe that his agitation of the subject had much to do in creating a public opinion which had its influence upon the Courts and has led them to adapt their construction of the law to new conditions of society and to new relations, as they arise, between employers and employees. In speaking of the incident of the Tenement House Case and of his

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attitude toward social and industrial legislation generally, Roosevelt once said:

> My college training had biased me against all governmental schemes for the betterment of the social and industrial conditions of laborers or for the control of corporations. The education which I afterwards received in these matters and which completely changed my views, was gained partly from books but more from actual experience in governmental work and from a constantly widening and more intimate knowledge of the real life of different bodies of people.

In October, 1913, Roosevelt went to Brazil upon an expedition organized by the American Museum of Natural History and returned the following May. He had been urged by the South Americans to speak to them of his theories of government and did so in several addresses — afterward, in the course of his explorations, he had the supreme satisfaction of putting the River of Doubt on the map. It was a perilous trip and Roosevelt barely escaped with his life. He told me that he was at one time so weak that if his foot struck the slightest obstruction, he would fall to the ground. I asked him what he would have done if he had been unable to proceed and he replied that he would have shot himself as the only way to save his companions who would not abandon him while he lived.

It was a fever-laden climate and a land of creeping, slimy creatures and biting insects, sinister and evil, where "senescent beings were writhing around and were strangling other senescent beings." There were sown the seeds of disease that finally led to his death. If one should ask, as many have, why Roosevelt risked so much, the only reply is, and it is adequate, that if he had not possessed the spirit that took him to South America, he would have been without the spirit that made him what he was. "He paid with his body for his soul's desire."

In December, 1913, his "Autobiography" was published. Meantime there were evidences that the strength of the Progressive Party was declining and with it Roosevelt's political influence, and in the elections of 1914 both seemed to receive their death blow. I say "seemed" because while there were many who believed that all had gone wrong with a very great career, there were a few who believed that his star of destiny would again be triumphantly in the ascendant. At this time, Roosevelt could easily have resumed his position of leadership in the Republican Party, but he would not desert those whom he had "led out into the wilderness." At this time and for

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some time thereafter he thought that the people were tired of him. I do not think that this depressed him in any way. He simply accepted it as a fact, but he kept on working. When the great war broke out, he was in the forefront of those urging that we make preparations effectively to join in the struggle, if it should become necessary, as he believed it would be. He savagely denounced an hyphenated American citizenship. He scathingly attacked the administration for what he regarded as its shortcomings. He did more than any one else to weld our heterogeneous population North, South, East, and West into one American unit that knew no other allegiance. Two days after the Lusitania was sunk in May, 1915, Roosevelt made a statement to the press in which he said:

> Without twenty-four hours delay this country should and could take effective action. It should take possession of all of the interned German ships, including the German war ships, and hold them as a guarantee that ample satisfaction shall be given us. Furthermore, it should declare that in view of Germany's murderous offences against the rights of neutrals, all commerce with Germany shall be forthwith forbidden. . . . I do not believe that the firm assertion of our rights means war, but in any event, it is well to remember there are things worse than war.
>
> Let us as a nation understand that peace is worth having only when it is the handmaiden of international righteousness and of national self-respect.

Roosevelt's views are well expressed in the following lines of Lowell:

> God give us peace, not such as lulls to sleep,
> But sword on thigh, and brow with purpose knit,
> And let our ship of state to harbor sweep,
> Her ports all up, her battle lanterns lit,
> And her leashed thunders gathering for their leap.

The Presidential election of 1916 was approaching, but Roosevelt spoke and wrote like a patriot and not like a politician.

His name was, of course, widely mentioned for the nomination of the Republican Party. Mr. Hughes was nominated and Roosevelt heartily supported him. He took a very active part in the campaign, making many speeches all pervaded by a spirit of intense patriotism.

His views upon our duty in the great crisis we have passed through have been expressed in four books published within four years, in part a collection of various magazine and newspaper articles: "America and the World War," "Fear God and Take your own Part." "The Foes of our own Household," "The Great Adventure." After we entered the War, Roosevelt made every effort to get into active serv-

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ice, seeking authority, that was denied him, to raise a division for immediate service at the front; but he was represented there by four sons, and in the death of one he made the supreme sacrifice.

In July, 1918, Roosevelt was strongly urged in a "Round Robin" to become the candidate for Governor of New York. This document was signed by many of the so-called reactionary Republicans and clearly foreshadowed a general desire among Republicans of all shades of opinion that he should be the candidate in 1920.

I have mentioned, necessarily in a very fragmentary way, some of the chief events in Roosevelt's life which will enable us to reach certain conclusions in regard to his character and accomplishments.

He was never an extreme party man, he always regarded a party as a means to an end, and when, in his opinion, it ceased to be an instrument for good, he was ready to cast it aside.

He was always a radical "democrat." Of course, I use the word generically and not as the designation of a party. He said so in his Oxford address and in his Guildhall address he said: "I am a democrat, a man who feels that his first thought is bound to be the welfare of the masses of mankind, and his first duty to war against violence and injustice and wrong-doing, wherever found." He once said to a friend at Oyster Bay after he had finished his term as President: "I am a democrat and a radical. I like to go to the Lodge here and sit on the benches while my cousin's gardener presides."

One of his strong characteristics was his belief in the good faith and common sense of the average man and he had the capacity to make his countrymen know that he had it. He had *lived* the West as well as *studied* it, and from those ranching days in Dakota had come to him a realization of what the whole country meant. He was always for the people and every type and kind of people, to whose betterment his life was consecrated.

He always spoke of himself and his accomplishments with extreme modesty. I remember that at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of our Class, while he was President, he said in substance that he was not a great man, that there were very few such, but that he had improved his opportunities. For example, said he:

> Many other men have had the same experience in the West and could have raised a regiment in the Spanish War as I did, but they did not. I was afraid at first that they would call the regiment "Teddy's Terrors," which would have covered it with ridicule. I did not want any name, but "Rough Riders" was the one that finally stuck.

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It was a necessity to get this regiment into action, otherwise it would have been laughed at. We came near being left behind, and I admit I pulled every wire in sight to get that regiment to Cuba, and we got there. If we had not, I should never have been President.

Speaking of Panama, he said: "I had to act quickly, and I did — and we are now building the canal." Criticism of his action did not create in his mind any doubt as to its righteousness and necessity. Whatever his critics said, he always remained in what he once spoke of as a "wholly unrepentant frame of mind in reference thereto."

Roosevelt expressed a very modest opinion of some of his speeches. For example: Secretary Hay, in his diary, June 5, 1904, made the following memorandum: "(The President) spoke of his own speeches, saying he knew there was not much in them except a certain sincerity and kind of commonplace morality which put him *en rapport* with the people he talked with." Of course all will agree that Roosevelt was highly original in much that he said and wrote, which led me to call this remark of John Hay's to his attention and to ask him what he considered the most original and best things he had written. He replied as follows:

Theodore Roosevelt to Charles G. Washburn, October 16, 1915

Now, as to the quotations, the average person who says I am commonplace and not original is almost always a nice little cultivated goose, who has not the remotest idea of what originality is. My remark to John Hay referred of course to what we were then discussing; the speeches in which I was endeavoring to get the people to take the right view of certain matters of policy and morality which were vital but commonplace.

Here are a few references:—

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Autobiography,

Foreword, p.

p. 103, 2d paragraph
pp 342, 343, to middle of p. 345
p. 355, last paragraph
364, last paragraph, and to illustration next p.
377, last paragraph, to end
p. 575

History as Literature

last paragraph { pp 32-34
pp 24-25
pp 120-123
author's { pp 222-225

Winning of the West-

I, 1-10
III, 51-53

Carnegie Hall Speech

I think you have quoted this;
it is in "Progressive Principles"
pp 43-45
(also pp 306-310)

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American Ideals

Mr 206 - 210
273 - 275

Presidential Addresses & Messages
Papers

III 19
172 - 175
270 - 272
288 - 291

VII ~~1925 - 1926~~
1923 - 1924

VIII 2009 - 10
2015
2184

2217 - 2219
2222 [Joint suggestion of
the Leagues to Enforce Peace]

2305, first half of page

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African Game Trails.

You already have noted the preface?

pp. 355-356
385-387
394-395

Ranch Life & the Hunting Trail
pp 36-41
100
169

Hunting Trips
110
125
195

Wilderness Hunter

You have the preface?

296-302

305
67
56-57
21
165-166

There! Enough of Torture!

Yours ever
T. R.

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Roosevelt utilized to the utmost every opportunity; for example, he spent some time on his ranch. This was a very common experience. Many men have done the same thing, but the experience in his case led to the writing of the "Winning of the West" by American pioneer explorers. That was not all: it led to the writing of several most interesting books on frontier life, and then to the forming of the Rough Riders in the Cuban War which, Roosevelt said, made him President. Of course, I should qualify this. What made him President was the cumulative force of his achievements brought into high light through picturesque circumstances made possible by his unique personality.

Of course he had a most extraordinary personality, as the world knows. He had a wider range of genuine human sympathies than any other man who ever occupied the Presidential office — I say wider range of genuine human sympathies, not deeper sympathies, for I have Lincoln in mind.

His Western life, no doubt, had a very marked influence on his career and made him the All-American which led him to National leadership. No human being could remain in his presence without being irresistibly drawn to him — there was a thrill about it that seemed to pervade one's very being, a quality in him that made one feel as if one had drunk deep draughts from a bubbling spring, unquenchable.

He was an enthusiastic naturalist and lover of nature. John Burroughs said that on his trip to the Yellowstone with Roosevelt in 1903, he could help the President to identify only one new bird; he recognized the others as quickly as Burroughs did. When Roosevelt was in England in June, 1910, he tramped through the New Forest with Sir Edward Grey who knew the songs and ways of English birds. "I know," said Roosevelt in his autobiography, "the lark of Shakespeare and Shelley and the Ettrick Shepherd; I know the Nightingale of Milton and Keats; I know Wordsworth's Cuckoo; I know Mavis and Merle singing in the merry green wood of the old ballads; I know Jenny Wren and Cock Robin of the nursery books. Therefore I had always much desired to hear the birds in real life."

John Burroughs once said, as I sat under a tree with him at his place, Woodchuck Lodge in the Catskills, that Roosevelt knew the birds by the flip of their wings.

Roosevelt's sense of humor, constantly in evidence, was amusingly illustrated in his comments on a newspaper report that when he ceased to be President of the United States he would become Presi-

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dent of Harvard University. He said: "I have no more idea of succeeding President Eliot than I have of becoming Grand Llama of Thibet or a medicine man among the Apaches"; and he pictured himself riding up to the President's office on a cayuse with a couple of forty-ones strapped to his waist, Bat Masterson following with a knife between his teeth ready to be made Dean of the Faculty.

He was not in his youth a ready speaker. He was halting and hesitating in his delivery. In the early days no one would have predicted a great future for him as an "orator." In the later years, while he had none of the arts of the orator, the subject-matter of his addresses had been so interesting and his personality so compelling that he was a most impressive speaker. He has, as every one knows, been a most voluminous writer, and I was surprised when he said to me some years ago, in substance: "Do you know, I am not a very ready writer. No one knows how much time I put into my articles for the *Outlook*." He then pulled a typewritten manuscript from his pocket and said, "Here is an article that I am going over, as I have opportunity, correcting and recasting it"; and then he added, "but my work is done three months ahead." Here was one great secret of his ability to accomplish much: he was always doing to-day the work of to-morrow, of next week, or of next year. During the winter of 1909, he was at work on the addresses he was to deliver after his African trip and while in Europe the following year.

He was always impatient with well-meaning but futile people. Somewhere in "The Winning of the West," he speaks of that "large class of amiable but maudlin fanatics concerning whom it may be said that the excellence of their intentions but indifferently atones for the invariable folly and ill effect of their actions."

Roosevelt has often been charged with being egotistical because he always seemed to be so sure that he was right. It was not so much that, as that he believed his *cause* to be right. His political creed was well expressed in his Carnegie Hall speech, in March, 1912, in which he said: —

> In order to succeed we need leaders of inspired idealism, leaders to whom are granted great visions, who dream greatly and strive to make their dreams come true; who can kindle the people with the fire from their own burning souls. The leader for the time being, whoever he may be, is but an instrument, to be used until broken and then to be cast aside; and if he is worth his salt he will care no more when he is broken than a soldier cares when he is sent where his life is forfeit in order that the victory may be won. In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is, spend and be spent.

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It is of little matter whether any one man fails or succeeds; but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of mankind.

I have often heard Roosevelt called an astute politician. In my opinion, he never was a politician, as we understand the term. A politician tries to find out what the people want and seeks to give it to them. A statesman seeks to make the people want what he believes they ought to have and brings them to his point of view. The politician follows, the statesman leads, and Roosevelt was in the latter class. No politician would have invited Booker Washington to the White House to dinner. No politician would at the same time have denounced the abuses tolerated or practised by organized capital and organized labor. No politician would have discharged the negro regiment at Brownsville, or been so regardless of the amenities in dealing with Congress. No politician in Roosevelt's position, upon his return from Europe, in 1910, would have become involved in New York State politics, or in 1912 have been a candidate for the Presidency or organized the Progressive Party. And in 1915 and 1916, with a presidential election approaching, had Roosevelt been a politician, he would not have so savagely denounced the hyphenated American, or made it so clear that he preferred war to the wrong kind of peace.

While Roosevelt's activities in increasing the efficiency of all agencies necessary to the prosecution of the war absorbed all of his time and energy, there is no reason to believe that he had changed his views in any way upon social questions. In his last book, "The Great Adventure," he expressed his belief that the state should in some way endow motherhood and that we should deal on a national scale with factory and industrial conditions; with city and country conditions; with child labor; and with old age, health, and unemployment insurance for workers.

What amazes one in the life of Theodore Roosevelt is his prodigious activity of mind and body and his great accomplishments in so many fields of endeavor. He was a scientific naturalist and famous hunter. The number of his books and their quality would satisfy the ambition of one who wished only to be distinguished as an historian and in letters. He has a place among the explorers of the world. His military career, while brief, was highly honorable and effective. He was a reformer who reformed things, whose idealism was tempered with common sense, and as a statesman, patriot, and leader of men, he stands preëminent. His industry was untiring, his mind dominated his body. It made a strong man out of a delicate child, and in spite

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of some physical infirmities, enabled him to compete with the best where one must qualify with brawn and muscle. His constant aim was to get out of himself the best there was in him.

Since his return from the South American journey, he had been subject to periods of serious disability. Early in 1918, he went through an operation and was at the point of death. Again late in 1918, he was seriously, almost fatally ill, but through it all the rugged frame, which had so often resisted exposure, hardship, and disease still remained the incarnation of a vitality which apparently could never be subdued, so continuous were his activities. On the Saturday before his death, an inspiring, patriotic message from him was read at a meeting in New York, and on his desk after his death was found a memorandum expressing his earnest desire for a peace with Germany that would shackle her for all time and urging complete union among Republicans. He was the generally acknowledged leader of that party even by those who in 1912 bitterly condemned him for having abandoned it. His influence and popularity were never greater than on the day he died.

Theodore Roosevelt keenly enjoyed the delight of living, but was not afraid of death. He developed the great powers God gave him to the extent of his ability. He was called to high places and constantly endeavored to make his countrymen responsive to that spirit that drives us onward and upward. He dared some mighty things and won some glorious triumphs. He avoided the "gray twilight that knows not victory or defeat."

He rose to the very pinnacle of success and he descended into the depths of apparent failure, but he was not dismayed. He saw his political fortunes revive and all his countrymen come to a better understanding of the purpose of his life. He had that greatest of all blessings, the love of wife and children; and in the loss of a son, in a battle in the clouds, he experienced the keenest anguish sanctified by an appreciation of a great sacrifice made for a cause in which he believed. "He fought a good fight, he finished his course, he kept the faith."

His last words were to his attendant, "Put out the light," and then without any warning, in the gray of the early dawn, the light of this great American went out, a light that had been for so many years an unfailing beacon to struggling mankind.

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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.[1]

By BLISS PERRY, Professor of English Literature.

TWO Harvard men, teachers of English in the University of North Carolina, have recently published a new kind of textbook for undergraduates. Abandoning the conventional survey of literary types and the examination of literary history in the narrow sense of those words, they present a program of ideas, the dominant ideas of successive epochs in the life of England and America. They direct the attention of the young student, not so much to canons of art as to noteworthy expressions of communal thought and feeling, to the problems of self-government, of noble discipline, of ordered liberty. The title of this book is *The Great Tradition*. The fundamental idealism of the Anglo-Saxon race is illustrated by passages from Bacon and Raleigh, Spenser and Shakespeare. But William Bradford, as well as Cromwell and Milton, is chosen to represent the seventeenth-century struggle for faith and freedom. In the eighteenth century, Washington and Jefferson and Thomas Paine appear side by side with Burke and Burns and Wordsworth. Shelley and Byron, Tennyson and Carlyle are here of course, but with them are John Stuart Mill and John Bright and John Morley. There are passages from Webster and Emerson, from Lowell and Walt Whitman and Lincoln, and finally, from the eloquent lips of living men, — from Lloyd George and Arthur Balfour and Viscount Grey and President Wilson, — there are pleas for international honor and international justice and for a commonwealth of free nations.

It is a magnificent story, this record of Anglo-Saxon idealism during four hundred years. The six or seven hundred pages of the book which I have mentioned are indeed rich in purely literary material; in the illustration of the temper of historic periods; in the exhibition of changes in language and in literary forms. The lover of sheer beauty in words, the analyzer of literary types, the student of biography, find here ample material for their special investigations. But the stress is laid, not so much upon the quality of individual genius, as upon the political and moral instincts of the English-speaking races, their long fight for liberty and democracy, their endeavor to establish the terms upon which men may live together in society. And precisely here, I

[1] An address delivered at the exercises held by the Cambridge Historical Society in Sanders Theatre, February 22, 1919, to commemorate the centenary of Lowell's birth.

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take it, is the significance of the pages which Professors Greenlaw and Hanford assign to James Russell Lowell. The man whom we commemorate to-night played his part in the evolution which has transformed the Elizabethan Englishman into the twentieth-century American. Lowell was an inheritor and an enricher of the Great Tradition.

This does not mean that he did not know whether he was American or English. He wrote in 1866 of certain Englishmen: "They seem to forget that more than half the people of the North have roots, as I have, that run down more than two hundred years deep into this new-world soil — that we have not a thought nor a hope that is not American." In 1876, when his political independence made him the target of criticism, he replied indignantly: "These fellows have no notion what love of country means. It is in my very blood and bones. If I am not an American, who ever was?"

It remains true, nevertheless, that Lowell's life and his best writing are keyed to that instinct of personal discipline and civic responsibility which characterized the seventeenth century emigrants from England. These successors of Roger Ascham and Thomas Elyot and Philip Sidney were Puritanic, moralistic, practical; and with their "faith in God, faith in man and faith in work" they built an empire. Lowell's own mind, like Franklin's, like Lincoln's, had a shrewd sense of what concerns the common interests of all. The inscription beneath his bust on the exterior of Massachusetts Hall runs as follows: "Patriot, scholar, orator, poet, public servant." Those words begin and end upon that civic note which is heard in all of Lowell's greater utterances. It has been the dominant note of much of the American writing that has endured. And it is by virtue of this note, touched so passionately, so nobly, throughout a long life, that Lowell belongs to the elect company of public souls.

No doubt we have had in this country distinguished practitioners of literature who have stood mainly or wholly outside the line of the Great Tradition. They drew their inspiration elsewhere. Poe, for example, is not of the company; Hawthorne in his lonelier moods is scarcely of the company. In purely literary fame, these names may be held to outrank the name of James Russell Lowell; as Emerson outranks him, of course, in range of vision, Longfellow in craftsmanship, and Walt Whitman in sheer power of emotion and of phrase. But it happens that Lowell stands with both Emerson and Whitman in the very centre of that group of poets and prose-men who have been inspired by the American idea. They were all, as we say proudly now-

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adays, "in the service," and the particular rank they may have chanced to win is a relatively insignificant question, except to critics and historians.

The centenary of the birth of a writer who reached three score and ten is usually ill-timed for a proper perspective of his work. A generation has elapsed since his death. Fashions have changed; writers, like bits of old furniture, have had time to "go out" and not time enough to come in again. George Eliot and Ruskin, for instance, whose centenaries fall in this year, suffer the dark reproach of having been "Victorians." The centenaries of Hawthorne and Longfellow and Whittier were celebrated at a period of comparative indifference to their significance. But if the present moment is still too near to Lowell's life-time to afford a desirable literary perspective, a moral touchstone of his worth is close at hand. In this hour of heightened national consciousness, when we are all absorbed with the part which the English-speaking races are playing in the service of the world, we may surely ask whether Lowell's mind kept faith with his blood and with his citizenship, or whether, like many a creator of exotic, hybrid beauty, he remained an alien in the spiritual commonwealth, a homeless, masterless man.

No one needs to speak in Cambridge of Lowell's devotion to the community in which he was born and in which he had the good fortune to die. In some of his most delightful pages he has recorded his affection for it. Yonder in the alcoves of Harvard Hall, then the College Library, he discovered many an author unrepresented among his father's books at Elmwood. In University Hall he attended chapel — occasionally. In the open space between Hollis and Holden he read his "Commemoration Ode." He wrote to President Hill in 1863: "Something ought to be done about the trees in the Yard." He loved the place. It was here in Sanders Theatre that he pronounced his memorable address at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the College — an address rich in historic background, and not without solicitude for the future of his favorite humanistic studies — a solicitude, some will think, only too well justified. "Cambridge at all times is full of ghosts," said Emerson. But no ghost from the past, flitting along the Old Road from Elmwood to the Yard, and haunting the bleak lecture-rooms where it had recited as a careless boy and taught wearily as a man, could wear a more quizzical and friendly aspect than Lowell's. He commonly spoke of his life as a professor with whimsical disparagement, as Henry Adams wrote of

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his own teaching with a somewhat cynical disparagement. But the fact is that both of these self-depreciating New Englanders were stimulating and valuable teachers. From his happily idle boyhood to the close of his fruitful career, Lowell's loyalty to Cambridge and Harvard was unalterable. Other tastes changed after wider experience with the world. He even preferred, at last, the English blackbird to the American bobolink, but the Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue never lost its savor, and in the full tide of his social success in London he still thought that the society he had enjoyed at the Saturday Club was the best society in the world. To deracinate Lowell was impossible, and it was for this very reason that he became so serviceable an international personage. You knew where he stood. It was not for nothing that his roots ran down two hundred years deep. He was the incarnation of his native soil.

Lowell has recently been described, together with Whittier, Emerson, and others, as an "English provincial poet — in the sense that America was still a literary province of the mother country." To this amazing statement one can only rejoin that if "The Biglow Papers," the "Harvard Commemoration Ode," "Under the Old Elm," the "Fourth of July Ode," and the Agassiz elegy are English provincial poetry, most of us need a new map and a new vocabulary. Of both series of "Biglow Papers" we may surely exclaim, as did Quintilian concerning early Roman satire, "This is wholly ours." It is true that Lowell, like every young poet of his generation, had steeped himself in Spenser and the other Elizabethans. They were his literary ancestors by as indisputable an inheritance as a Masefield or a Kipling could claim. He had been brought up to revere Pope. Then he surrendered to Wordsworth and Keats and Shelley, and his earlier verses, like the early work of Tennyson, are full of echoes of other men's music. It is also true that in spite of his cleverness in versifying, or perhaps because of it, he usually showed little inventiveness in shaping new poetic patterns. His tastes were conservative. He lacked that restless technical curiosity which spurred Poe and Whitman to experiment with new forms. But Lowell revealed early extraordinary gifts of improvisation, retaining the old tunes of English verse as the basis for his own strains of unpremeditated art. He wrote "A Fable for Critics" faster than he could have written it in prose. "Sir Launfal" was composed in two days, the "Commemoration Ode" in one.

It was this facile, copious, enthusiastic poet, not yet thirty, who grew hot over the Mexican War and poured forth his indignation in

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an unforgettable political satire such as no English provincial poet could possibly have written. What a weapon he had, and how it flashed in his hand, gleaming with wit and humor and irony, edged with scorn, and weighted with two hundred years of Puritan tradition concerning right and wrong! For that, after all, was the secret of its success. Great satire must have a standard; and Lowell revealed his in the very first number and in one line:

> "'T aint your eppylets an' feathers
> *Make the thing a grain more right.*"

Some readers to-day dislike the Yankee dialect of these verses. Some think Lowell struck too hard; but they forget Grant's characterization of the Mexican War as "one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation." There are critics who think the First Series of "Biglow Papers" too sectional; an exhibition of New England's ancient tendency towards nullification of the national will. No doubt Lowell underestimated the real strength of the advocates of national expansion at any cost. Parson Wilbur thought, you remember, that

> "All this big talk of our destinies
> Is half on it ign'ance an' t' other half rum."

Neither ignorance nor rum was responsible for the invasion of Belgium; but at least one can say that the political philosophy which justifies forcible annexation of territory is taught to-day in fewer universities than were teaching it up to 1914. Poets are apt to have the last word, even in politics.

The war with Mexico was only an episode in the expansion of the slave power; the fundamental test of American institutions came in the War for the Union. Here again Lowell touched the heart of the great issue. The Second Series of "Biglow Papers" is more uneven than the First. There is less humor and more of whimsicality. But the dialogue between "the Moniment and the Bridge," "Jonathan to John," and above all, the tenth number, "Mr. Hosea Biglow to the Editor of the Atlantic Monthly" show the full sweep of Lowell's power. Here are pride of country, passion of personal sorrow, tenderness, idyllic beauty, magic of word and phrase.

Never again, save in passages of the memorial odes written after the War, was Lowell more completely the poet. For it is well known that his was a divided nature, so variously endowed that complete integration was difficult, and that the circumstances of his career pre-

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vented that steady concentration of powers which poetry demands. She is proverbially the most jealous of mistresses, and Lowell could not render a constant allegiance. At thirty his friends thought of him, rightly enough, as primarily a poet: but in the next fifteen years he had become a professor, had devoted long periods to study in Europe, had published prose essays, had turned editor, first of the *Atlantic*, then of the *North American Review*, and was writing political articles that guided public opinion in the North. To use a phrase then beginning to come into general use, he was now a "man of letters." But during the Civil War, I believe he thought of himself as simply a citizen of the Union. His general reputation, won in many fields, gave weight to what he wrote as a publicist. His editorials were one more evidence of the central pull of the Great Tradition: it steadied his judgment, clarified his vision, kept his rudder true.

Lowell's political papers during this period, although now little read, have been praised by Mr. James Ford Rhodes as an exact estimate of public sentiment, as voicing in energetic diction the mass of the common people of the North. Lincoln wrote to thank him for one of them, adding, "I fear I am not quite worthy of all which is therein kindly said of me personally." Luckily Lincoln never saw an earlier letter in which Lowell thought that "an ounce of Frémont is worth a pound of long Abraham." The fact is that Lowell, like most men of the "Brahmin caste," came slowly to a recognition of Lincoln's true quality. Motley, watching events from Vienna, had a better perspective than Boston then afforded. Even Mr. Norton, Lowell's dear friend and associate upon the *North American Review*, thought in 1862 that the President was timid, vacillating, and secretive, and, what now seems a queerer judgment still, that he wrote very poor English. But if the editors of the *North American* showed a typical Anglo-Saxon reluctance in yielding to the spell of a new political leadership, Lowell made full amends for it in that superb Lincoln strophe now inserted in the "Commemoration Ode," afterthought though it was, and not read at the celebration.

In this poem and in the various Centennial Odes composed ten years later, Lowell found an instrument exactly suited to his temperament and his technique. Loose in structure, copious in diction, swarming with imagery, these Odes gave ample scope for Lowell's swift gush of patriotic fervor, for the afflatus of the improviser, steadied by reverence for America's historic past. To a generation beginning to lose its taste for commemorative oratory, the Odes gave — and

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still give — the thrill of patriotic eloquence which Everett and Webster had communicated in the memorial epoch of 1826. The forms change, the function never dies.

The dozen years following the Civil War were also the period of Lowell's greatest productiveness in prose. Tethered as he was to the duties of his professorship, and growling humorously over them, he managed nevertheless to put together volume after volume of essays that added greatly to his reputation, both here and in England. For it should be remembered that the honorary degrees of D.C.L. from Oxford and LL.D. from Cambridge were bestowed upon Lowell in 1873 and 1874; long before any one had thought of him as Minister to England, and only a little more than ten years after he had printed his indignant lines about

> "The old J. B.
> A-crowdin' you and me"

J. B. seemed to like them! A part of Lowell's full harvest of prose sprang from that habit of enormous reading which he had indulged since boyhood. He liked to think of himself as "one of the last of the great readers"; and though he was not that, of course, there was nevertheless something of the seventeenth century tradition in his gluttony of books. The very sight and touch and smell of them were one of his pieties. He had written from Elmwood in 1861: "I am back again in the place I love best. I am sitting in my old garret, at my old desk, smoking my old pipe and loving my old friends." That is the way book-lovers still picture Lowell — the Lowell of the "Letters" — and though it is only a half-length portrait of him, it is not a false one. He drew upon his ripe stock of reading for his college lectures, and from the lectures, in turn, came many of the essays. Wide as the reading was in various languages, it was mainly in the field of "belles-lettres." Lowell had little or no interest in science or philosophy. Upon one side of his complex nature he was simply a book-man like Charles Lamb, and like Lamb he was tempted to think that books about subjects that did not interest him were not really books at all.

Recent critics have seemed somewhat disturbed over Lowell's scholarship. He once said of Longfellow: "Mr. Longfellow is not a scholar in the German sense of the word, — that is to say, he is no pedant, but he certainly is a scholar in another and perhaps a higher sense. I mean in range of acquirement and the flavor that comes with it." Those words might have been written of himself. It is sixty-

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five years since Lowell was appointed to his professorship at Harvard, and during this long period erudition has not been idle here. It is quite possible that the University possesses to-day a better Dante scholar than Lowell, a better scholar in Old French, a better Chaucer scholar, a better Shakespeare scholar. But it is certain that if our Division of Modern Languages were called upon to produce a volume of essays matching in human interest one of Lowell's volumes drawn from these various fields, we should be obliged, first, to organize a syndicate, and, second, to accept defeat with as good grace as possible.

Contemporary critics have also betrayed a certain concern for some aspects of Lowell's criticism. Is it always penetrating, they ask? Did he think his critical problems through? Did he have a body of doctrine, a general thesis to maintain? Did he always keep to the business in hand? Candor compels the admission that he often had no thesis to maintain: he invented them as he went along. Sometimes he was a mere guesser, not a clairvoyant. We have had only one Coleridge. Lowell's essay on Wordsworth is not as illuminating as Walter Pater's. The essay on Gray is not as well ordered as Arnold's. The essay on Thoreau is quite as unsatisfactory as Stevenson's. It is true that the famous longer essays on Dante, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Dryden, Milton, are full of irrelevant matter, of facile delightful talk which often leads nowhere in particular. It is true, finally, that a deeper interest in philosophy and science might have made Lowell's criticism more fruitful; that he blazed no new paths in critical method; that he overlooked many of the significant literary movements of his own time in his own country.

But when one has said all this, even as brilliantly as Mr. Brownell has phrased it, one has failed to answer the pertinent question: "Why, in spite of these defects, were Lowell's essays read with such pleasure by so many intelligent persons on both sides of the Atlantic, and why are they read still?" The answer is to be found in the whole tradition of the English bookish essay, from the first appearance of Florio's translation of Montaigne down to the present hour. That tradition has always welcomed copious, well-informed, enthusiastic, disorderly, and affectionate talk about books. It demands gusto rather than strict method, discursiveness rather than concision, abundance of matter rather than mere neatness of design. "Here is God's plenty!" cried Dryden in his old age, as he opened once more his beloved Chaucer; and in Lowell's essays there is surely "God's plenty" for a book-lover. Every one praises "My Garden Acquaintance," "A Good Word for

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Winter," "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners" as perfect types of the English familiar essay. But all of Lowell's essays are discursive and familiar.. They are to be measured, not by the standards of modern French criticism, — which is admittedly more deft, more delicate, more logical than ours, — but by the unchartered freedom which the English-speaking races have desired in their conversations about old authors for three hundred years. After all,

> "There are nine-and-sixty ways of constructing tribal lays –
> And every single one of them is right."

Lowell, like the rest of us, is to be tested by what he had, not by what he lacked.

His reputation as a talker about books and men was greatly enhanced by the addresses delivered during his service as Minister to England. Henry James once described Lowell's career in London as a tribute to the dominion of style. It was even more a triumph of character, but the style of these addresses is undeniable. Upon countless public occasions the American Minister was called upon to say the fitting word; and he deserved the quaint praise which Thomas Benton bestowed upon Chief Justice Marshall, as "a gentleman of finished breeding, of winning and prepossessing talk, and just as much mind as the occasion required him to show." I cannot think that Lowell spoke any better when unveiling a bust in Westminster Abbey than he did at the Academy dinners in Ashfield, Massachusetts, where he had Mr. Curtis and Mr. Norton to set the pace; he was always adequate, always witty and wise; and some of the addresses in England, notably the one on "Democracy" given in Birmingham in 1884, may fairly be called epoch-making in their good fortune of explaining America to Europe. Lowell had his annoyances like all ambassadors; there were dull dinners as well as pleasant ones, there were professional Irishmen to be placated, solemn despatches to be sent to Washington. Yet, like Mr. Phelps and Mr. Bayard and Mr. Choate and the lamented Walter Page in later years, this gentleman untrained in professional diplomacy accomplished an enduring work. Without a trace of the conventional "hands across the sea" banality, without either subservience or jingoism, he helped teach the two nations mutual respect and confidence, and thirty years later, when England and America essayed a common task in safeguarding civilization, that old anchor held.

This cumulative quality of Lowell's achievement is impressive, as one reviews his career. His most thoughtful, though not his most elo-

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quent verse, his richest vein of letter-writing, his most influential addresses to the public, came toward the close of his life. Precocious as was his gift for expression, and versatile and brilliant as had been his productiveness in the 1848 era, he was true to his Anglo-Saxon stock in being more effective at seventy than he had been at thirty. He was one of the men who die learning and who therefore are scarcely thought of as dying at all. I am not sure that we may not say of him to-day, as Thoreau said of John Brown, "He is more alive than ever he was." Certainly the type of Americanism which Lowell represented has grown steadily more interesting to the European world, and has revealed itself increasingly as a factor to be reckoned with in the world of the future. Always responsive to his environment, always ready to advance, he faced the new political issues at the close of the century with the same courage and sagacity that had marked his conduct in the eighteen-forties. You remember his answer to Guizot's question: "How long do you think the American Republic will endure?" "So long," replied Lowell, "as the ideas of its founders continue to be dominant"; and he added that by "ideas" he meant "the traditions of their race in government and morals." Yet the conservatism revealed in this reply was blended with audacity — the inherited audacity of the pioneer. No line of Lowell's has been more often quoted in this hall than the line about the futility of attempting to open the "Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key." Those words were written in 1844. And here, in a sentence written forty-two years afterward, is a description of organized human society which voices the precise hope of forward-looking minds in Europe and America at this very hour: "The basis of all society is the putting of the force of all at the disposal of all, by means of some arrangement assented to by all, for the protection of all, and this under certain prescribed forms." Like Jefferson, like Lincoln, like Theodore Roosevelt at his noblest, Lowell dared to use the word "all."

Such men are not forgotten. As long as June days come and the bobolink's song "runs down, a brook of laughter, through the air"; as long as a few scholars are content to sit in the old garret with the old books, and close the books, at times, to think of old friends; as long as the memory of brave boys makes the "eyes cloud up for rain"; as long as Americans still cry in their hearts "O beautiful, my country!" the name of James Russell Lowell will be remembered as the inheritor and enricher of a great tradition.

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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL AS A PROFESSOR.[1]

By CHARLES W. ELIOT, '53.

THE part assigned to me in these commemorative exercises is the consideration of Lowell's career as a college professor, his influence on University teaching, and his conception of a University's function in the life of a nation.

He was appointed Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures and Professor of Belles-Lettres in 1855, his only predecessors in that chair being George Ticknor, the Historian of Spanish Literature, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, each of whom held that Professorship for eighteen years. Lowell was titular professor on the Abiel Smith Endowment for thirty-one years; but was absent in Europe for something more than ten years out of that period. He had no natural inclination towards the work of a teacher; but he welcomed his appointment to the professorship, because it gave him a small but sure income as a supplement to the somewhat unreliable proceeds of his literary labors. It was a course of lectures on English Literature at the Lowell Institute in the winter of 1855, which occasioned his election to the Smith Professorship. He then for the first time appeared formally as a critic and historian of literature. Up to that date Lowell would have been most correctly described as a man of letters and a rising poet.

His most important function as Smith Professor was from the beginning the delivery of one lecture a week on modern literature. He had no fancy for this occupation. When he was in Europe in 1855–56 making preparatory studies in Germany and Italy he wrote to a friend about getting "quietly settled again at Elmwood with the Old Man of the Sea of my first course of lectures off my shoulders." In September, 1856, when he had returned to Cambridge he says, "I have not begun to lecture yet, but am to deliver my old Lowell Institute course first, and then some on German literature and Dante." When he was thinking to go from Germany into Italy in January, 1856, he refers to his College appointment thus, "It takes me a great while to learn that I have a tether round my leg — I who have been used to gallop over the prairies at will — and I find myself brought up now and then with a sharp jerk that is anything but pleasant to

[1] An address delivered at the exercises held by the Cambridge Historical Society in Sanders Theatre, February 22, 1919, to commemorate the centenary of Lowell's birth.

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the tibia. But I suppose I shall learn to stand quietly up to my manger at last." About the same time he wrote to another friend, "Yesterday I began my lectures and came off better than I expected; for I am always a great coward beforehand. I *hate* lecturing; for I have discovered (entre nous) that it is almost impossible to learn *all* about anything, unless indeed it be some piece of ill luck, and then one has the help of one's friends, you know." In May, 1857, he writes to his friend Stillman, "While my lectures are on my mind I am not myself, and I seem to see all the poetry drying out of me."

The delivery of these lectures on Modern Literature once a week remained Lowell's chief teaching function for twenty years; but at intervals he also gave instruction in elementary Spanish and Italian, when no instructor had been obtained in these languages for the current year or term, or when one or more of the teachers of these subjects fell ill. For example, in 1859–60, the study of all modern languages being optional, Lowell taught the elements of Spanish and Italian to volunteers three times a week for each language. This service must have been to him a real affliction and a serious interruption of his active work as editor and essayist. Again in 1860–61, there being no instructor in Italian, Professor Lowell gave the instruction in that language in the senior year to an elective class three times a week. In 1869, Assistant Professor Cutler being ill, Lowell says, "I am shepherding his flock for him meanwhile — now leading them among the sham-classic pastures of Corneille, where a colonnade supplies the dearth of herbage; now along the sunny broad-viewed uplands of Goethe's prose. It is eleven o'clock and I am just back from my class. At four I go down again for two hours of German, and at half-past seven I begin on two hours of Dante." The last clause is an allusion to Lowell's evening meetings with a few advanced students of Italian in his study at Elmwood, meetings which were maintained throughout most of Lowell's active service as a professor. There he gave a few appreciative students a critical survey of Dante's greatest works, revealing to them the innumerable beauties of the poet's thought and style, and also his teaching of liberty, toleration, and nobler prospects for mankind. In these intimate meetings Lowell was at his best as a teacher; because he was much of the time teaching the beauty in the thoughts, phrases, and words of a transcendent genius. He illustrated these lessons with ideas, words, and phrases drawn from other literatures, especially from English literature. His own memory for choice words and felicitous phrases was marvelous; for he remembered not

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only the words and phrases themselves, but the places where he had seen them. In the autumn of 1872 I was asking him about the word "rote," then in use among sailors and fishermen on the coast of Maine to indicate the sound of waves beating on a rocky shore, not on a pebbly or sandy beach. Lowell rose from his chair, climbed to a top shelf in his library, took down a small book of the seventeenth century, turned its leaves for a moment, and handed me the page on which the word "rote" occurred in precisely the same sense in which a man born on the island where I had my summer camp used the word, when we were trying to cross Frenchman's Bay in a thick fog. Suddenly he shouted to me from the bow — "We're just right. I hear the rote on Stave Island Thrumbcap." Lowell resumed his easy-chair and his pipe, and remarked, "It is many years since I have had that book in my hand or have heard that excellent word."

These classes in his library, in sharp contrast with his public lectures, were always agreeable to Lowell, and delightful to the few students who there gathered about an admired and beloved master.

Professor Lowell remained the official head of the Department of Modern Languages from his first appointment in 1855 till he began his diplomatic service in 1877; but those duties were light and occupied very little of his time. In the early years of his service as professor he attended with approximate regularity the meetings of the College Faculty, particularly during the administrations of President Walker and President Felton. Thus the records of the College Faculty show that he attended ninety-two meetings out of one hundred and sixty-one between July, 1859, and December, 1862. This attendance must have been for him a serious sacrifice; for at that time the meetings of the Faculty were held in the evening.

During the greater part of Lowell's service as a professor he was much occupied with editorial functions and in writing for reviews and magazines. He was the first editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and was associated with Professor Norton in the editorship of the *North American Review;* and to both these periodicals he contributed a large number of articles, both political and literary. The two occupations were not inconsistent; and probably each helped in some measure the other.

His first appointment as a diplomat — President Hayes appointed him Minister Resident at the Court of Spain in 1877 — was peculiarly appropriate, because of his thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and literature, a knowledge which his work as a professor had made ampler and more exact.

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After 1869–70 the Department of Modern Languages was strongly reinforced, and its position in the University greatly improved; and Professor Lowell was no longer called upon for elementary or routine work.

Lowell's influence as a University teacher illustrated some of his own fundamental convictions. He believed that language should always be taught primarily as the vehicle of beautiful literature; whereas most language teachers of that day were using admirable literature as means of teaching grammar and philology. He thought it much more important for a boy, or a man, to learn to appreciate and love the beauty and grace of literature as vehicle of sound philosophy and living truth than to become familiar with the genealogy of words or the logic of grammar, to enjoy the rhythm and flow of good poetry than to study the technique of its metres. The spiritual contents or substance of fine literature seemed to him much more important than its conventions or usages as to forms or derivations. He thought it hard and unnecessary that any competent student should be obliged to choose between devoting himself to philology and accurate linguistic scholarship on the one hand or to the real products of poetic and dramatic genius on the other. Was there not time for both? He held the opinion — decidedly heretical in a Harvard professor of his time — "that there is neither ancient nor modern on the narrow shelves of what is truly literature."

Lowell's conception of the function of a University was always lofty, though subject to some fluctuations of opinion as to discipline and scope. He declared that "the fame and usefulness of all institutions of learning depend on the greatness of those who teach in them, and great teachers are almost rarer than great poets." Further, it was his opinion that Harvard College up to the middle of the nineteenth century had had no great teachers. It had had many devoted teachers but no great ones, capable of inspiring as well as informing and guiding youth. He often lamented that Harvard's grounds and buildings had no beauty or charm, and commiserated the Cambridge graduates who came over with the early immigrations for the "pitiful contrast which they must have felt between the carven sanctuaries of learning they had left behind and the wattled fold they were rearing here on the edge of the wilderness." Another indispensable equipment of a university was manifestly books; and in this respect he thought that the College, and the New England ministers and teachers bred at the College, fared pretty well during the first two hundred years. He

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himself, growing up in the first half of the nineteenth century at and near Harvard College, had, he thought, no great teacher; but many good books.

If the intellectual and æsthetic resources of the College during the first two hundred years were but scanty in his view, he did not fail to perceive that the College supplied the greater part of New England with teachers and ministers who were wise leaders in communities of which Lowell himself could say "in civic virtue, intelligence, and general efficacy I seek a parallel in vain." " This," he declares concerning the Harvard human product in his address at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary (1886) of the foundation of Harvard College, "was the stuff out of which fortunate ancestors are made, and twenty-five years ago their sons showed in no diminished measure the qualities of the breed." Those sons have now in their turn been the progenitors of a valid race, as the services of Harvard's sons in the recent Great War loudly proclaim. In the first four lines of the second stanza of Lowell's immortal Ode recited at the Harvard Commemoration in July, 1865, he exalts the teachings of Harvard College through six generations, and the fruitage of those teachings:

> "To-day our Reverend Mother welcomes back
> Her wisest Scholars, those who understood
> The deeper teaching of her mystic tome,
> And offered their fresh lives to make it good."

When President James Walker, about 1856, asked Lowell what his notion of a university was, he answered, "A university is a place where nothing useful is taught; but a university is possible only where a man may get his livelihood by digging Sanskrit roots." In his admirable oration at Harvard's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary he explains what he meant by that somewhat cryptic statement. "What I meant was that the highest office of the somewhat complex thing so named [a university] was to distribute the true bread of life, the 'pane degli angeli' as Dante called it, and to breed an appetite for it; but that it should also have the means and appliances for teaching everything."

Although Lowell was a delighted observer of trees, flowers, birds, and landscape, and thoroughly understood the play of the human imagination in poetry, drama, and the fine arts, his education and experience left him at sixty years without even an elementary training in any exact science, and without knowledge of the great part played by the imagination in scientific research, or perception of the oneness

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or identity of modern methods of advancing knowledge in all fields of inquiry. These personal limitations considered, how splendid is this conception of the function of a university:

> Let the Humanities be maintained undiminished in their ancient right. Leave in their traditional preëminence those arts that were rightly called liberal; those studies that kindle the imagination, and through it irradiate the reason; those studies that manumitted the modern mind; those in which the brains of finest temper have found alike their stimulus and their repose, taught by them that the power of intellect is heightened in proportion as it is made gracious by measure and symmetry. Give us science, too, but give first of all, and last of all, the science that ennobles life and makes it generous.

Although Lowell says of himself that he was "by temperament and education of a conservative turn," he was all his life a stout believer in democracy of the town-meeting sort; but he sometimes had qualms about its tendency to materialism, and its slowness in the centurial process of developing civilization. How high his standards for democracy were appears in the following passage from his Harvard Anniversary address:

> Democracy must show its capacity for producing not a higher average man, but the highest possible types of manhood in all its manifold varieties, or it is a failure. No matter what it does for the body, if it do not in some sort satisfy that inextinguishable passion of the soul for something that lifts life away from prose, from the common and the vulgar, it is a failure. Unless it know how to make itself gracious and winning, it is a failure. Has it done this? Is it doing this? Or trying to do it?

These words suggest the reasons why democracies must have universities.

THE SOJOURN OF HARVARD COLLEGE IN CONCORD.

By PERCY W. BROWN, '08.

IT was the writer's misfortune to have been born and brought up in Concord at a period when the Transcendental group had given way to matter-of-fact business men; and when events which stirred men's souls are remembered only in histories. But if Concord is "underground," she has left a rich store of lore and tradition. One of the most interesting episodes in the history of the town was the sojourn of Harvard College in 1775–76.

When we consider that the Provincial Congress was first held in this town; that in 1786 Concord was almost made the State capital; that

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in 1792 it actually was that for a few months; and that later the town sheltered the most famous group of American men of letters — it is not strange to find that during the Revolutionary War Harvard College was transported here.

The sources of information have been books and records on the one hand, and local tradition on the other. In the first class we have Shattuck's "History of Concord," written in 1835; a lecture given before the Concord Lyceum in 1883 by Rev. Grindall Reynolds and entitled "The Story of a Concord Farm"; the College Book (VII) and the Records of the College Faculty for 1775–76, both found in the archives of the Widener Library; and Josiah Quincy's "History of Harvard University," published in 1840. The local traditions, for the most part, are vague and indefinite, but may be said to divide themselves into two stories, first, that Harvard College once was located on the old Simon Willard farm a mile from the village; and second, that it was "once, many years ago, near Annursnack Hill," some three miles from the centre of the town. The advocates of the latter rest their case on the fact that the road which passes the eastern base of Annursnack, connecting the Barrett's Mill Road with the Strawberry Hill Road, still bears the name of "College Road." The Simon Willard theory seems to be a tradition which has been handed down from generation to generation.

On May 1, 1775, the Massachusetts Committee of Safety ordered the students to be removed from Cambridge, owing to the presence there of the Continental troops. On June 15, the Massachusetts Provincial Congress at Watertown voted that the library and "apparatus" be transported to Andover. Just why that place was first selected is not clear, but in August a change was made and everything was moved to Concord.

In those days, what is now Concord contained a little less than 1300 inhabitants; but it was the shire town of Middlesex. The County Court was here, and the Provincial Congress had been meeting here. Altogether, Concord was an important centre; and, as it was within easy distance of Cambridge and Boston, it was the most natural selection for the college authorities to make.

In the College Book (VII) we find this vote: "At a meeting of the President and Fellows at Watertown at the House of Mr. Fowle Augt 8 1775 — Voted That the President, Dr. Winthrop & Dr. Cooper be a Committee to join with a Committee of the Honle & Revd Board of Overseers to consult what Steps may be taken for calling the College

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together again, & determine time & place, & make Report at the next Meeting of the Overseers." This was the first action taken looking toward the fall opening. We can imagine the dignified committees riding out to Concord to look over the ground. The President at least was familiar with the town, for he had preached a sermon in the church the previous May at the final dissolution of the Provincial Congress.

The next move was made a few weeks later, and testifies to the favorable impression made upon the Committee by Concord. "Septr 6 1775. At a Meeting of the President & Fellows of Harvard College at Watertown at Mr. Cook's House. The Overseers having recommended to this Board that the Students of Harvard College be collected together as soon as may be convenient at Concord in this Province, in consequence of the Report of the Committee of Enquiry chosen at the last Meeting, who inform that sd Town can make provision for the accommodation of the Students. Voted 1. That the President by public advertisement notify the Students of Harvard College to come together at Concord in this Province on the first Wednesday in October next [October 4, 1775] where all necessary provision is made for their reception & they will have boarding & Chamber furniture at a reasonable Rate; & that At the aforesd Time & Place the President, Professors & Tutors will attend the usual Business & Instruction of the College." It was also voted that there be no fall vacation.

The exact number of students is not ascertainable. Quincy states that on September 6, 1775, the Committee reported to the Overseers that "125 students may be boarded in that town." The "Records of the College Faculty" as of October 10, 1775, after describing the turbulent times and the unsettled conditions, states: "But by the good Providence of God, the Society is at length collected in the Town of Concord, & restored to order Wednesday the 4th Instant being the day fixed by the Corporation & Overseers for the Students to meet in this place, they accordingly then began to make their appearance, & now make up above the number of one hundred." We know that 24 Freshmen had been examined and accepted. On December 18 at a Faculty meeting the following vote was passed: "It appearing that a considerable Number of the Students failed of Attendance on College Exercises the whole of last Term; the Government of the College having taken the matter under their deliberate consideration & presuming that the perplexity & uncertainty at that time attending the state of public Affairs & occasioning doubts in the minds of many Persons relative to the expediency of sending their Sons to College under such

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disadvantages as many supposed must necessarily attend it at Concord, hath been the general Reason of such Failures — Voted, that no Student be called to account for any absence from College since it hath been at Concord, previous to last Winter Vacation." This would seem to indicate that the membership approximated 125 before the college was transported to Concord, but that the number present at the October opening was considerably less, although it exceeded 100. Others evidently drifted in from time to time.

Dr. Samuel Langdon was President, having been elected in October, 1774. The Faculty included Prof. Wigglesworth, Prof. Wadsworth, Prof. Sewall, Caleb Gannett, and Stephen Hall. Mr. Smith was "absent in Great Britain." The Fellows of the College included Dr. Nathaniel Appleton, Dr. John Winthrop, Dr. Samuel Cooper, John Wadsworth, and Dr. Andrew Eliot.

President Langdon lived at Dr. Minott's—afterwards the Middlesex Hotel. Later the site was transformed into a park on the corner of the square. Prof. Sewall lived at James Jones's house (better known now as Judge Keyes's house), opposite the old Manse on Monument Street. Prof. Wigglesworth lived at the Bates-Arnold place on the Bedford Road, two houses beyond the corner made by the intersection of the old Bedford Road with the new. Dr. Winthrop, Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy, lived at Capt. John Stone's in the old-fashioned two-story white house still standing, three tenths of a mile west of Hildreth's Corner on the Barrett's Mill Road, and a good mile and a half from the village. This house was later occupied by Capt. Stone's son-in-law, William Munroe, of lead-pencil fame; Darius Merriam; Amos Cook; and the late Col. Cyrus H. Cook. It is now owned by Christian Olsen. Capt. Stone had formerly been a trader in York, Maine, where he had acquired a good property; but later he removed to Concord and subsequently drew the plans for the first Charles River bridge between Charlestown and Boston — the construction of which was considered an achievement of great magnitude. It is easy for us to believe that he acquired some of his technical knowledge from his mathematical boarder, and from the library and "philosophical apparatus" which Shattuck says were lodged there. Philosophy then included the natural sciences.

The other officers lived in other parts of the town, but just where I am unable to find. The following vote was passed by the Faculty on October 10: "In consideration of the distance many of the Students are obliged to reside at from the Centre of the Town, & the shortness

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of the days, that there be but two recitations in a day with the Tutors from this time during the Winter Season. . . . That all such Students as live in Taverns, remove from them to houses not used as Taverns; except such as shall for special reasons, be permitted by particular license from the Government of the College to continue. . . . That the 3 Porters & Rice, in consideration of Reasons appearing satisfactory to us, be permitted to continue at Mrs. Haywoods." Samuel Lee, who graduated in 1776 at the age of 20, undoubtedly lived with his father, Joseph Lee, on the old Willard farm, near the house now occupied by Gen. Charles K. Darling, and Shattuck tells us that twelve students boarded there. This, then, was the basis of the story that the college was located there.

An interesting story in connection with Tory Lee is worth a moment's digression. He had been caught stealing down to Cambridge and betraying secrets to the British; whereupon he pleaded guilty and was confined fourteen months to his farm. Under date of April 26, 1775, the Concord Committee of Correspondence ordered that he "be confined to his farm; and that, if he should presume to go beyond the bounds and should be killed, his blood be upon his own head." In fact, he was not set at liberty until June, 1776. His house was fired at several times by passing soldiers, and doubtless he would have been killed had he ventured to go beyond his farm limits. It is not hard to believe that he took to board twelve active young undergraduates in order to enliven his dreary existence.

Where the rest of the 100-odd students were "billeted," I am unable to find. An examination of the College Road reveals an ancient cellar-hole, some fifteen feet in width, and evidently the foundation of a small house. This is on the east side of the road. Near the northern end and on the west side there was once another house, according to Hales's map of 1830, but there are no traces left. It is possible that two or three of the boys boarded at these houses, but it is a good three miles from the centre of the town. There is a pretty tradition that the students invited the Concord girls to walk with them in this wooded "lovers' lane," and it is more than possible that this would account for the name — College Road.

Shattuck tells us that the recitations were at the court-house and meeting-house, and that prayers were attended at the latter place. A memorandum in the Faculty Records under date of October 10 gives us the following: "The Gentlemen Select Men & Committee of the Town of Concord, on the Request of the Government of the College,

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have consented that the Meeting House, Court House & School House, in sd Town be improved for the purposes of the Worship, Instruction &c of the College." The meeting-house stood on the site occupied by the present First Parish (Unitarian) Meeting-House; and the court-house stood near the present Monument Hall.

The meeting-house had been built in 1712. According to Jarvis, it had "three tiers of windows and two galleries on the front side and at the two ends," and "stood lengthwise parallel with the road"; that is, it faced to the northwest instead of to the northeast as at present. The tower and the imposing steeple were at the northwest end. "There were porches for entrance at the southeast end, and in front at the northeast side. The bell-tower served the same purpose, and there were stairs that led to the galleries in each. All the pews were square with seats on all sides; the occupants thus faced to the centre of the pew, and only a small part looked toward the pulpit. The pulpit was on the southwest side. It was high, about eight feet long and four feet wide. . . . There was the usual sounding-board over the minister. It was simply a hollow wood cone, bell-shaped and suspended from the frame work of the ceiling by an iron rod. It was about three and a half feet in diameter and four feet high, painted white. . . . All the seats in the house were of pine boards, uncovered, and hard to sit upon . . . there was no fire nor means of warming the meeting-house. The air was almost as cold within as it was without the house."

The old court-house was 34 feet long by 26 feet wide. It had a cupola and a gilded vane. The school-house stood where now stands the Masonic brick building. Jarvis describes it as of wood, two stories high, of the same size as its brick successor, 30 x 40 feet. It had a belfry with a small bell.

On December 8 Mr. Nutting was allowed 2*s.* 5*d.* per week for ringing the bell two weeks and 18*s.* per week for sweeping the meeting-house ten weeks. "Mr. —— Ropemaker" was allowed 10 shillings and 10 pence half-penny for a bell rope. John Hancock, the Treasurer, was in Philadelphia attending to duties of state, and President Langdon was compelled to advance the money.

On December 18 it was voted: "That the Rev'd Mr. Emerson, agreeable to his own offer now made to us, have full liberty to remove the College Clock from Cambridge to Concord, & put it up in the last mentioned Town, there to remain for the public benefit, so long as the College shall continue in sd Town."

On June 24, 1776, the President and Fellows voted: "That a Sum

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of ten pounds be granted to the Town of Concord as a Compensation for the Use of the Meeting House &c while the College was there. The sd Sum to be paid into the hands of the Select Men of the sd Town by the Steward as soon as the Gallery Money charged in the Qur Bills for the present year can be collected."

These facts clearly dispose of the tradition that the college ever was established at any place other than at the centre of the town.

That the professors were delayed in getting started is shown by the following vote passed October 24, 1775: "At a meeting of the President and Fellows at Watertown, Mr. Fowle's — Voted, That as many Boxes of the Library Books as may be conveniently got together at Concord, where the Students of Harvard College are now collected, accommodated for the pursuit of their Studies, be opened for the use of sd Students, as soon as the Librarian can remove to Concord & attend the duties of his office. N.B. A scruple afterwards arising whether the Books, which have been removed by Order of Congress, could be removed without the Gener Court, an Order was obtained Novr 7th by a resolve of Court."

Quincy states that the books were "removed from Andover to Concord, and arranged on shelves in a private house." On November 13 the Faculty voted: "That the Boxes belonging to the Library & apparatus which are now at Dr. Cummings in this Town, & those at Mr. Jon. Johnson's, Mrs. Jones's, William Johnsons, Deacon Reeds, & Deacon Johnsons, at Woburn, be removed as soon as may be to Dr. Winthrop's: and that the President be desired to employ Teams for this purpose as soon as may be." Also, "That Mr. Sewall & Mr. Gannett be directed to procure boards & employ Carpenters to prepare the Room engaged at Mr. Barretts, with Shelves & such conveniences as are necessary for the reception of the Books which may be selected for the more immediate use of the Students."

The Mr. Barrett referred to was probably Humphrey Barrett, who lived midway between the battle-ground and the square, in the house formerly on the site of the D. G. Lang house now owned by Mr. George M. Weed. Shattuck's statement that the library and apparatus were placed at Dr. Winthrop's is true only in part; they were collected there and a portion were then removed to Mr. Barrett's. The Barrett house was but a quarter of a mile from the village, while Dr. Winthrop's abode was over a mile and a half away.

On December 18 a committee was appointed by the Faculty, comprising Prof. Sewall, Mr. Gannett, and the Librarian (Prof. Sewall's

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place was taken by Prof. Wigglesworth), to "go to Cambridge, & pack up & remove the Remainder of the Apparatus, Philosophy Room, Library, & Museum, to Concord, in the cheapest & safest manner they can: & likewise to remove the fire Engine belonging to the College, to the aforesd Town of Concord, or likewise commit it to the Care of some trusty Person or Persons in Cambridge, who may secure it for the benefit of the College, & keep it in good Order."

An interesting item in connection with the Library is found in the Faculty Records under date of December 6, 1775. Some "Setts of Burlemaqui's Law of Nature & Gravesand's Philosophy now open in the Library," and much wanted by some of the Students, were allowed to be taken out "over & above the number allowed by the Laws, paying for the use of them an additional Sum, proportional to what is usually paid for the common advantages of the Library, & making good all damages done to said Books in their hands."

On October 3 the Legislature passed a resolution "recommending to the Corporation and Overseers, not to appoint persons as governors and instructors, but such whose political principles they can confide in, and also to inquire into the principles of such as are now in office, and dismiss those, who, by their past or present conduct, appear to be unfriendly to the liberties and privileges of the colonies." A copy was sent to the President and Overseers, but no action seems to have been taken until the following April, when the "governors and instructors" appeared before the Overseers, and "presented a written declaration of their political principles which proved satisfactory."

We assume that the annual tuition fee required of each student was £24. One Crosby, who had been admitted into the "Sophimore Class" in August, 1774, through inability to defray his expenses, was forced to quit "his relation to the College," and on November 7, 1775, it was voted to reimburse him to the extent of "18*l.* covering his membership but $\frac{3}{4}$ of a year, i.e. but $\frac{1}{4}$ of the time expected of his admission."

"On Novr 13, 1775, at a Meeting of the Presidt Profsr & Tutors" it was voted "That the Junr Sophisters attend Dr. Winthrop's private Lecture on Monday's 11 o'Clock A.M. And that the Senr Sophisters on Mondays at 3 o'Clock P.M. Likewise that the Students attend Mr. Sewal's public Lecture Thursdays 3 o'Clock P.M."

On December 5, 1775, it was noted that "Sr. Whiting now resident at Concord, & persuing the Study of Divinity, be on Mr. Hopkin's foundation the current year." It was voted: "That the Minister of the Town of Concord have the Use of the Library gratis, under the re-

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striction of the Laws, during the continuance of the College at Concord; And that such Graduates as shall reside at Concord, during sd time, for the purpose of Study, shall have the Use of the Library under such restrictions as are prescribed by Laws relative to Graduates residing at Cambridge." On December 26 it was voted that "Colo Cumings [Cummings], who has been a generous Benefactor to the College, have the use of the Library under the restrictions of the College Laws relating to the Library, while the College continues at Concord."

The winter vacation extended from December 20 to February 7, which seems generous to the present generation. In 1775–76 there was no fall vacation and the spring vacation also was omitted.

It was during the period that the college was in Concord that the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Washington: "April 3, 1776 — At a Meeting of the President & Fellows at Watertown — Voted That the following Diploma be presented to his Excellency General Washington as an expression of the Gratitude of this College for his eminent Services in the Cause of his Country & to this Society." At the end of a long screed in Latin we have "Sciatis igitur, quod Nos Præses et Socii Collegii Harvardini in Cantabrigia Nov — Anglorum — Dominum supra dictum, summo Honore dignum, Georgium Washington, Doctorem utriusque Iuris." Washington was the first to receive this degree from Harvard.

Having done the right thing by Washington, the college proceeded at once to petition the Continental Congress to make good the damages caused by the Continental Army in their use of the college buildings as barracks.

We find an item on May 6, 1776. "Voted That the President's additional Acct for removing Furniture &c in Feby last, from Portsmouth to Concord, viz. 2–18–0 be allowed." The explanation of this lies in the fact that Dr. Langdon's home was in Portsmouth. A month later the Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy complained that he had been unable to carry out all his "Experimental Lectures." At the same time it was voted: "That Mr. Professr Sewall, & Mr. Hall be allowed £1-16-0 per Week for each Week that they have attended the Instruction of the Freshman's Class from the time the College was collected at Concord to the time Mr. Sewall ceased to attend that Duty." On March 17, 1776, the British evacuated Boston and the news reached Concord on the following day. Seven of the boys were allowed "till Wednesday" to go to Cambridge and Boston. The

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tutors were given authority to grant leave of absence for two nights for "the present week," which was all the spring vacation given. Several, however, left to be inoculated for smallpox.

The situation of the students must have been attended with many inconveniences. Here they were, scattered throughout the town, quartered probably in back rooms, which were ill-furnished and without heat during the long winter months. On March 15 it was voted: "That in consideration of the general inclemency of the weather & difficulty of travelling in the winter Season all absences from attendance on College exercises be excused to this 15th Instant: but that the Scholars be notified that for the future they may expect the Laws relating to College Exercises will be punctually executed." As the spring advanced, the boys began to show impatience, and in May, 1776, they solicited the President and Professors to return to Cambridge. On June 7, it was voted: "That in Consideration that the Senior Sophisters have not the Benefit of the Apparatus, & that the Time is near when according to Law they will be at Liberty to go Home, The President be & hereby is authorized to grant Liberty to any of the Seniors who may choose now to go Home"; also: "That the President, Mr. Sewall, & Mr. Hall, be a Committee to go to Watertown & Represent to the General Court the prevailing Discontent now appearing among the Students of the College on account of their being still detained at Concord, where they labour under many & great Inconveniences; especially as they cannot enjoy the Benefit of the Apparatus, which they regard as one of the greatest Privileges of the Society: And that the aforesd Committee use their best endeavours to obtain an Order or Resolve of the General Court for the speedy Removal of the College to Cambridge, together with so much of the Library & Apparatus as may be found immediately necessary for the Instruction & benefit of the Students."

This appeal must have been effectual, for on June 11 it was voted: "That the President, to-morrow morning after Prayers, adjourn the College from Concord to Cambridge; there to meet & attend the usual Exercises on Fryday the 21st Instant." Under date of June 21, 1776, we find a memorandum as follows: "This day the College came together again at Cambridge." Under June 12, 1776, we find:

"At a meeting of the President, Professors and Tutors of Harvard College, voted, that the following address of thanks be presented by the president to the selectmen, the gentlemen of the committee, and other gentlemen and inhabitants of the town of Concord, who have

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favored the college with their encouragement and assistance, in its removal to this town, by providing accommodations.

"Gentlemen, — The assistance you have afforded us in obtaining accommodation for this society here, when Cambridge was filled with the glorious army of freemen, which was assembled to hazard their lives in their country's cause, and our removal from thence became necessary, demands our grateful acknowledgment.

"We have observed with pleasure the many tokens of your friendship to the college; and particularly thank you for the use of your public buildings. We hope the scholars while here have not dishonored themselves and the society by any incivilities or indecencies of behaviour, or that you will readily forgive any errors which may be attributed to the inadvertence of youth.

"May God reward you with all his blessings, grant us a quiet resettlement in our ancient seat to which we are now returning, preserve America from slavery, and establish and continue religion, learning, liberty, peace, and the happiest government in these American colonnies to the end of the world.

"SAMUEL LANGDON, President

Per order."

The apologies for any incivilities due to the inadvertence of youth are a delightful human touch which brings those days nearer to us.

Soon after the departure of the students, the town was obliged to put new glass in the meeting-house and in one or two other buildings. Writing ten years later as a student, John Quincy Adams described similar misdemeanors and they may have been common with later classes. But we cannot avoid the suspicion that discipline was lax under the administration of Dr. Langdon. Allen, one of his biographers, states that he "wanted judgment and a spirit of government." Quincy states that he "possessed learning, industry, and zeal — but his talents were not adapted for the station to which he was called." His six years of administration, 1774 to 1780, included the most turbulent period of our country, and his duties as President were much more complicated than were those to be expected from one in normal times. It was necessary for students to obtain leave of absence from the entire Faculty Board. In March, 1775, the President explained in detail the lateness of the hour and the urgent necessity for allowing, without consulting the others, one Eames to go home to see his mother, who was ill.

Thus we have seen that Harvard College moved to Concord in

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September, 1775, and that regular sessions were held from October 4, 1775, to June 12, 1776.

Although returned to Cambridge, the students were not allowed to disperse in a body until August 14, the day of graduation. On June 24, 1776, it had been voted: "That in consideration of the difficult & unsettled state of our public affairs, there be no public Commencement this year, and that the Candidates . . . shall receive their degrees by a general Diploma signed by the corporation." The general diploma contained the names of the 43 students who graduated and is found on page 306 of the College Book (VII).

Among the members of the graduating class of 43 was Christopher Gore, who was afterwards one of the ablest Governors of Massachusetts, a United States Senator, and in 1794 a Commissioner to England. Samuel Sewall, also of the class of 1776, became Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and George Thacher a Justice. Royall Tyler became Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court. Aaron Dexter became the first Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica at Cambridge.

There were 18 who received the degree in course of Master of Arts, among them Tilly Merrick. Soon after the war he went to Europe as Secretary of the Legation with John Quincy Adams, and ever afterwards was held to have extraordinary advantages of foreign travel. For many years he was the only person in Concord who had seen Europe. He settled in Concord and lived on the present Brooks estate near the junction of Sudbury Road and Main Street.

Ezra Ripley of the class of 1776, was born in 1751 at Woodstock, Conn., the fifth of nineteen children. After encountering many difficulties, he entered college in July, 1772, at the age of 20, at a time when others of his age were graduating.[1] Two years after graduation he was ordained minister of Concord. In 1780 he married Mrs. Phebe Emerson, a widow of 39 with five children; and they had three children. Ralph Waldo Emerson describes him as severe, but just and charitable; in fact, by both education and temperament, he was an exponent of the old forms of the New England church. In college he was called "Holy" Ripley. Emerson writes of him: "His partiality for ladies was always strong, and was by no means abated by time. He claimed privilege of years, was much addicted to kissing; spared neither maid, wife, nor widow; and, as a lady thus favored remarked . . . seemed as if he was going to make a meal of you." One afternoon, when in the

[1] The average age of the Freshman class was 17; the youngest member was 13.

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hayfield with Emerson and the hired man, he looked reproachfully at the darkening sky, raked very fast, then looked at the cloud and said, "We are in the Lord's hand; mind your rake, George! We are in the Lord's hand"; and seemed to say, "You know me, this field is mine, — Dr. Ripley's, — thine own servant!"

Another, whose short stay in Concord while the college was here led to a permanent settlement, was Isaac Hurd. A native of Charlestown, he graduated at 20 and entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Prescott of Groton, and in 1778 settled in Billerica as a practising physician. In 1789 he removed to Concord, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death in 1844; he is remembered to-day by the oldest citizens of the town.

In October and November, 1777, events threatened to oblige the students to remove a second time from Cambridge. Burgoyne and his soldiers were ordered to remain in Cambridge until transported to Europe and the Corporation was asked again to give up the college buildings. The students were dismissed on November 29, 1777; but barracks were found for the troops on Prospect and Winter Hills, and the collegians returned early in February, 1778.

WITH CONVOY AND DESTROYER.

By HAROLD W. ROSE, '20.

A VERY interesting old French soldier, who had been retired from the army to work on the land after four years of fighting, told me one day that when he left home at the first call, he was debating with his wife whether or not he should carry three or four days' supply of tobacco. The story illustrates the uncertainty, the wondering, and the optimism with which many of us left home and started out for we knew not what.

When the second division of eight yachts took a departure from Ambrose Light and headed northeast, we had no idea where we were going, or how long we would stay, and only a small idea of what we would do when we got there. We speculated on our chances in a brush with the enemy, for we did not doubt that we would have at least one encounter a week. We decided that the best chance would be if a submarine came to the surface within range; if it appeared beyond our range, it could not only out-range our three-inch guns with its four, five, and even sixes, but it could outrun us if we tried

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to close in. A year later we would have given a month's pay to have a U-boat come up within ten miles.

A mercenary policy on the part of the Government had roused and aggravated a spirit of impatience in us. A crew would be kept on a yacht until it had put her in fighting condition, made her habitable, and acquired a certain pride in her; then it would be split up and the men sent to other vessels which had to be fitted out in a similar way. After making a Cook's tour of the converted yacht fleet and tearing up and rebuilding a half dozen or so of our millionaires' prides, we at last found ourselves on the Atlantic.

We were all anxious, of course, to head directly for Europe, and our impatience was by no means lessened when we were told on the first night out that we were heading for Greenport, Long Island. The only plausible reason for going there was for target practice, but the day after our arrival orders came to proceed to Newport and coal. In spite of the work that this entailed, our spirits revived wonderfully, for it meant that we would leave immediately for the other side.

Although any one of us would have sworn that he, personally, had shoveled aboard enough coal to make the trip straight across, nevertheless, we went from Newport to St. John's, Newfoundland, thence to the Azores, and from there to Brest. But we had more things than our possible destination and route to worry over on this trip. Of the seventy men in the crew only five were regular navy men. The rest of us had our hands full to get on to our jobs and the seagoing life in general. When we left New York there was only one man aboard who could steer the ship. When he was not on the wheel our course would have won the envy of any merchant skipper trying to dodge subs through the war-zone. We made a most spectacular start from the 57th Street pier by ramming the dock where the crowd of admiring families and friends and the morbidly curious were watching our departure. (I say "morbidly" because we were known as the "suicide fleet.") Our ship lived up to its initial reputation by ramming a sailing vessel at St. Johns, and by so effectively picking up a cable on the anchor in the harbor of Ponta Delgada as to hold up shipping for an hour or so. A year later the men in this crew could compare favorably with any in the battleship fleet.

The French coast and Brest harbor were the most welcome sights I have seen. We had a six-days trip up from the Azores, and during four of these six we were in a storm which was equaled by only one other during our entire stay over there. For twelve hours we were

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driven back over the course. But on the evening of the last day the sky cleared, and on the horizon ahead appeared the high rocky cliffs of Brittany. So high were they, in fact, that the lookouts first mistook them for more storm clouds, for we had all expected long sandy beaches such as those which make the American coast.

As we entered the breakwater of the Rade Abri we saw the first division of eight yachts, which had preceded us by a month. A rapid exchange of semaphore messages began. "What ship?" "What do you do?" "How long are you out?" "How long are you in?" "Do you get any leave?" were some of the first questions, and before long we had the facts which had been the subject for speculation during many anxious hours.

Our duty was to aid the French in the Biscay coastal convoy, and the English in the Brest-Penzance convoy, and to patrol dangerous areas at odd times. The Allies at this time operated their convoys by night only, on the theory that the submarines could not find the ships in the dark, and could not get in an accurate shot if they did, and that it was mostly luck when they did make a hit by dark. We were convinced of several fallacies in this argument soon after we arrived, but it took several months to prove it to the French and several more to prove it to the British.

I was a radio operator at that time, and my diary has an SOS on nearly every page covering the first few months. It became terribly discouraging to go out night after night and hear from some distant torpedoed ship, and, since we could not leave our own convoy, have no chance of helping.

We had been on our route only two months when the U.S.S *Alcedo*, the flagship and one of the largest ships of the yacht fleet, was torpedoed and sunk fifty miles off the coast. Twenty-five of the crew were killed by the explosion. As she was patrolling alone at the time, the survivors rowed to the beach, which they reached after fourteen hours of steady pulling. We disliked night convoy even more after that. A week later a ship was sunk at the rear of our convoy, and as there were thirty-five ships in line, those of us at the head knew nothing about it until the next day. The survivors had been quietly taken aboard one of the yachts, and a report was made when we reached port.

One night I was on the mid watch, and as not many signals were to be heard my mind began to wander. I was brought to by a shock and bang that lifted the chair several inches from the deck. "They've

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got us!" was my first thought, and I started up the generator to add our SOS to the long list. No word came from the bridge, however, and we were not heeling over, so I slowed down the generator, and my heart, which had been keeping time with it, slowed down also. After turning out the light I opened the port, which was always closed and shaded, and looked out into the moonlight. I was just in time to see a ship, not two hundred yards away, disappear stern first in a swirl of smoke and wreckage.

At that time we had not been supplied with the depth charges which later proved so effective. As there was no target, the guns, our only means of offense, were useless. With a long rolling swell forming dark, ever-changing shadows in the pale moonlight, a submarine was at its best.

There was only one thing to do, and that was to pick up the survivors. We were so close to the spot where the ship sank that our ship had not stopped when it reached the wreckage. As we sailed past a mass of splintered boards, life belts, and rafts, a man appeared in the water almost alongside. He was waving his arms and shouting frantically for help, but he missed the line one of the men heaved from the deck as he floated rapidly by, and his heavy boots and coat pulled him under before the ship had come to a stop. We had the whaleboat away within a few minutes after the explosion, and it picked up half of the crew, all the survivors.

On another moonlight night, under almost the same conditions, and not far from the same place, a submarine trailed the convoy and picked off a ship a thousand yards astern of us. Again we had no sight of the submarine, but the barrage we dropped of depth-charges, which had just been issued to the escorts a few days before, gave us the satisfaction of thinking that we might have damaged her. All but one of the crew of the torpedoed ship were saved. This one was the assistant engineer, who had gone below to stop the engine and was thus caught and taken down with the ship.

This ship was the S.S. *John MacCullough*, one of the first ships to come to Brest with American army supplies. It became interesting and impressive to watch the rapid and steady increase in the number of American flags in the convoys. After a year it was no uncommon occurrence to take out a convoy of fifteen ships, all American, and some newly built ones. At another time, by contrast, we had nine ships with no two under the same flag.

The doom of the night convoy was rapidly approaching. Finally,

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on a night which was so dark that one could scarcely see the length of a ship, four ships were torpedoed in one convoy, one after another. This was the last straw, and a pretty heavy one at that. The next day Commander Wilson, the Chief of Escort, got together the American Admiral, the French Admiral, and other high officials of the base, with the result that the Biscay coastal convoy from that time on ran by day. The British could not yet see the advantages of daylight, and they continued to lose a ship every two nights or so for several months. This meant that we had to drop the England trip and run a day farther south. Escorts from Brest ran to Quiberon, where they anchored the convoy for the night, and then continued on to La Rochelle the next day, where the Bordeaux escorts picked up the convoy and took it to the Spanish coast, while we returned to Brest with the one bound north. During the entire ten months of the daylight convoy, the American escorts lost only two ships by torpedo, while they sank at least five submarines, and possibly more.

One of these five was sunk by the U.S.S. *Stewart* near Point de Penmarch. This is a prominent point at the northern end of the Bay of Biscay, around which the coastal convoy had to pass very closely. A submarine successfully operated off this point until he became known as "Penmarch Pete." This submarine accounted for nearly all the ships mentioned above. One day, however, after the daylight convoy had been inaugurated, a French hydroplane sighted "Pete" lying at periscope depth just south of the point, waiting for our convoy which was then only a mile north of her. The hydroplane dropped a smoke-box to indicate the submarine's position. Two minutes later the *Stewart* had reached the spot at emergency speed just in time to see a wake where the U-boat was diving for deeper water. She ran down the U-boat's wake, dropping depth charges as she went. After one of the explosions a large quantity of heavy oil appeared in the general upheaval of water and mud. Oil continued to rise, and the hydroplane signaled by radio that she could see the submarine lying on the bottom. The *Stewart* dropped another charge for luck and rejoined the convoy. Oil could be seen in this locality for weeks afterwards, and at the time we left France the French Government was planning to raise the submarine.

Destroyer duty was more speedy, thrilling, and strenuous than that of the coastal convoy. It consisted in escorting the troop transports through the war-zone, making trips of four or five days.

I shall never forget the first watch that I had the deck on a de-

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stroyer. We were taking out the U.S.S. *Leviathan*, *Great Northern*, and *Northern Pacific*, the three fastest of the transports. Their standard speed was twenty-one knots and ours twenty-three. They were doing a zigzag in three, five, or ten minute changes, which was as bewildering to me as to any submarine commander. There were seven destroyers in the escort, placed at intervals of about a thousand yards in a circle around the ships and at approximately that distance from them. We not only did their zigzag, but a shorter and faster one on top of it.

When I took the deck I was given a small scrap of paper on which was written the time and amount of change in the course in following out the zigzag, while I was told what the base course was, magnetic and true, that we were making standard speed twenty-three knots plus fifteen turns, the convoy was making twenty-one knots, a diagram showing the names and positions of the ships in convoy was on the chart table, our position was from two points off the *Leviathan's* starboard bow to one point forward of her beam, and equidistant between the *Connors* and the *Nicholson*, the wind was west-by-south, the barometer read 30.18 and had dropped two hundredths in the last hour, the depth charges were set for one hundred and eighty feet and were ready for letting go, the regular watch was set, the captain was in the chart room, and a message had just been received from the *Great Northern* saying — —. With these few details and some instructions left by the captain to report all objects of interest, I took the deck.

The first thing I did was to turn toward the *Leviathan* just as she swung out, and with a combined speed of nearly forty knots, a thousand yards seemed a distressingly small space. Full speed astern starboard and full ahead port quickly swung us parallel, and I breathed easier. After one complete cycle I saw how the zigzag worked out, and then it seemed less complicated. But I was still obliged to devote my entire attention to keeping position, as my eye was not accustomed to judge the speeds and distances of such large ships. A yacht can turn in half the distance that a destroyer can, and can therefore close in farther before turning out, a fact that I always remembered after that first break.

I am sure that that was the busiest watch I have ever stood. It seemed that every time I discovered that I had gone out too far, the quartermaster handed me a signal, or just as I was in the act of turning, the radio room called up; or when the destroyer astern was

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getting too close for comfort, the captain called up to find out whether the barometer had begun to rise yet. And all the time we were rolling, pitching, pounding, and shaking, so that one felt like a chunk of ice in a cocktail-shaker. Those four hours were like so many years.

After a few trips, however, all the details began to merge together, and then a deck watch became like driving a car. One does not stop to think that one is using a clutch, a brake, and so on, but one views the operation as a whole and concentrates on the result. When I had reached this point and no longer had to watch details so closely, I began to enjoy the work to its full extent. It was a joy to stand on the bridge and look back over those four stacks, pouring out their ripples of heat and occasional clouds of heavy oil smoke, to hear the roar of the fire-room ventilators as the big fans sucked the air from the topside and forced it through the oil-burners, to feel the pounding of the bow as she split a wave and dived into the trough, to realize the power that was driving us through the water at a terrific speed, and to smell the salt in the wind and taste it in the spray as it was driven across the bridge.

The joy of life on the sea, the fascination of the convoy work, and the call of the ocean to those who have weathered its storms, as well as admired its sublime sunrises, can best be expressed in verse. In the following lines I have attempted to express the feelings of a business man enrolled in the navy for the war:

I've sailed the Biscay convoy now
For fifteen months or more,
From Brest to La Rochelle and back,
From Wolfe to Passe du Four.
I've convoyed ships from north to south,
From Bordeaux to the Seine.
I've gone from Brest to fifteen west
To bring ships in again.

I've sailed the Iroise night and day,
In sunshine, rain, and storm;
Patrolled through evening fogs that veil
The ragged foam-bound form
Of Pierres Noires or Toulinguet,
While lights but dimly throw
From Ile de Sein, half hid in rain,
Their misty ghostly glow.

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My knees are 'neath the office desk.
The war has long since passed.
I work like mad to clear my files,
For time is flying fast.

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And yet I glance beyond the bay —
What scene do my eyes meet!
A rugged cliff — Créach, le Stiff,
With breakers at their feet.

I hear the roar of storms once more.
I see the topmast sway.
I taste the salt upon my lips,
Left there by driving spray.
The black storm clouds go scudding past;
Faint stars shine out anew.
A pale blue tint and rose clouds hint
That dawn is breaking through.

The sun bursts out o'er Quiberon.
How sweet those breezes blow!
The convoy has an early start,
She's rounding Cardinaux.
And as she takes one-eighty true,
That whistle seems to call.
Oh, ships and sea, you're luring me —
And I must go, that's all.

EDWARD CHARLES PICKERING.

By JOEL H. METCALF.

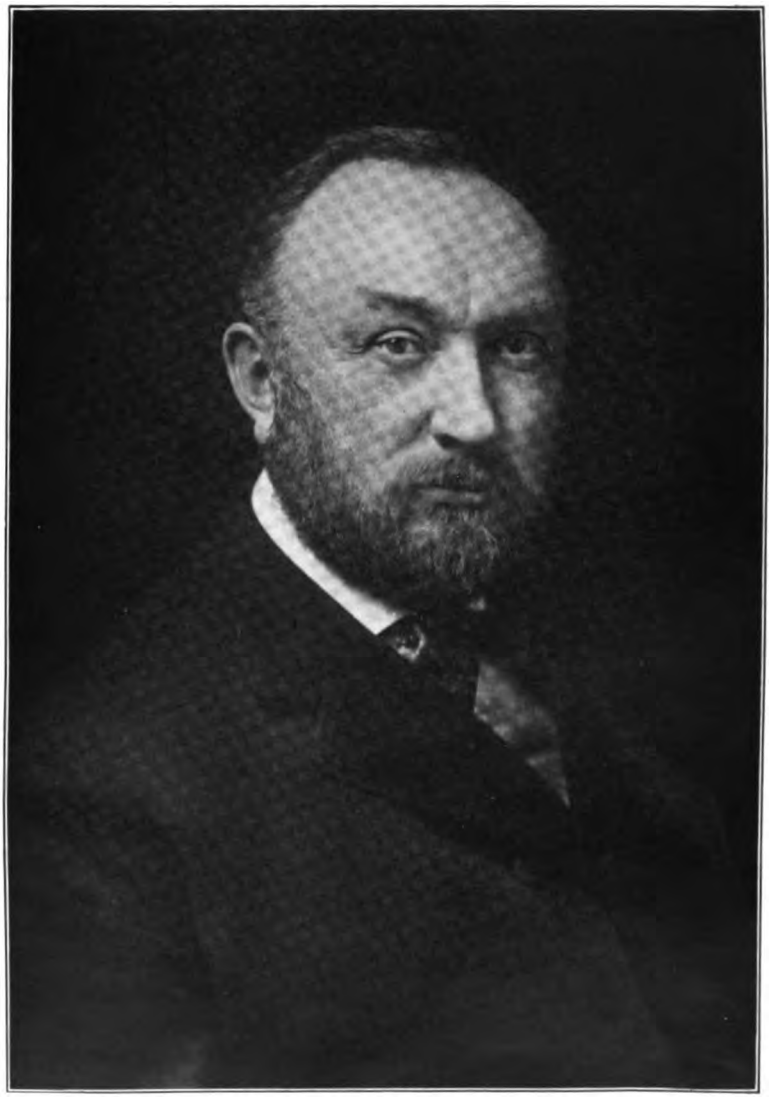
IN the death of Professor E. C. Pickering, modern astronomy loses one of its most honored discoverers, and Harvard University one of its most distinguished sons.

As director of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory for over forty years, his researches date almost from the beginning of the "New Astronomy," which has done so much to give us an insight into the physical and chemical condition of the heavenly bodies. In fact his own discoveries and researches have done as much as the labors of any other one man to bring this knowledge into existence.

Under his fostering care and wise direction the Harvard Observatory has grown from a small foundation with an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars, into one of the best-known and valued institutions of the world, operating in two hemispheres, with a large staff of highly trained scientists, and an endowment of a million dollars.

Under him, while the work of positional astronomy has not been neglected, the Observatory has filled a unique place, because it has not followed the beaten paths of astronomical research, but has al-

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EDWARD CHARLES PICKERING.

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ways entered into new and untried fields, often in the face of severe criticism.

If one were to try to make a general statement of the life work of Professor Pickering, he would say that it began in 1877 with investigations which had for their end the knowledge of the physical peculiarities of the light of the stars — an accurate measure of the intensity of their light. More strictly, it was the measure of the intensity of the light of different wave lengths, since it included the classification and peculiarities of their spectra as well as a general measure of their light.

In this investigation, photography has largely superseded the old eye methods, and in its application Professor Pickering has shown his greatest originality and obtained his greatest success.

The difficulties in these untried fields can only be fully appreciated by those conversant with the special subject; and the great success obtained speaks volumes of praise for the Director and his loyal associates.

In May, 1885, the Observatory began the use of the objective prism to photograph the spectra of the stars. This has proved a very fruitful field of research, as it gives a wholesale method of determining the spectral types. The classification was at first empirical, but it has proved to be a real classification according to stellar families and is now almost universally accepted.

The International Solar Union held on Mt. Wilson in 1910 accepted it; and the Revised Draper Catalogue, now nearly completed, will give the type of all stars, according to this classification, down to the ninth magnitude, and will contain upward of two hundred thousand stars. Under Professor Pickering, variable star investigation has always been important, and photographic methods here also have been most fruitful. The discovery that variable stars of long period show the hydrogen lines bright near maximum gave an opportunity, by examining spectra plates, to find no less than two hundred and seventy-four long period variables by this method alone.

By various photographic methods devised at the Observatory no less than three thousand three hundred and forty-six, or about three fourths of all known variables, were found at Harvard. The light curves of these are being investigated and their laws and meaning found. As our sun is a variable star, this investigation of "other suns than ours" must always have practical importance.

In photometric work on the stars the Director was preëminent.

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The meridian photometer was his own invention and has given very valuable results.

The grand total of these investigations gave the magnitude of eighty thousand stars, and estimates of their brightness exceeding two million in number.

Photographic methods have also been applied here with great success in the face of grave difficulties. By their use an accurate sequence has been obtained down to the twentieth magnitude. On this scale we have the magnitude of stars where the brighter ones are more than three hundred million times as bright as the faintest stars included in the measures.

These and other researches which I have not space even to mention are contained in eighty large quarto volumes of the Harvard Annals, which are his best memorial and which assure him immortality in the astronomical world.

On the pages of modern astronomy his name is of frequent occurrence. The value of many of his researches will increase with the years.

Professor Pickering's scientific interest was not narrowed to his own investigations nor to those of his own Observatory. Early in life he wrote, "Science is an ennobling pursuit only when it is wholly unselfish."

The object of Harvard Observatory, as stated in its statutes, is "in general to promote the progress of knowledge in Astronomy and kindred sciences." No man could possibly have interpreted this aim in a larger or more generous way than did Professor Pickering. He did everything he could to aid others in their work.

As long ago as 1877 in a pamphlet on the "Endowment of Research" he advocated closer coöperation among astronomers. He said, "We find a great observer but no telescope, a great telescope but no astronomer to use it, and an astronomer whose faithful observations, the result of long years of hard work, were rendered useless by the lack of a few hundred dollars to publish them." His great object was to bring the telescope, the financial assistance and the "special man" together.

Not only did he enter into the fullest coöperation with the professional astronomers, without a shade of feeling that he might lose some credit for himself and his observatory, but he did everything in his power to assist the work of amateurs. The highly successful labors of the Association of Variable-star Observers are a case in point.

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The writer of this article wishes to acknowledge his own great indebtedness to Professor Pickering for assistance both moral and financial in connection with his work on the asteroids.

But after all, those who had the privilege of knowing him saw that the man was always greater than his works. His devotion to his science was absolute, his delight in its advancement unfailing. His humility, after receiving the highest honors from the scientific world, was only heightened with years. His personal attractiveness and social graces were exceptional, as all his friends can testify. All his life was one of courtesy and poise which through years of intimacy I have never seen broken. And with it all he had wonderful administrative ability, and the power to inspire the best in others. His work was not of the sort to attract popular attention. He was not a newspaper sensationalist. If he had even bowed to the hope that another planet could be communicated with he might have obtained another million dollars for his observatory. He was content with the humbler but more important task of being as he said, "a collector of astronomical facts" whose value he hoped would increase with the passage of time. It was in this faith, with large courage and self-restraint, that he carried out many laborious unattractive investigations of such a character that decades and perhaps centuries may be required to reveal the true scientific import of the results obtained.

No less than six American universities conferred on him the degree of LL.D. The highest honors of the scientific societies of the world in memberships and medals were showered upon him, the simple enumeration of them would make an article by itself. Scientists thought that they honored themselves in honoring him.

I have said that the eighty volumes of the Harvard Annals are his enduring monument. I am not sure that he would not wish me to say that his best memorial, because typical of his scientific ideal, is the photographic library which has been collected during many years. It is the only one of the kind in existence. It is written entirely on glass and is composed of three hundred thousand plates weighing about ninety tons. It is a history of the heavens from the time of the application of photography to the stars. It is not only history but true autobiography, for it contains the history of the stars down to the tenth magnitude, written by themselves on the photographic plates. These life-histories have not yet been read completely, for the skilled readers are few; but the volumes contain the material

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infallibly recorded, which can be rescued from the past whenever the future desires it.

And now the life of their creator, full of years and honor "like a shock of corn cometh in its season," has gone from us. His friends are bereft and the world is poorer, but some other place in God's universe is richer and we can say of him as was said of another, "He loved the stars too fondly to be fearful of the night."

THOMAS RODMAN PLUMMER.

By JOHN JAY CHAPMAN, '84.

IT is a mere accident when any one of us gets a glimpse into the inner life of another. Our ideas about human character come to us for the most part out of poetry and fiction, while our living friends walk about cloaked in a mysterious reticence which we respect; and indeed we have not the time to guess what may lie behind it. If we do so, our guesses themselves become a sort of poetry; and I suppose that this is the way in which the romancers feed their dreams. It would seem that our imagination, though it controls our nature, yet lies aloof and broods over us from its nest. There are, however, shocks that bring fact and fiction together; and the greatest of them is sudden death.

Little Snow White lay in a coffin covered with glass, and the dwarfs watched by her side for six months; for the dwarfs suspected she was not dead. Moreover, the dwarfs, being fairy people, took everything lightly and hoped for the best. The fable is charming, and yet, like the rest of German folk-lore, it is injured by an unpoetic, brutal use of the gruesome; it sports in an unhuman way about a great human mystery. There is indeed a plate of glass which instantly and invisibly descends between us and the dead, and shows them to us in a peculiar twilight of their own — in a place which seems to have been in existence before they died. No effort of the imagination can set a living friend within that glamorous half-light into which a companion steps the moment we hear that he is dead.

The Greeks and Romans with their Hades and its gloomy rivers, sad landscape, strange beasts, shadowy judges, and "the strengthless heads of the dead" have left a dreadful account of the ghastly side of this under-world; but the classics seem never to have made a fable about the bright side of the experience, or given his due to Death the

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THOMAS RODMAN PLUMMER, '84.

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Illuminator. For Death dramatizes the past as nothing else can do. Our friends, in stepping into shadow, give us back whole histories, and lift a veil from forgotten scenes which seem to be magically staged for our review. They themselves take the center of the scene in a way they never did in real life, and we know them, as it were, for the first time.

The Great War is memorable and unique in this, that it has left our civilian heroes surrounded by the same glory that used to be reserved for the soldier. The moral issues of the war are the reason for this merger. Those issues burned as fiercely and consumed as much in the lives of civilians as of warriors. The sacrifices were made without the thought that there was sacrifice, and almost every one took part in them. Sculptors, physicians, lawyers, apothecaries, retired business men, unreformed voluptuaries, unknown sewing-women passed through an internal French Revolution, a quickly passing, ephemeral judgment-day that set all men and classes on the same level, and constituted a little age by itself. We are still winking our eyes at the light, as we issue from the cavern of this joint experience, and I set down these notes about a classmate, knowing that they illustrate the doings of hundreds of thousands of people most of whom are alive. The strange thing is that if Plummer had not been killed I should never have seen him in his penumbra which must, nevertheless, be shining about the survivors also; for death creates nothing, but reveals.

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If a prophetess had predicted on the day of our graduation thirty-five years ago that a member of the class of '84 would be buried in rural France; that his funeral would be attended by a file of soldiers with a French Colonel at its head; that an entire village would turn out for the occasion; that the hero would be laid in ground given by the village and to be kept in order forever at the expense of the municipality, — no one of us would have guessed that Tom Plummer was the man; and Plummer himself would have greeted such an idea with the quizzical humor he always displayed when his own affairs were mentioned. He was completely unaware, even more than the rest of us, that he was a man with a big brain, and a destiny. I can hardly realize it yet; though I always knew he had a big character.

At the time he came to Harvard he knew more of the real world than Harvard Freshmen usually do; though his outward appearance of cherubic innocence did not betray this. He had read French and

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German and had lived in foreign places and seen something of the older civilizations. He had done these things quietly and casually, not as a tourist. His mother was a wonderfully gentle, witty, cultivated, loving woman who wore beautiful old-fashioned rings, and was surrounded by little well-bound volumes of the poets and quaint charming objects of all sorts. She was exceedingly gracious and humorous, indeed she was very much like Tom; and it was by her that he had been dipped in the great world, I mean into that stream of traditional social life, where ideals, romances, poetry, music, and conversation are mingled, — a stream which does not much change in character from age to age. Mrs. Plummer and Tom were very much like those gentlefolk who live in Bologna and Venice and inherit some quiet old family palace, as well as the amenities that go with the palace and have been going on uninterruptedly since the days of ancient Rome. They were people without pretention, without ambition, without self-consciousness — adorable people.

Thus when Tom came to College he was n't really half so frightened by College as the rest of us were. His shy, odd, humorous detachment concealed a certain amount of worldly equipment. We, of course, could not perceive this, because Tom was an undersized elf with small hands and feet, weak shoulders, a large square head, and eyes that rolled open suddenly when he threw his head back and stared as if to catch a thought. He was always laughing, and he laughed at ideas that were subtle. The interests, the amusements, the temptations of the average American college boy are crude. In fact they are so silly that almost any boy can be protected against them, if he be given some slight experience of Europe before he is sent to college. In like manner Ulysses was protected from the enchantments of Circe by smelling from time to time the flowers which Hermes had put in his hands before the interview. Tom, as I say, possessed this antidote to college — a whiff of Europe.

He floated through the maelstrom of Harvard like a Kobalt on a leaf. His mental maturity protected him among other dangers in College, from that of social success; he did n't make clubs and societies. His indolence and lack of ambition prevented him from learning anything in particular in the bookish way, and athletics were out of the question, for he could hardly use his hands to eat with, — he was so clumsy; and, of course, he hated athletics. He used to read — or read in — miscellaneous literature, and take dilettante courses about the fine arts. I tutored him in Homer. Our

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method was simple. Plummer had a good verbal memory, and, of course, one could make a fair guess at the passages which were likely to be given for translation on the examination paper. Plummer memorized the standard English translation of a selected lot of Homeric beauties. He studied also the introductory key-words to each passage; for, of course, if he should get started on the wrong passage, nothing could save him. The method would be exposed, and Plummer disgraced. But as a matter of fact, he got through.

After College we lost Plummer for years, and we used to hear of him as a traveler in Morocco, in the Holy Land, at Bayreuth, etc. He became a whimsical, aimless globe-trotter and roller-up of reminiscences. When he drifted in from time to time, his gayety was tinged with a melancholy which deepened with the years. His jokes flitted like butterflies across a churchyard. But in the eighties and nineties we did not notice such things. We next heard that he was settling down and taking life seriously on a farm near his native town. He was supposed to be hard up and conscientious, rather a recluse, but mysteriously and importantly raising chickens.

There is one quality which betrays itself immediately in any one's conversation, namely, renunciation. It betrays itself by revealing a point of view; and Tom, even in his boyhood, was always playfully taking a back seat. He did the same in later life. When his chickens would not lay, but died (as of course they did), he buried their corpses with an epigram; and I have no doubt that he had buried many a secret desire by Moslem tombs in Syria, or dropped a casket of letters in the Rhone as he stood on the bridge at Avignon. This quality of renunciation is the basis of the fine characters of the world. It makes for intellect, it makes for humor, it is the foundation of a sort of invisible power which one feels in many humble people and in many eminent people, and this power was hidden somewhere about Plummer, and when war broke out, the force in him blazed out suddenly into self-immolation, efficiency, and death.

The spring of 1914 found him a confirmed old bachelor who lived in his haunts and dim seclusions, like an old trout under a river-bank. If you plunged your hand in and seized him he would leap and flash with many colors; and then dive off again to the depths of his dreamy quietude at the bottom of the stream. The invasion of Belgium waked him with a bounce. He offered his services to our Government and was employed by the American Embassy in France, where his knowledge of French and German made him useful in censoring the letters

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of German prisoners of war during the period of our neutrality. After our entry into the war he enlisted in the Red Cross, and went to the front — the extreme front in a remote village on the eastern border of France near Saint-Dié. Here he organized a canteen, and by ten months of excessive labor, both mental and manual, wore himself out. He lived just long enough, however, to hear the Armistice proclaimed, and to welcome the hordes of French, English, Italian, Russian, and Rumanian prisoners released from Germany, who swarmed across the trenches. On November 23 he was seized by pneumonia and died on the following day. The Croix de Guerre of France and a citation from the medical service of the Seventh Army arrived at the hospital on the day after his death.

The heroism of the young is part of the order of nature, and we accept it gladly. But when an elderly recluse of cultivated tastes plunges into the mêlée to save the world by a kind of labor for which his whole life would seem to have unfitted him, the act wears a beauty of its own which casts the young heroes for one moment into the shade.

I add one of Tom's latest letters in which he describes the morning of the Armistice; for it is a piece of great writing:

November 13, 1918.
On active service
With the American Expeditionary Force.
Cantine Franco-Américaine, No. 31.
Same place — Moyenmoutier — at what was a few days ago the front!
(I don't know where it is to-day!)

American
Y.M.C.A.

Since last Sunday I have been meaning to set down, as I felt them, the extraordinary sensations of these last few days. When I have had the moments to do this I have been too tired to do it well, and so have not done it at all. Just as well I suppose — every little scribbler in Europe has thought he could express on paper what every one, stupid, intelligent, or just plain absorbent, has been feeling these last few days of the war. You have escaped me and so be thankful.

Monday morning, though, sticks tightest to my fading memory. I went to build the canteen fire at about 5.15 A.M. The poilus, we are all friends here now, began to stand around and wait for the water to boil and me to make chocolate. The air seemed vibrating with expected news. We are mostly a Breton regiment here and not emotional. Soon a poilu in a helmet joined the group. He knew, — they knew it at Saint Dié. It was official — it had been posted up at Etival. Another poilu joined the group. The telephone message had been taken that morning at the military telephone bureau where he worked. There was absolutely no doubt about it. At 11 o'clock the Armistice

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signed, was to go into effect! Still almost no emotion shown by the poilus. Quiet talk and expression of wonderment that, after four years of the trenches and wounds and privations and death of comrades, it could all end at last. Two American soldiers dropped in from somewhere. One of them, turning to me, said: "What an unemotional nation the French is." I tried to explain a little and failed utterly. I was like a charged wire. All of us were like that, though no one expressed it by his face or gesture. Then a poilu helped me carry the heavy twenty-five litre "marmite" of chocolate into the canteen and I began to serve through the slide to the men. One stolid, middle-aged Breton (we are of the Territorials here now) sat down on a little wooden bench and staring straight in front of him burst out with: "Bon sang — de bon sang — de bon sang!! et de penser à Verdun! Ah, la putain!" That was all he could say and it was his "cri du cœur." He had been at Verdun and he called her a "bitch" for whom he had been willing to give his life. Much in the same way Hamlet calls to his father's ghost, "Old true penny."

Still the quiet talk among the poilus went on. I joined in when spoken to, — no visible emotion, but intense consciousness that emotion unexpressed was in each soldier. Many stated that it is to America that France owes the end.

Soon the broad road filled with soldiers in groups and strolling. The bells were to be rung at eleven. They had n't rung since the day Italy entered the war. There had been some suspicion of signals made to the Germans from the belfry.

The morning wore on very calmly, — a lovely autumn morning. It began to be near eleven and an occasional premonitory "dong" fell from the belfry of the big old church. They had been oiling the iron work from which the bells hung. We could see the men, very small, away up there, through the slats of the broken blinds of the belfry. They were the ringers. It was one of the most intense moments I have ever lived through. And then they rang out solemnly, joyously, and the soldiery and the village folk gathered below in the wide street, began to laugh and to talk and put hands affectionately on blue-clad shoulders. Full realization had come to them that war was ended and peace almost here.

HARVARD IN THE WAR OF 1812.

By HENRY N. BLAKE, *1 '58.*

MY comments in the March number of the MAGAZINE respecting Harvard in the Mexican War are applicable to the conditions prevailing in 1812. The conflict was denounced in New England and the language of Gov. Strong, H. U. 1764, of Massachusetts is a fair statement of public opinion in this region. "But, though we may be convinced that the war in its commencement was unnecessary and unjust . . . and though, in a war thus commenced, we may have declined to afford our voluntary aid to offensive measures, yet I presume there

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will be no doubt of our right to defend our dwellings and possessions against any hostile attack by which their destruction is menaced." This view was accepted and thousands procured substitutes when drafted and enlisted in the militia and local companies to defend their homes, but although alarms were frequent, their services were not required in sanguinary engagements.

Work of the scope of this article should have been performed a century ago and now authorities are lacking, but there should be a beginning and the registers of the army and navy and standard publications have been examined in the preparation of this brief list. The following names were borne by officers in the military or naval forces of our country, who reflected high honor on Harvard, and I trust errors of omission will be corrected.

College.

1776. James Mann. Served in two Wars. Mass. Surgeon 4th Mass., 5 July, 1779; resigned 14 April, 1782; Hosp. Surg. Mate, 9 April, 1812; Head of the Medical Staff of Northern frontier during the War; hon. disc., 15 June, 1815; reinstated, 3 May, 1816; Post Surg., 18 April, 1818; Asst. Surg., 1 June, 1821; died in service 7 Nov., 1832.

1778. James Thomas. Mass. Capt. Light Dragoons, 1 July, 1808; resigned 1 Nov., 1811; Major, Q. M. Gen., Deputy, 1 Sept., 1812; Col., 28 April, 1813; hon. disc., 15 June, 1815.

1783. Philip Spencer. N.Y. Midshipman, U.S.N., 1 Dec., 1810; 2d Lieut, 3d Art., 22 May, 1812; 1st Lieut., 13 May, 1813; Paymaster, 30 Dec., 1813; Asst. Insp. Gen., 15 Sept., 1814 to 15 June, 1815; retained as 1st Lieut. Art., 12 May, 1814; died in service, 5 May, 1817.

1784. Gustavus Baylies. R.I. Surg. Mate, 16th Inf., 2 Dec., 1812; Hosp. Surg. Mate, 20 Oct., 1813; resigned 14 June, 1814.

1787. William Amherst Barron. Mass. Capt. 2d Artillerists and Engineers, 14 May, 1800; Artillerists, 1 April, 1802; Engineers, 13 April, 1802; Major, 11 June, 1805; resigned 15 June, 1807; Capt. Asst. Q. M. Gen., 2 April, 1813; hon. disc., 15 April, 1815; Capt. Asst. Q. M. Gen., 18 April, 1818; hon. disc., 1 June, 1821.

1787. John Phelps. 3d Lieut. 37th Inf., 3 June, 1813; 2d Lieut., 1 May, 1814; hon. disc., 15 June, 1815.

1795. Josiah Bartlett. N.H. 2d Lieut., 21st Inf., 12 March, 1812; 1st Lieut., 26 June, 1813; resigned, 1 March, 1814.

1796. John Leighton Tuttle. Mass. Lieut.-Col., 9th Inf., 12 March, 1812; died in service, 22 July, 1813.

1797. William Blanchard. Ensign, 19th Inf., 12 March, 1812; 3d Lieut., 5 April, 1813; 2d Lieut., 6 April, 1813; hon. disc., 1 June, 1814.

1799. Daniel Adams. N.Y. Paymaster McClure's N.Y. Regt., 15 Feb., 1813; 2d Lieut., 29th Inf., 30 April, 1813; 1st Lieut., 20 Dec., 1813; hon. disc., 15 June, 1815.

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1799. William Ballard. Mass. Surg. Mate, 24 March, 1812; Post Surg., 18 April, 1818; Asst. Surg., 1 June, 1821; resigned, 28 Feb., 1822.

1801. David Phineas Adams. Chaplain, U.S.N., 10 May, 1811; in service until he died, Sept., 1823.

1801. John Dix. Asst. Surg., U.S.N., 24 July, 1813; Surg., 27 March, 1818; in service until he died, 16 April, 1823.

1804. Thomas Aspinwall. Mass. Major, 9th Inf., 12 March, 1812; Lieut.-Col., 15th Inf., 12 March, 1813; brevet Col., 17 Sept., 1814, for distinguished services in Brown's Sortie from Fort Erie, V.C., where he was severely wounded; hon. disc., 15 June, 1815.

1804. Thomas John Hancock Cushing. Surg. Mate., U.S.N., 23 Jan., 1809; dismissed, 5 March, 1810; Surg. Mate, 10 Dec., 1814; died in service, 1 June, 1817.

1804. Abraham Eustis. Va. Capt. Light Art., 3 May, 1808; Major, 15 March, 1810; Lieut.-Col., 2d Art. 8 May, 1822; Col. 1st Art., 17 Nov., 1834; brevet Lieut.-Col., 10 Sept., 1813, for meritorious services; Col., 10 Sept., 1823, for ten years faithful services in one grade, and Brig. Gen. 30 June, 1834.

1804. Samuel Livermore. Purser, U.S.N., 26 March, 1814.

1804. John Merrill. M.B. 1807, M.D. 1811. Mass. 1st Lieut., 34th Inf., 30 April, 1813; Regt. Paymaster, 11 June, 1813, to Jan., 1814; Capt., 31 Jan., 1814; hon. disc., 15 June, 1815.

1805. John Brooks. Mass. 2d Lieut. U.S. Marines, 1 Oct., 1807; 1st Lieut., 30 Jan., 1809; killed in the battle of Lake Erie, 10 Sept., 1813. In the resolutions of Congress thanking Capt. Oliver H. Perry for gallant conduct, the President is requested to present a silver medal with suitable "emblems and devices to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant John Brooks."

1805. Abraham Fuller Hall. N.Y. Capt., 23d Inf., 14 April, 1812; transferred to 9 h Inf., 15 April, 1813; killed 25 July, 1814, in the battle of Niagara Falls, U.C.

1807. Joseph Lovell, M.D. 1811. Mass. Surgeon, 9th Inf., 15 May, 1812; Hosp. Surg., 30 June, 1814; Surg. Gen., U.S.A., 18 April, 1818; the first officer of this rank.

1808. Samuel Bacon. 2d Lieut. U.S. Marine Corps, 14 April, 1812; 1st Lieut., 8 July, 1812; Capt., 18 June, 1814; resigned, Nov., 1815.

1808. John Bliss. N.H. 1st Lieut., 11th Inf., 12 March, 1812; Capt., 13 March, 1813; wounded in battle of Niagara Falls; Major, 1st Inf., 15 July, 1831; Lieut.-Col., 6th Inf., 30 Oct., 1836; brevet Major, 13 May, 1823, for ten years faithful services in one grade; commanded his regiment in battle of Bad-Axe in Black Hawk War; resigned 6 Sept., 1837.

1808. Charles Cotton. Surg. Mate, U.S.N., 3 April, 1811; Surg., 24 July, 1813; resigned 10 Dec., 1823.

1808. John Farwell. Vt. 2d Lieut., 31st Inf., 30 April, 1813; 1st Lieut., 31 Jan., 1814; resigned, 30 Sept., 1814.

1809. Loring Austin. Mass. 2d Lieut. Light Dragoons, 28 Sept., 1812; 1st Lieut., 3 Sept., 1813; Capt., 46th Inf., 21 April, 1814; brevet Major, 5 July, 1814, for distinguished services at battle of Chippewa, U.C.; resigned, 31 July, 1918.

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1809. William Swift, M.D., 1812. Surg. Mate, U.S.N., 24 July, 1813; Surg., 15 April, 1814; retired, 25 April, 1861.

1809. David S. Townsend. Mass. 1st Lieut., 9th Inf., 6 July, 1812; Capt., 13 May, 1813; Asst. Adjt. Gen., Major, 27 July, 1814; wounded losing right leg in battle near the St. Lawrence; hon. disc., 15 June, 1815; Paymaster Art. Corps., 29 April, 1816; retained as Major, Paymaster, Art., 1 June, 1821.

1810. Joseph Eaton, M.D., 1814. Mass. Surg. Mate, 3d Art., 14 April, 1812; resigned, 12 Dec., 1813; Hosp. Surg. Mate, 15 April, 1814; Post Surg., 18 April, 1818; Asst. Surg., 1 June, 1821; in service until he died, 16 March, 1860.

1810. William Gale. Va. Cornet Light Dragoons, 11 Oct., 1813; 3d Lieut., 19 May, 1814; hon. disc., 15 June, 1815.

1810. Frederick Kinloch. S.C. Ensign, 18th Inf., 22 Jan., 1813; 3d Lieut., 13 March, 1813; 2d Lieut., 11 Sept., 1813; 1st Lieut., 10 Oct., 1814; resigned, 1 May, 1816.

1810. Thomas Gardner Mower. Mass. Surg. Mate, 9th Inf., 2 Dec., 1812; Surg., 30 June, 1814; Surg. Staff, 1 June, 1821.

1810. Thomas Stephens. Vt. 2d Lieut., 30th Inf., 30 April, 1813; 1st Lieut., 23 June, 1814; hon. disc., 15 June, 1815.

1810. Joseph Lowe Stevens, M.D. 1814. S.C. Hosp. Surg. Mate, 29 April, 1813; hon. disc., 15 June, 1815.

1811. Horace Cullen Story. Mass. 2d Lieut. Engineers, 11 March, 1814; 1st Lieut., 15 April, 1818; brevet 1st Lieut., 17 Sept., 1814, for gallant conduct in sortie from Fort Erie, U.C.

1812. George Bartlett Doane, M.D., 1820. Asst. Surg., U.S.N., 10 Dec., 1814; resigned, 5 Jan., 1820.

1813. Samuel Luther Dana, M.D. 1817. Mass. 3d Lieut., 1st Art., 2 March, 1814; 2d Lieut., 1 May, 1814; hon. disc., 15 June, 1815.

1813. William Thorndike, Surg. Mate, 21st Inf., 6 July, 1812; resigned, 21 July, 1813.

Medical School.

1813. George Bates, M.D. Mass. Surg., 21st Inf., 6 July, 1812; resigned, 1 Oct., 1812.

1813. Amos Farnsworth, M.D. Mass. Surg. Mate, 4th Inf., 15 April, 1812; resigned, 14 March, 1814.

1814. Amos Alexander Evans, M.D. Asst. Surg. U.S.N., 1 Sept., 1808; Surg., 20 April, 1810; resigned, 15 April, 1824.

1816. John Wise, M.D. Asst. Surg., U.S.N., 10 Dec., 1814; resigned, 24 Aug., 1818.

1817. George Saxon Sprostom, M.D. Asst. Surg. U.S.N., 8 Nov., 1813; Surg., 27 March, 1818; died in service, 27 Jan., 1842.

1818. Usher Parsons, M.D. Surg. Mate, Frigate John Adams; Asst. Surg., U.S.N., 6 July, 1812; Surg. 15 April, 1814; served on flag ship Lawrence in battle of Lake Erie under Captain Perry and receives honorable mention from Lossing in "War of 1812" and Maclay in "History of the Navy."

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MORE REMINISCENCES OF '66.

By GEORGE BATCHELOR, '66.

IN the HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE for March, Professor Evans says that at the beginning of the era 1850–1880 college chairs were few. The professor occupied what some one has well called a "Settee." He taught, for example, Astronomy, Philosophy, Botany, and Mathematics.

This may have been true of some colleges; it certainly was not true for Harvard College. The class of '66 of which I was a member came under the influence and instruction of a remarkable corps of professors. In some "Reminiscences" which were published in this MAGAZINE in 1916, I gave a partial list of these men, viz., Sophocles, Jeffries Wyman, Asa Gray, Louis Agassiz, Francis J. Child, W. W. Goodwin, G. M. Lane, E. W. Gurney, Benj. Peirce, James Russell Lowell.

Several of these men were members of the famous "Saturday Club," of which recollections have recently been published by Edward W. Emerson. Of some of them I am now setting in order some personal memories.

The dates of their appointments and service show that they come within the era described by Professor Evans, e.g.:

Louis Agassiz — Zoölogy	1861–73
Asa Gray — Botany	1842–88
Benj. Peirce — Mathematics	1842–69
Jeffries Wyman — Anatomy	1833–74
Joseph Lovering — Natural Philosophy	1838–88
Sophocles — Greek Tragedies	1860–83
Goodwin — Greek Grammar and Literature	1860–01
Child — Anglo Saxon and Rhetoric	1851–76
Bowen — Metaphysics and Ethics	1853–89
Cooke — Chemical Physics	1851–94
J. M. Peirce — Mathematics	1861–69

As a member of the Class of '66, I was admitted to the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, and had the privilege of coming near to Lowell, Holmes, Hoar, Emerson, *et al.* Holmes and Lowell in their turn presided at the dinners and often read poems. Wit and humor abounded when E. R. Hoar, Col. Harry Lee, the poets and others of like quality responded to the call of the chairman. In earlier days wine was furnished, but Lowell told us how in the presidency of Josiah

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Quincy "wine, or what Wood and Hall called wine," was banished. (Wood & Hall were grocers in Harvard Square.)

There has never been in any American college a corps of teachers equal to this one. Agassiz and Peirce had no peers in any College or University in England or America.

Louis Agassiz.

The greatest naturalist of the century resisted all temptations offered by the Emperor of the French, and preferred to work for and with the people who had befriended him in his youth.

He was a devout philosopher. At the beginning of a lecture that I attended, he picked up a fossil and said — "I hold in my hand a medal struck off in the mint of the Almighty Creator." His method of teaching was unique. For example: Before Mr. Verrill he set a jar and a dish. The jar contained a holothurian preserved in alcohol. He told him to lay the animal on the dish and learn all he could about it. "Bye and bye," he said, "I will come and examine you." After an hour or two, he returned and asked, "What have you seen?" Verrill told him. "Yes," said Agassiz, "you have seen something, but not much." Several times Verrill sat down before his holothurian and at last Agassiz said, "The most evident thing you have not seen." "It is alike on both sides," said Verrill. "Yes," said Agassiz. "Now you have the basis of classification."

Years afterward, The American Association for the Advancement of Science met in Salem, Mass. As usual one session was given up to sport, and Professor Verrill had drawn on the blackboard marine animals in human attitudes. Agassiz passing by glanced at them and said —"Verrill, they are all holothurians."

In my former chapter of Reminiscences, I described the scene when at the same meeting Agassiz generously acknowledged the merit of the essay of his former pupil Edward S. Morse, saying, "For the first time in the history of science, we are in a condition to study the brachiopod intelligently."

The greatest naturalist of his time, Agassiz resisted Darwinism to the last, but he made such discoveries and reported them so faithfully that his pupils, including his son, took the next step after him, and accepted the doctrine of evolution. The Darwinians had described the ascidian as the marine animal from which vertebrates had ascended. A *noto chord* was regarded as the beginning of the spinal column. In his last article published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Agassiz asserted that

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the *noto chord* could not be the beginning of a backbone, because it was on the wrong side of the animal. I asked Professor Morse what answer he would make. He said, "Agassiz did not know that the ascidian was not a mollusk, but a worm, and that the *noto chord* was in the right place." This fact was a corollary of Morse's brilliant discovery concerning the brachiopod.

Benjamin Peirce.

In a tablet in the Exposition in Paris at the foot of a list of twenty of the greatest mathematicians of the last two thousand years appeared the name of Benjamin Peirce, our senior professor of mathematics. In '66, he was giving instruction which nobody understood, to a select audience of students who were trying to become mathematicians. He would begin by asking questions and attending to the answers, and then as some new truth flashed upon his mind, he would forget his class and cover the blackboard with algebraic symbols.

At this time, Thomas Hill was president of the college, a great mathematician with no practical ability as an administrator. Before coming to Cambridge, he was minister of the Unitarian Church in Waltham. It is recorded by Robert S. Rantoul that when Peirce caught sight of some new truth which he could not reduce to writing, he would hasten to Waltham and describe to Hill what was disturbing his mind. He was the only man in America who could understand Peirce, and having "no such original inspirations to trouble him, could better express in words the new proposition when at last he understood it," "and towards morning send him home to Cambridge with his problem stated on paper in his pocket, and his mind at rest."

In a parlor in Boston, I heard Peirce in his old age deliver his last address. With great positiveness, he affirmed his belief in immortality. He said, "All my life I have studied the stars at long range. I expect to study them at short range. I may ride on the tail of a comet." He said also, "I have conceived the idea of an algebra of universal thought, but I am no longer able to work it out, and must leave it to those who come after me." Probably no living man knows what he meant by that proposition.

Of students that he instructed for many years in college, he said, "We have seen many young men of brilliant parts, of whom we expected great things as scientific investigators; but they never fulfilled the promise of their youth. After long deliberation, I have come to the conclusion that the reason they failed was because they had bad

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hearts. The student of science must be a truth seeker, and a truth teller, and the man whose heart is bad cannot be either."

Emerson and Holmes.

By a singular coincidence I was present in the same parlor where Emerson and Holmes made their last semi-public appearances.

Emerson read an essay. He had passed into the shadow but there was nothing unpleasant in the decay of his intellect. It was simply a second childhood. His daughter Ellen sat by his side and after he had read both sides of a sheet quietly removed it, for otherwise he might turn it over and read it again. Once he pushed off several sheets saying "I won't read these." "Oh, yes," his daughter said, "that is the best of it." Now and then, he would look up with his beautiful smile and make some shrewd remark with his usual intelligence. It was a lovely display at the setting of the sun.

Oliver Wendell Holmes I heard read his famous essay on Jonathan Edwards. His slender form dilated with indignation, as he set forth the blasphemies of the great preacher and metaphysician. At the close of the reading old Doctor Bowditch said, in a voice trembling with emotion, "I did n't know that such damnable doctrines were ever preached."

James Russell Lowell.

It was the good fortune of some members of the class of '66 to read Dante's *Inferno* with Lowell. It was his custom to have two cantos translated at each lesson, one by the class, and one by himself. Longfellow had served his term as professor, and now glorified the streets with his benign presence. Lowell frequently met Longfellow, Prof. Parsons, and Charles Eliot Norton. They were all expert translators of Dante's works. Lowell reported to us their sayings and doings. We felt, therefore, that we were "in the swim" not only with Dante, but also with our own poets.

Lowell had no liking for the routine of college discipline, and examinations he abhorred. As the end of the year approached, he told the class that there was to be an oral examination by a committee, "but, gentlemen, it will make no difference, you are marked already."

At another time, Lowell told us that the best way to learn a foreign language was to hear it spoken, and advised us to go to hear a very good French company that was playing in Boston. Then he checked himself, and said, "But I remember that by a college rule, you are forbidden to go to the theatre. I voted against it," and there he left it.

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This work with Lowell was one of the most precious privileges of our college course.

E. W. GURNEY.

Professor Gurney was one of the most genial instructors and the most skilful of disciplinarians. When President Eliot came to the throne he made Professor Gurney dean of the faculty, thus relieving the president of the onerous duty of dealing every Wednesday afternoon with recalcitrant students. As a teacher, Gurney was always kind and courteous, but nevertheless a terror to drones and evil doers.

For example, take the case of a student who was afterward a distinguished professor in the Medical School. We were reading Cicero's Epistles. In the lesson for the day, he was describing a scene in court, when it was evident that in the morning before the witnesses came in they had been suborned and instructed what to testify. I will call the student Drake. He had not looked at his lesson, and when called upon began to translate until he came to this passage. He could make nothing of it, but looked up with a helpless air and said, "I don't think I understand this passage." Gurney bowed, and with the utmost suavity said, "It means, Mr. Drake, that they had learned their lesson before they came in in the morning." As that was exactly what it did mean, the fellows set up a shout and Drake dropped into his seat.

At another time, he dug a pit for the men who did not learn a lesson unless they had to. We were reading Roman History by Paterculus, and he gave out a lesson, and then "cut" the recitation. The next day we had an examination. The shirkers argued that as we had not recited this last lesson, it would not be on the examination paper. I had studied Gurney's mental physiognomy, and it seemed to me that he would be likely to say to the men, "I gave you a lesson to learn, and although you did not recite it, you ought to have learned it; therefore, it is fair to put it on the examination paper." I, therefore, gave especial attention to that lesson, and had the satisfaction of seeing the principal passage on the paper taken from it.

He knew that many students used translations. He, therefore, sometimes gave out long lessons in Plautus or Terence, knowing that translations would be used — then he put glib translators through a grammatical drill that made them earn "good marks" if they got them.

These reminiscences show that while there were no "settees" for professors, there were often two chairs for an important subject, e.g., Greek two; Latin two; Mathematics two; Chemical Physics two.

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THE ROLL OF HONOR.

REPORTED FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1919, TO MAY 1, 1919.

Gustav Herman Kissel, '17, of New York, Lieutenant, Royal Air Force, killed in action in France, April 12, 1918.

Walton Kimball Smith, L.S. '14–'15, of Milwaukee, Wis., Cadet, Royal Air Force, killed in airplane accident at New Romney, England, July 6, 1918.

Clifford Barker Grayson, L.S. '16–'17, First Lieutenant, 9th Infantry, died of wounds received in action at Vierzy, France, July 19, 1918.

Ralph Guye White, L.S. '13–'16, of Juniata, Pa., Lieutenant, 23d Infantry, died of wounds received on the Soissons front, July 21, 1918.

Clark Richardson Lincoln, M.S. '99–'01, of Boston, First Lieutenant, 102d Machine-Gun Battalion, died of wounds received in the Second Battle of the Marne, July 24, 1918.

*Maxwell O. Parry, Gr. '11–'12, of Indianapolis, Ind., Lieutenant, 147th Aero Squadron, died in France, July, 1918.

Richard Jocelyn Hunter, L.S. '05–'06, of London, England, Captain, killed in action in France, August 25, 1918.

Arne Hoisholt, LL.B., '15, of Napa, California, Lieutenant, killed in airplane accident at St. Mihiel, France, Sept. 7, 1918.

†John Cowperthwaite Tyler, S.B. '17, of Brooklyn, N.Y., First Lieutenant, 11th Aero Squadron, killed in action near Conflans, France, Sept. 18, 1918.

Leslie Orland Tooze, L.S. '16–'17, First Lieutenant, 364th Infantry, killed in action in the Argonne, Sept. 28, 1918.

Arthur Briggs Church, '07, of New York, Corporal, 107th Infantry, killed in action in France, Sept. 28, 1918.

Morris Stern, '15, of Boston, Cadet, U.S.N.R.F., died at Pelham Bay, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1918.

Earle Thompson West, '14, of Woburn, Private, first class, 305th Infantry, killed in action in the Argonne, Sept. 30, 1918.

Stephen Tullock Hopkins, '14, of Newtonville, Lieutenant, 96th Aero Squadron, killed in action at St. Mihiel, France, September, 1918.

Stanley Conklin Swift, '15, of Waltham, Private, 59th Infantry, died from wounds received in action in France, Oct. 4, 1918.

Oakley Day Overton, Sp. '14–'15, of Sheridan, Wyoming, Private, Medical Unit 41, 4th Battalion, A.E.F., died in France, Oct. 11, 1918.

Edwin McMaster Stanton, '97, of Iditarod, Alaska, First Sergeant, 61st Infantry, killed in action in France, Oct. 14, 1918.

Roger Felton Goss, A.M. '17, of Marshfield, Oregon, Captain, 96th Division, died at Camp Greene, N.C., Oct. 23, 1918.

Howard Rogers Clapp, '16, of West Newton, First Lieutenant, 22d Aero Squadron, killed in action near Yoncq, France, Nov. 3, 1918.

* Croix de Guerre and Distinguished Service Cross. † Croix de Guerre.

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Alfred Frazier White, L.S. '16–'18, of Philadelphia, Pa., died at Camp Humphreys, Va., November 8, 1918.

Harold Francis Flynn, Gr. Bus. '16–'17, of Woonsocket, R.I., First Lieutenant, 314th Infantry, killed in action at the Battle of the Meuse, November 9, 1918.

Herbert Frederick Engelbrecht, A.M. '18, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, died from poison gas at Washington, D.C., December 8, 1918.

Arthur Joseph Brickley, '16, of Charlestown, Private, French Ambulance Corps, died at Appilly, France, December 9, 1918.

John Brodhead Van Schaick, L.S., '88–'89, of Huntington, N.Y., Y.M.C.A. Secretary, died at Treves, Germany, December 11, 1918.

Robert Allan French, LL.B. '08, of Nashua, N.H., Captain, War Department Intelligence Bureau, died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1918.

Harold Nixon Matthews, '12, of New York, Lieutenant, Coast Artillery, died at Fort Monroe, Va., December 22, 1918.

Joseph Louis Swarts, '07, of St. Louis, Mo., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, died at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., December 24, 1918.

Carl Henry Wilson, Gr. '14–'15, '16–'18, of Conneaut, Ohio, Sergeant, U.S.A., died at Fort Banks, January 10, 1919.

William Fenimore Merrill, '13, of Chicago, Ill., Private, 10th Coast Artillery, died at Coblenz, Germany, February 8, 1919.

Robert Gorham Fuller, '04, of Dover, Captain, Ordnance Corps, died at St. Petersburg, Fla., February 11, 1919.

Samuel Joseph Arthur Kelley, '17, of Boston, First Lieutenant, 22d Infantry, died at Governor's Island, N.Y., February 13, 1919.

Edward Rankin Brainerd, Jr., L.S. '14–'15, of Los Angeles, Cal., Lieutenant, 21st Infantry, died at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Feb. 16, 1919.

Elmer Reinhold Bolinder, Dent. S., '15–'18, of Swampscott, Sergeant, Hospital Unit 24, died in France, February 17, 1919.

Robert Lewis Forbush, '13, of Newton Centre, Master Engineer, Senior Grade, 101st Engineers, died in France, March 14, 1919.

William Wright Walcott, M.D. '05, of Natick, Captain, Medical Corps, died in France, March 16, 1919.

James Alfred Roosevelt, '07, of New York, Major, 306th Infantry, died at sea, March 26, 1919.

Brayton Nichols, '15, of Worcester, Lieutenant, 166th Aero Squadron, Army of Occupation, killed in airplane accident at Wittlich, Germany, April 2, 1919.

Heiman Caro, '11, of Chelsea, Captain, Medical Corps, died at Nevers, France.

John Dudley Love, '19, of Lexington, Sergeant, 6th Regiment, Marine Corps, died in France.

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Corrections.

Arthur Mason Jones, '09, was killed, not in France, but by a fall from his horse in Washington.

Malcolm Cotton Brown, '18, was killed in an airplane accident at Brockworth, England, — not Brockwith.

Lauren Augustus Pettebone, '05, was not in military service.

George Alexander McKinlock, Jr., '16, was a Lieutenant in the Cavalry, not in the Marine Corps.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

WHAT graduate can fail to sympathize with the members of this year's Freshman Class? It is indeed a bomb of cruel and unusual violence that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has exploded in the midst of them. They are to be the first to undergo, at the end of their Senior year, a general examination, covering the whole field of work in which they have concentrated during the three preceding years. The only exceptions are in the Divisions of Mathematics, Education, and the Natural Sciences, in which the desirability of such a general examination does not seem to exist.

General final examinations

Shocking though the innovation must seem to the Freshman, it is one to which there has been a gradual approach. Since 1912 the Medical School has held general final examinations, and since 1913 the Divinity School. Since 1916 the Division of History, Government, and Economics has required a general final examination for the degree of A.B. In that Division, the examination has been threefold: first, a three-hour written examination to determine the comprehensive attainment of the candidate in the subjects of the Division; second, a three-hour written examination to test the student's grasp of his specific field; and third, an oral examination of from twenty to thirty minutes, conducted by a committee of three and supplementing either or both of the written examinations. Presumably the general final examination to be enforced by the other Divisions will be modeled on that which the Division of History, Government, and Economics has instituted with such satisfactory results.

The graduate who has dismal memories of final examinations that covered the work of only three months must shudder to think of the display of ignorance that he would have made in an examination covering the work of three years. It would have been lamentable

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enough in a written examination, with plenty of time to search the recesses of his brain and dig out and drag forth his half-buried and more or less inappropriate scraps of learning. But to have been haled before an austere trio, an Examining Board, and to have been addressed with some such question as, "Well, what do you know?" — that would have been an overwhelming experience. A student can sit down alone with even the most formidable professor and be questioned without quite losing command of his faculties; but facing an inquisitorial board of three, he must feel that he has lost touch with humanity. Academic severity prevails; each examiner has his own dignity to uphold before his colleagues and finds possibly that the most effective way to enhance it is to make manifest the candidate's puerility.

But the graduate may be needlessly concerned for the young men. The outlook for them, though unquestionably serious, is perhaps not so desperate as he conceives it. They are not to sustain an examination in all the studies that they have pursued during their College course — only in those which they have elected for concentration. And the new plan is likely to make the students concentrate even more sharply than before; the courses in their special field that they will take will be those most closely related to one another; there will be less browsing over the field by irresponsible young animals and more careful cultivation of sections of it by intelligent young men. So, if calmly considered, the idea of facing a general examination must lose some of its terrors. In the graduate's experience there was no parallel. His education was mainly miscellaneous instead of being mainly concentrated; and obviously a general final examination on a miscellaneous lot of studies, some of them abandoned after a year's intimacy, would be altogether a more severe test than one which deals only with related subjects that have won the student's special interest.

The purpose in adopting the general final examination is to impress upon the student the importance of coördinating and unifying the knowledge that he acquires in the field of his special interest and to develop in him flexibility and resourcefulness in applying his knowledge. The new plan tends to underscore the importance of the courses in concentration. Whether it will also tend to diminish the importance of the courses in distribution remains to be seen. It may lead to more perfunctory work in those courses; a greater number of men may be satisfied merely to get a passing mark. The graduate

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admits some misgivings; certain courses that would never have figured in his field of concentration cling fondly in his memory, and he would have been sorry, under pressure of a more or less utilitarian character, to slight them. That he would have slighted them had such pressure been applied he does not doubt. But the graduate can hardly expect his admission of personal frailty to be accepted as a valid criticism of an experiment in education.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SPRING TERM.

BY THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

ALL the activities of the University are rapidly getting back to a normal basis. All the buildings used during the past couple of years by the Naval Radio School and the Naval Officers' Material Schools have been vacated and are being put in shape for a return to their former uses. The University has acquired the Palfrey estate north of the College grounds, including the large drill hall which the naval authorities erected there. This hall will be used next autumn in connection with the work of the Engineering School. A considerable number of students returned to College at the beginning of the spring term. No exact figures of registration have been compiled since this term began but the total enrolment in Harvard College is estimated to be well above 2000. While many professors and instructors have returned to their academic duties a good many others are still engaged in some branch of the national service. Professors C. H. Haskins, A. C. Coolidge, R. B. Dixon, and R. H. Lord are with the Peace Conference in Paris. Major R. M. Johnston, Major Julian L. Coolidge, and Captain C. R. Post are still with the army overseas. Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Lamb, Major R. B. Perry, Major E. V. Huntington, and Captain K. G. T. Webster have not yet been relieved from their duties in Washington. Professors Edwin F. Gay, A. N. Holcombe, James Ford, Edmund E. Day, and several others, who have been serving with various governmental organizations during the war, will not resume their University instruction until after the present term is finished. The elective pamphlet, however, with its announcement of courses for next year, indicates that the normal program of instruction will be resumed in the autumn.

Getting back to normal

As for the social and athletic branches of College life these have already settled back into their ante-bellum channels. Early in March the Student Council expressed in a formal resolution its unanimous opinion that "football should be resumed on a basis identical with that of former years" and to all outward appearance that policy is likely to be followed. Baseball and track athletics are in full swing; the crews are again on the river and the minor

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sports are once more enjoying the interest of many undergraduates. The various student publications reappeared as soon as the War Department relaxed its grip and the club activities quickly got under way again. One useful legacy of war days is the Hostess House which was originally established for the benefit of men in the army and navy but which is still maintained for the use of members of the University.

The exact nature of the degree which is to be conferred upon students whose attendance at Harvard was interrupted by the war has been finally decided. It is to be termed a "war degree" and not a degree *honoris causa* as was originally suggested. The diploma will differ from that given in regular course by the insertion of the words "qui studiis relictis pro patriae libertate militavit" after the recipient's name. **The war degree**

The degree will be awarded on application to those who have completed three fourths of the work ordinarily required and whose College studies have been interrupted to the extent of one full year or more by reason of service during the war. No matter how long a man's service has been, however, he may not be credited with more than four full courses, or in other words, one quarter of the academic requirement. On the other hand a student who has been absent from College for less than one year will receive credit for one, two, or three courses according to the length of his absence.

The war degree, moreover, will ordinarily be given only to those whose service has been in the "army, navy, or marine corps of the United States or an allied country." Men who served in the American Ambulance organizations before the United States entered the war, or with the Y.M.C.A. overseas, or in any other auxiliary organizations are not eligible for the war degree, save in exceptional cases. It is not intended, however, that these various rules shall be hard and fast. Applicants will be dealt with generously wherever any special reason for so doing may appear. On the other hand it has to be borne in mind that the war degree, if it is to be accounted an honor, should not be given to everybody who merely chose to drop out of College during the last couple of years.

The experience of American colleges during the war had directed attention to the desirability of putting physical training upon a compulsory basis. It was anticipated, of course, that some proportion of the College men called into the national service would fail to pass the physical tests, but this proportion proved to be far larger than even the most pessimistic estimates. One out of every four College men, on the average, was found to be physically disqualified for full military service. The military officers who were detailed to duty at the colleges during the period of hostilities, moreover, were impressed with the fact that in many institutions nothing whatever was being done to provide regular exercise for those undergraduates who seemed to be most in need of it. **Physical training likely to be made compulsory**

At one of its recent meetings the Board of Overseers, acting on the recommendation of its Committee on Military Training, suggested that the Faculty

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consider the question of putting physical training upon a compulsory basis for freshmen at least. This suggestion was favorably received and the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports was requested by the Faculty to work out the details of a plan. It is expected that the arrangements will hereafter be completed with the next few weeks and that every member of the next freshman class will be required to take physical training, under competent supervision, to the extent of three hours or more per week. The physical training contemplated is not merely gymnastic exercises but active participation in some form of athletic exercise.

In adopting a policy of the sort, Harvard would only be falling into line with practically all the other large universities of the country. Such institutions as Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, together with nearly all the state universities have already adopted the compulsory plan. An inquiry recently made by the War Department indicates that more than eighty per cent of the collegiate institutions in the United States now require physical training in one or more years and that nearly half of them allow academic credit for this subject.

From time to time for several years the proposal to inaugurate some plan of "athletics for all" has been under discussion at Harvard and indeed there has been a steady increase during the past decade in the opportunities afforded for out-door exercise. Even without any compulsion a larger number of men than ever before are now engaged in some form of athletics at Harvard. The proportion, according to a recent census, is about one third of all the undergraduates. These students are attracted by the splendid opportunities offered by the University on its tennis courts, its athletic fields, and on the river. But what of the other two thirds? This large group must contain hundreds of hollow-chested, underdeveloped men to whom the habit of regular exercise would be one of the most useful lessons any college could teach them. If they do not acquire the habit of keeping in good bodily condition during their undergraduate years they are not likely to develop it in later life.

Instruction in military science to be resumed

A program of military training, designed to qualify Harvard students for commissions in the Field Artillery Reserve Corps of the United States Army, has been accepted by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and will go into effect with the beginning of the next academic year. For the present the program deals with artillery training only, but it is anticipated that other branches of the service will be included later if Congress makes definite provision for any considerable military establishment. Colonel Robert C. F. Goetz, F.A., U.S.A., has been assigned to the University as Professor of Military Science and Tactics and the instruction will be under his general supervision, although a considerable part of it will be given by members of the Faculty. This is particularly true of the preliminary courses in mathematics and physics. A staff of army officers will be detailed to assist Colonel Goetz in the purely military branches of the work

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and in the details of administration. The War Department will supply all equipment used in connection with the practical side of the work, including a complete battery of field-artillery material, fire-control instruments, and the necessary engineer and signal corps property, together with one or more tractors. It is expected that horses and horse equipment will be provided for training in equitation.

Enrolment in the Artillery unit will be open to all physically-fit undergraduates but the program contemplates that, except for those who have already had some military training, students will ordinarily enrol upon entering College. They will then be required to continue their courses in military science throughout the four undergraduate years. In other words there will be four full courses devoted to training in the theory and practice of field artillery, and the students will take each of these in succession. Only about one fourth of his year's work, therefore, will be devoted to this subject. In addition he must elect, from the regular College curriculum, certain courses in mathematics, physics, etc., which are designated as prerequisites and which are intended to provide him with a background for his military studies.

During term time there will be no compulsory drills or other military formations. These will be concentrated into three summer camps, each of six weeks' duration, which the War Department will establish for the training of R.O.T.C. units. This is a concession which the colleges will greatly appreciate, for the experience of the past two years has shown that even a small amount of compulsory drill during term time involves a serious dislocation of the academic schedule. Far more effective results can be had, moreover, from six weeks' intensive training in a summer camp than can possibly be secured from drills at odd hours throughout nine months of the year.

The War Department has made a preliminary announcement concerning the training camps for the coming summer. Six camps will be conducted in different parts of the country during the period from June 21 to August 2. Camp Devens will be used for all college units in the New England States, New York, and New Jersey. Students attending the camps will receive mileage at the usual rate, also subsistence and equipment, but no definite announcement has yet been made concerning pay.

The student who satisfactorily completes his four courses in military science (together with the necessary prerequisites) and attends the summer camps will be recommended at graduation for commission as second lieutenant in the Field Artillery Reserve Corps. He will also be permitted to count the various courses (but not the summer camps) toward the degree of A.B. or S.B. The courses in military science are thus placed upon exactly the same basis, in the matter of credit toward a degree, as are the other courses in the curriculum, with one exception, namely, that military science may not be chosen as a "field of concentration."

During the past two years the Faculty has permitted the work in military

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science to be counted, but with some hesitation because it did not seem to measure up to the standard which the University is accustomed to maintain in its regular courses. Four or five hours of infantry drill per week, together with some general lectures and a class-room quiz on the elementary manuals, hardly form a fair equivalent to the usual academic course. Nor, indeed, can courses in infantry training be easily brought up to the collegiate standard. But with artillery training there is no such difficulty. The technical nature of the work required in that branch of the service makes possible a close coördination between courses in artillery practice and the regular work of the University.

The general examination extended

Some years ago the Faculty authorized the Division of History, Government, and Economics to establish a general examination to be taken by all undergraduates "concentrating" in that Division, and forming in the case of such students a part of the regular requirements for the A.B. degree. The purpose of this examination was to ensure the proper coördination of each student's work in that branch of study to which his major attention was being given. Incidentally it was designed to give the Division a general view of the student's attainments at the close of his College career.

Despite the difficulties due to the upsets of the war period this examination has been administered with marked success and it is now intended to have the plan extended to other fields of concentration. At a recent meeting the Faculty of Arts and Sciences voted that other Divisions might establish general examinations, each being left free to determine the detailed arrangements, and it is expected that most of them will adopt the plan for inauguration next year.

In explanation of this step, which is of more than slight educational significance, it may be mentioned that every candidate for the degree of A.B. or S.B. in Harvard College has been required to choose what is termed a "field of concentration," in other words a subject (such as philosophy, mathematics, history, etc.) to which he proposes to give his main attention. In this field he has been required to take, during his four undergraduate years, a designated number of courses. When this plan was originally adopted, seven or eight years ago, no provision was made for examining the student upon his entire field of concentration; it was assumed that the ends in view would be attained by the customary examinations in individual courses. But it soon became apparent, especially in the Division of History, Government and Economics where successive courses do not necessarily represent a progression of studies in any single field, that this was not sufficient, and accordingly the plan of a "general examination" to be held toward the close of the student's senior year and covering four or more courses was finally evolved. With some misgivings the Faculty permitted the Division of History, Government and Economics to try this experiment. The results have not been in any sense remarkable, but they have been quite good enough to justify an ex-

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tension of the plan in order that the University may see how it works on a more comprehensive scale.

Many interesting experiments are being tried by various American universities at the present time, but none seem to be more promising than this Harvard plan of making *subjects* rather than *courses* the basis for determining what a student has obtained in the way of an education. In all the larger institutions the curriculum has been divided and sub-divided to such an extent that courses no longer cover any general field of knowledge. They deal with some portion, and often with a small portion, of a subject. To obtain a survey of such a subject, as American history for example, the undergraduate must take not one course, but two or three courses. In these he is examined piecemeal, and immediately upon passing the examination proceeds to forget what he has learned in one course before giving his attention to the next. The consequence is that too often he does not bring together what he learns in different courses and hence does not acquire any mastery of the general subject at all.

The General Examination requires an undergraduate to keep several related courses in hand until the very last month of his College career. It demands of him proof that he knows "one thing well." The Division of History, Government, and Economics has discovered during the last few years that a student may take a sufficient number of courses, may pass them satisfactorily, and yet be unable to give any fair account of himself when examined upon the general subject to which the courses relate. The degree has been withheld from such men. Other Divisions will doubtless have the same experience. So far as they do it will direct attention to the need of improving the instruction given in courses, to the desirability of articulating courses together and to the need for impressing upon the student the essential unity of subjects as a whole.

A Committee of the Faculty has been considering, during the last few months, the question of professors' pensions. It has made a report to the Governing Boards which, in turn, are endeavoring to work out a plan whereby teachers who have served the University for a long term of years may be assured a reasonable annuity upon retirement. Until 1915 Harvard maintained a system of retiring allowances, but having no sufficient endowment for this purpose and in view of the fact that the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was granting pensions to professors, the University's own arrangements were brought to an end in that year as regards all new appointments to the teaching staff. Those Harvard teachers who gained the rank of Assistant Professor before 1915 will be provided for, of course; but at present all who have entered the service of the University since that date are without assurance of pensions from any source whatever. This is because the Carnegie Foundation has also changed its rules and no longer obligates itself to take care of those who enter the teaching profession. It has turned over all newly-appointed instructors to a

Salaries and pensions

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Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association which will provide annuities on a contributory basis.

The need for reviving the system of retiring allowances which existed at Harvard prior to 1915 is urgent. The abandonment of the pension plan has been in effect a reduction in salaries, for the prospect of a retiring allowance has been one of the allurements of the teaching profession. If a college does not provide pensions, it must be prepared to pay much larger salaries so that its teachers may themselves make provision for their old age. At the present rate of remuneration this is not possible.

The salaries of Harvard teachers, until very recently, were higher than those paid by other universities in this country. Occasionally some other institution paid higher salaries to a few members of its staff, but taking its teaching force as a whole, Harvard has paid the highest market prices for professorial service. During the last year or two, however, several institutions (including Yale) have come abreast and a few, indeed, have forged ahead of us. This means, of course, that Harvard no longer has her pick and choice from among the promising young teachers in other institutions. On the contrary our own young men are likely to be enticed elsewhere, for higher pay is just as powerful a magnet in the teaching profession as in other vocations. The need for an addition to the University's endowment, large enough to increase the scale of salaries, is particularly urgent at the present time. Something must be done very soon or the interests of instruction will suffer. Fortunately a campaign for raising a large sum has already been mapped out and will be launched in a few months. If this effort succeeds, as it undoubtedly will, the related problems of pay and pensions can readily be solved.

An experiment in admission requirements

This year, for the first time, the University is able to obtain some direct and unimpeachable evidence concerning the workings of its regular admission requirements. This is because a large number of boys were admitted to Harvard College last autumn as members of the Students' Army Training Corps without passing the entrance examinations. Some of these students left College when the Corps was demobilized in December but a good many others have remained. These men are pursuing their studies alongside undergraduates who did pass the entrance examinations and who for that reason ought to represent a superior class in point of ability. At the end of the year the College authorities will compare the results obtained by the two groups and the data obtained thereby will be enlightening.

The only purpose of an admission test is to ascertain whether a boy is capable of doing college work satisfactorily. Until an institution has reached the limit of its capacity there is no good reason for setting a higher standard than this. If it should appear at the end of the present year that a large group of boys, representing the average output of the high schools, prove themselves able to do their college work quite as satisfactorily as the hand-picked

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product of our admission tests, we may well give serious thought to the question whether these tests are really fulfilling the purpose that they are intended to fulfil. It would be a fair conclusion, indeed, that our admission requirements turn away many boys who ought to be welcomed to Harvard College so long as we have room for them. On the other hand, if these S.A.T.C. students do not measure up to the average established by undergraduates who were admitted under our regular rules, and especially if they fall well below that average, we shall then have some tangible evidence that our present requirements ought to be left as they are.

The question whether our admission requirements are unreasonably severe cannot be settled by appeals to the opinions of teachers or by taunts concerning Harvard's lack of educational democracy. No institution is under obligation to take students who are unable by reason of inadequate brains or deficient preparation to do their College work satisfactorily. Any college that admits such men must bring its standards down to the limits of their capacity.

The way to determine whether the rank and file of high school graduates can keep their heads above water in Harvard is to let a group of them try it. That, in obedience to the War Department's suggestion of last autumn, is what we have done. Already we have had some indications as to how these men are getting along but they ought not to be judged, one way or the other, on the results of an incomplete year's work. After the final examinations in June the figures will be made up and the two groups compared. Until that is done the question of changing the Harvard entrance requirements may well be left in abeyance.

Nominations for the Board of Overseers

The Committee appointed by the Alumni Association to suggest candidates for the Board of Overseers has made nominations as follows: Edward Hickling Bradford, '69, A.M. '72, M.D. '73, of Boston; William Mitchell Kendall, '76, of New York City; Henry Osborn Taylor, '78, Litt. D. '12, LL.B. (Columbia) '81, of New York City; Owen Wister, '82, LL.B. and A.M. '88, LL.D. (Univ. Pa.) '07, Litt.D. (Williams) '12, of Philadelphia; Henry Bromfield Cabot '83, LL.B. '87, of Boston; John Downer Pennock, '83, of Syracuse, N.Y.; Robert Patterson Perkins, '84, of New York City; Lawrence Eugene Sexton, '84, LL.B. (Columbia) '87, New York City; Edgerton Leigh Winthrop, Jr., '85, LL.B. (Columbia) '87, of New York City; Herbert Lincoln Clark, '87, of Philadelphia; Franklin Remington, '87, of New York City; Julian William Mack, LL.B. '87, of Chicago; Henry Pennypacker, '88, of Cambridge; James Madison Morton, Jr., '91, LL.B. and A.M. '94, of Fall River, Mass.; Thomas William Lamont, '92, of New York City; Ellery Sedgwick, '94, of Boston; Howard Coonley, '99, of Boston; Grenville Clark, '03, LL.B. '06, of New York City; Benjamin Joy, '05, of Boston.

It will be noted that among these nineteen graduates only seven are residents of New England. Eight have their homes in New York City. No candidates are named from the South and none from regions West of the Missis-

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sippi. With one exception all are from the three states of New York (9), Massachusetts (7), and Pennsylvania (2).

In point of occupations the candidates are fairly well distributed. The list includes four lawyers, three bankers, three captains of industry, two judges, two *litterateurs*, one editor, one physician, one engineer, one architect, and, quite appropriately, one educator. More than half the nominees, it will be noted, come as usual from the ranks of "lawyers, bankers, and business men." The Board of Overseers is a body whose monthly deliberations are largely concerned with matters of educational policy. It has relatively little to do with questions of finance or with the material aspects of University administration. It confirms the appointment of professors and gives its assent, when it sees fit, to educational plans laid before it by the Corporation. That being the case it might be expected that a somewhat larger proportion of its members would be drawn from the thousands of Harvard men who, according to the Alumni Directory, are engaged in some form of educational work. One in nineteen among this year's nominees is not an over-generous representation.

The ten candidates who receive the largest number of votes on the postal ballot will be nominated for the election on Commencement Day when five of these ten will be chosen. As a rule, but not invariably, the returns from the postal ballot indicate the probabilities very well so far as the final elections are concerned. There is no reason to suppose, therefore, that the results would be materially changed if absent voting were permitted at the final elections as well as in the making of nominations. This change, however, has often been suggested and it is not unlikely to come in time. There is an impression throughout the country that Harvard is governed by two boards, one of them a self-perpetuating group of Bostonians and the other elected by the Boston alumni who are near enough to vote on Commencement Day. If some change in voting methods would eradicate that notion, it would be worth making.

The Summer Terms

For the benefit of students who desire to make up academic credits lost by reason of absence from the University during the war Harvard will conduct two summer schools this year, or, to put it more accurately, two terms of instruction, covering a half-year of regular college work, will be provided. The first term will extend from July 1 to August 9; the second will begin on August 11 and finish on September 18. Most of the courses will cover one term only but some will continue through both terms. The number of courses, taking both terms into account, is much larger than that given in any previous summer. Students may, by taking full summer work, obtain credit to the amount of two full courses toward the degree.

It is not intended, however, that this work shall be for undergraduates only. All the courses are open to summer school students and many are especially designed to be of interest to the latter.

In this connection it may be mentioned that a plan is being worked out to permit the granting of the A.M. degree on summer work alone. Teachers

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and others attending the Harvard Summer School have often complained that although the University's summer courses were assumed to be of term-time quality they could not be credited towards the master's degree. Many teachers, because of this restriction, have probably resorted to other summer schools where more generous rules prevail with respect to credits. It is expected that the detailed regulations for the counting of courses will be announced before the first summer term begins.

Counting summer work for the A.M. degree

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of January 27, 1919.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Frances E. Colburn (Mrs. Charles H.) $97,052.50, being her bequest of $100,000, less $2,947.50 inheritance taxes, in accordance with the following terms:

"To hold, manage and invest said sum as a trust fund to be known as the 'Colburn Fund' and to apply the income thereof, under the advice of the Faculty of the Harvard Medical School, for the promotion of researches and investigations for the discovery of some effectual remedy or means of cure for Tuberculosis, until a satisfactory or effectual remedy, or means of cure for said disease shall be discovered, and thereafter for the discovery of some effectual remedy or means of cure, for some other disease, generally supposed to be incurable or known to yield with extreme difficulty to ordinary remedial measures. It is not the purpose of this bequest that the income shall be used in paying the general expenses of the Harvard Medical School. It is designed as a public charity, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with Tuberculosis or other incurable diseases."

From the estate of James Lyman Whitney, $28.72 additional, in accordance with the 12th clause of his will, for the benefit of the Whitney Library in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. and Mrs. Donald Gordon for their gift of securities valued at $10,000 to establish "The Gordon Bartlett Scholarship" in memory of their nephew, Gordon Bartlett, the income to be used to assist deserving undergraduates or graduates of the Harvard Medical School in such manner as the Faculty may determine — a preference being given to the graduates of Dartmouth College.

To the Harvard Club of Boston for the gift of $800.02 for five scholarships for 1918–19.

To the Harvard Club of Worcester for the gift of $200 for the scholarship for 1918–19.

To the Harvard Club of Connecticut for the gift of $133.34 toward the scholarship for 1918–19.

To the Gilchrist Company and the R. H. White Company for the gifts of $350 each toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To the Harvard Mutual Foundation for the unrestricted gift of $508.73.

To Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch for her gift of $375 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $150 for an anonymous purpose.

To Mr. Robert G. Shaw for his gift of $150 toward the expenses of fitting up a room in the stack at the Library.

To Professor H. C. G. von Jagemann for his gift of $25 toward the purchase of books for the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mr. Howard M. Ballou for his gift to the Botanical Museum of a large and valuable collection of samples of sugar.

The President reported the death of Gabriel Marcus Green, *Instructor in Mathematics*, which occurred on the 24th instant, in the 28th year of his age.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From Jan. 2, 1919, to March 20, 1919: John Farlow Linder, *Assistant in Geology;* Kenneth Ellmaker Appel and Abraham Aaron Roback, *Assistants in Psychology;* Donald Butts Clark, Malcolm Perrine McNair, Stephen Coburn Pepper, and Robert Lindley Murray Underhill, *Assistants in Philosophy;* Julius Schmittle Hoffman, *Instructor in Mathematics.* From Jan. 1 for the remainder of 1918–19: Robert Mathew Thomson, *Assistant in Industrial Hygiene.* From Jan. 27 for the remainder of 1918–19 Francis Welles Hunnewell, *Secretary to the Corporation.* From Jan. 2, 1919, to June 14, 1919: Preston Everett James and Francis Parker Shepard, *Assistants in Geography;* Joseph Auslander and Kenneth Ballard Murdock, *Assistants in English;* Arthur Stone Dewing, *Assistant in Economics;* James Coggeshall, and Reginald Coggeshall, *Assistants in Government;* Michael Hermond Cochran, *A.T. Fellow in Municipal Gov't;* Allen French and Percy Waldron Long, *Instructors*

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in English; Edwin Bray Place, Edward Dudley Tibbits Pousland, and Asbury Haven Herrick, *Instructors in French;* Lester B. Ford and Rexford Sample Tucker, *Instructors in Mathematics;* Rufus Stickney Tucker, *Instructor in Economics;* Philip Putnam Chase, *Lecturer on History.* From Jan. 15 for the remainder of 1918–19: Kenneth Ballard Murdock, *Assistant Dean of Harvard College;* Matthew Luce, *Regent;* Chester Noyes Greenough, *Acting Dean of Harvard College.*

Voted to appoint Edwin Hemphill Place, *Assistant Professor of Pediatrics* for five years from Jan. 1, 1919.

Voted to proceed to the election of a *Professor of Ophthalmology,* to serve from January 1, 1919: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Alexander Quackenboss was elected.

Voted to appoint John F. Moors, a member of the *Committee on Honorary Degrees,* the Committee now consisting of Dr. Walcott, Mr. Higginson, Bishop Lawrence and Mr. Moors.

Voted to appoint the following Faculty members of the *Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports* for the year 1918–19, in place of Henry A. Yeomans and Dunham Jackson: Roger Bigelow Merriman, Chairman, Chester Noyes Greenough.

The President having submitted to the Corporation the vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of January 21 as follows: "*Voted,* in response to the communication of the Board of Overseers of January 13, 1919, that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is of opinion that a degree of A.B. or S.B. for honorable service in the war should be granted to students who shall have completed at least three fourths of the requirements for those degrees, and who owing to military service have been unable to complete the entire course"; it was *voted* that the Corporation approves of giving the degrees as suggested, and requests the Faculty to submit to the President and Fellows from time to time the names of students who have fulfilled the conditions described in said vote and desire to take advantage thereof.

Meeting of February 8, 1919.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of $1000 from the estate of Thomas S. Lockwood in accordance with the following terms:

3. In memory of my brother, Samuel Lockwood, I give and bequeath one thousand ($1000) dollars to the Agassiz Museum of Zoölogy of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $50,000 to be added to the principal of the Anonymous Fund No. 4.

To Mr. Joseph Lee for his gift of $3650 toward certain salaries.

To the Society for Promoting Theological Education for the gift of $3976.14 for the purchase of books for the library of the Divinity School and for the administration of said library.

To the W. H. McElwain Company for the gift of $1000 toward the expenses of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance.

To the Jordan Marsh Company for the gift of $500 and to Messrs. L. S. Plant and Company for the gift of $250 toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of $625, the second quarterly payment for the year 1918–19 on account of their annual gift of $2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of May 11, 1917.

To the Harvard Club of Chicago for the gift of $783.33 for the scholarships of 1918–19.

To the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania for the gift of $250 for the scholarship for 1918–19.

To the Harvard Club of New Jersey for the gift of $125 toward the scholarship for 1918–19.

To the Harvard Club of Maryland for the gift of $100 toward the scholarship for 1918–19.

To Professor John E. Wolff for his gift of $250 for assistance in Economic Geology.

To "A Friend" for the additional gift of $165 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Mr. Frederick P. Cabot for his gift of $100 towards the work of the Division of Education during the academic year 1919–20.

The President reported the following deaths:

Clarence John Blake, *Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor of Otology, Emeritus,* which occurred on the 29th ultimo, in the 76th year of his age.

Edward Charles Pickering, *Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy* and *Director*

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of the Observatory, which occurred on the 3d instant, in the 73d year of his age.

The resignation of Roger Pierce as *Secretary to the Corporation, Business Director of the Medical School*, and *Secretary of the Harvard Commission on Western History*, was received and accepted to take effect Feb. 15, 1919.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From Jan. 20 for the remainder of 1918–19: Michael Hermond Cochran, Frederick Merk, Richard Ager Newhall, and Rufus Stickney Tucker, *Tutors in the Division of History, Government, and Economics;* Duncan Graham Foster, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry.* From Jan. 27 to Aug. 30, 1919: Robert Winternitz, *Assistant in Marketing.* From Jan. 2 to March 20, 1919: Floyd Henry Allport, *Assistant in Psychology.* From Feb. 1 for the remainder of 1918–19: Wayland Potter Blood, and Harrie Holland Dadmun, *Proctors;* Herbert Feis, *Assistant in Economics;* Edward Ballantine, *Instructor in Music.*

The President reported that M. Louis Blaringhem had been appointed and accepted as Exchange Professor from France for the second half of 1918–19.

The President nominated George Harold Edgell as a member of the *Administrative Board of Harvard College* from Feb. 8 for the remainder of 1918–19 in place of Clifford Herschel Moore, and it was *voted* to appoint him.

Voted to appoint Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner *Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery* for five years from Sept. 1, 1918.

Voted to proceed to the election of a *Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery* to serve from Sept. 1, 1918: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Hugh Cabot was elected.

Voted to proceed to the election of a *Professor of Military Science and Tactics*, to serve while detailed here by the United States Government as Commanding Officer: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Robert Charles Frederick Goetz was elected.

Voted to proceed to the election of the *Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1919: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Kirsopp Lake was elected.

Meeting of March 10, 1919.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Richard Black Sewall, securities valued at $10,833.50, on account of his residuary bequest to "the corporation of the President and Fellows of Harvard College at Cambridge." . . .

From the estate of Solon F. Whitney, $200 "to the Lawrence Scientific School . . . to be used for instruction of teachers in the Agassiz Museum."

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

For the gift of securities valued at $50,000 to establish the Alfred Tredway White Endowment for the Department of Social Ethics.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $5000 to be expended at the discretion of the Director of the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory for the promotion of research in that Laboratory.

To the Joseph Horne Company for the gift of $350 and to Messrs. Chandler & Company, Inc., L. P. Hollander & Company, C. F. Hovey Company, and the R. H. Stearns Company for their gifts of $250 each toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To Mr. A. Lincoln Filene for his gift of $1000 and to the F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company for the gift of $250 towards the expenses of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance in the Division of Education.

To Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, the Consolidated Steel Corporation, and the American International Corporation for their gifts of $250 each for foreign trade investigation in the Department of Economics.

To Dr. Alexander Forbes for his gift of $540 for clerical assistance in the Department of Physiology.

To the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company for the gift of $300, to the R. H. White Company for the gift of $100, and to Messrs. Hilliard and Merrill, Inc., for the gift of $15 for the Bureau of Vocational Guidance for 1919–20.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $350 for the Ricardo Prize Scholarship for 1919–20.

To Judge Julian W. Mack for his gift of $350 for loans in the Medical School.

To "A Friend" for the additional gift of $160 for "The Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To the Harvard Club of Rhode Island for the gift of $100 toward the scholarship for 1918–19.

To Mr. Charles H. Jones for his gift of $75 for the general expenses of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. George C. Beals for his gift of $50 for the purchase of duplicate books for English 33.

To Mr. Franklin W. Moulton for his gift of $50 to

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be expended under the direction of the social service worker for The Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

To the Committee on Education of the United Typothetæ of America for the valuable gift of books on Printing for the Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

The President reported the death of Frederic Schenck, *Secretary of the Committee on the Use of English by Students*, and *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*, which occurred on the 28th ultimo, in the 32d year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Feb. 1, 1919: Clarence Shannon, as *Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry;* Charles Edward Stevens, as *Instructor in Operative Dentistry;* Vincent Robert Yapp, as *Superintendent of Circulation, College Library;* Arthur Pope, as *Acting Director of the Fogg Art Museum.* To take effect Feb. 8, 1919: Joseph Manuel Aronson, as *Assistant in Chemistry.*

Voted to make the following appointments:

From Jan. 2 to June 14, 1919: James Armstrong Duncan, Newton Henry Black, and John Inglee Phinney, *Assistants in Physics.* From Feb. 8 for the remainder of 1918–19: Robert Joseph Gray, *Assistant in Chemistry.* For the second half of 1918-19: Charles Wilson Killam, *Acting Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Chairman of the Council of the School of Architecture.* From March 28 to June 14, 1919: William Caspar Graustein, *Instructor in Mathematics.* From March 1 for the remainder of 1918–19: William Howell Culinan and John Paulding Brown, *Proctors;* Reginald Coggeshall, and Robert Winternitz, *Assistants in English;* George Alonzo Mirick, *Assistant in Education;* John Gilbert Ray, Edmund Joseph Bolan, John Hassau Jaffer, and Gordon Hall, *Assistants in Prosthetic Dentistry;* Paul Burrows LeBaron, Harvey Elliott Kimball, Paul Hoffman Karcher, Allan Macfarlan Johnson, and Harry Alger Burns, *Assistants in Anæsthesia;* Chauncey Nye Lewis, *Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry;* Ferdinand Brigham, *Instructor in Oral Surgery;* George Henry Wright, *Lecturer on Oral Hygiene;* Robert Stanley Quinby, *Instructor in Industrial Medicine;* Henry White Edgerton, *Lecturer on Workmen's Compensation and the Legal Aspects of Industrial Medicine.* From April 1 for the remainder of 1918–19: James Bryant Conant, *Instructor in Chemistry.* For one year from Sept. 1, 1919: Harold Calvin Marston Morse, *Benjamin Peirce Instructor in Mathematics;* James Alexander Ker Thomson, *Lecturer on Classics;* Edwin Garrigues Boring, *Visiting Lecturer on Psychology;* Nathan Isaacs, *Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow;* Lucius Ward Bannister, *Lecturer on Water Rights;* Bancroft Gherardi Davis, *Lecturer on Mining Law;* Sydney Russell Wrightington, *Lecturer on Massachusetts Practice.* For the 2d half of 1919–20: Maurice DeWulf, *Visiting Lecturer on Philosophy.* From Sept. 1, 1919: Aristides Evangelus Phoutrides, *Instructor in Classics;* Leonard Thompson Troland, *Instructor in Psychology.*

The President nominated Roger Irving Lee as a member of the *Administrative Board of Harvard College* from March 28 for the remainder of 1918–19, and it was *voted* to appoint him.

Voted to appoint John Wells Farley, a Graduate member of the *Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports* from March 10, 1919, during the absence of Henry Pennypacker.

Voted to appoint the following members of the Board of Preachers for one year from Sept. 1, 1919: Edward Caldwell Moore, Chairman, *ex-officio;* Charles David Williams, George Alexander Johnston Ross, Paul Revere Frothingham, Raymond Calkins, Charles Reynolds Brown.

Voted to appoint James Savage Stone, *Instructor in Surgery* from Jan. 1, 1919, until Sept. 1, 1922.

Voted to appoint Alice Hamilton, *Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine* for three years from Sept. 1, 1919.

Voted to appoint the following *Assistant Professors* for five years from Sept. 1, 1919,

Harold Hitchings Burbank, *Economics;* George Harold Edgell, *Fine Arts;* Griffith Conrad Evans, *Mathematics;* Henry Wilder Foote, *Preaching and Parish Administration;* Reinhold Friedrich Alfred Hoernlé, *Philosophy:* Alexander James Inglis, *Education;* William Henry Pickering, *Astronomy.*

Voted to proceed to the election of an *Associate Professor of Applied Physiology*, to serve from March 1, 1919: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Cecil Kent Drinker was elected.

Voted to proceed to the election of a *Dean of the Engineering School*, to serve from March 10, 1919: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Comfort Avery Adams was elected.

Voted to proceed to the election of a *Professor of Fine Arts*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1919: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Arthur Pope was elected.

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Voted to proceed to the election of a *Professor of Mathematics*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1919: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that George David Birkhoff was elected.

The President reported that M. Lucien Lévy-Bruhl had been appointed and accepted as *Exchange Professor from France* for the first half of 1919–20.

Meeting of March, 31, 1919.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Maria Antoinette Evans (Mrs. Robert D. Evans) in accordance with the 11th clause of her will, securities valued at $7300 and $543.85 in cash on account of her bequest of $25,000 to the Arnold Arboretum, and securities valued at $7300 and $543.85 in cash on account of her bequest of $25,000 to the Harvard Dental School.

From the estate of George von L. Meyer, $2500 in accordance with the third codicil of his will:

"Fourth: I hereby revoke the bequest in my will made to the Trustees of St. Margaret's Hospital, located at Louisburg Square, and in place thereof I give, devise and bequeath to the Trustees of the Huntington Hospital in Boston for the use of said Hospital the sum of $2500."

From the estate of Andreas Blume, $511.66, being his bequest of $500 plus interest, in accordance with the following terms:

"Seventeenth: I give and bequeath to Harvard University the sum of Five hundred dollars ($500) in gratitude for the assistance afforded me as a student in the Dane Law School of said University in the years 1863 and 1864 while studying law."

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To anonymous friends for the gift of securities valued at $81,142 and $20,108 in cash, $1250 thereof to be added to the income and $100,000 to be added to the principal of "The Departments of Architecture and Landscape Architecture Additions Fund."

To Mr. James J. Storrow for his gift of $5000 for current expenses in the Division of Education for 1919–20.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of $1164.53, to be added to the principal of the Bullard Professorship of Neuropathology.

To the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for the gift of $500 for the Bureau of Vocational Guidance for 1919–20.

To Miss Sarah F. Brewer for her gift of $500 toward a certain salary.

To Messrs. W. R. Grace & Company and the United States Steel Products Company for the gifts of $250 each for foreign trade investigation in the Department of Economics.

To the Harvard Club of Michigan for the gift of $125 toward the scholarship for 1918–19.

To Mr. James Loeb for his gift of $100 for the purchase of labor periodicals for the College Library.

To Mr. Paul E. Fitzpatrick for his gift of $75 for the purchase of books for the Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mrs. Joseph L. Valentine for a portion of the art collection of the late Hervey E. Wetzel, in accordance with the terms of her deed of gift dated March 25, 1919.

To Mr. George Gill Ball, '08, for his valuable gift to the College Library of 220 volumes and 13 pamphlets relating to the Philippine Islands.

To Mr. Herbert J. Spinden, '06, for his valuable gift to the College Library of a volume containing early editions of the Constitution of the Republic of Colombia from 1812 to 1886.

To Mrs. Robert G. Fuller for her valuable gift to the Peabody Museum of 393 volumes and 194 pamphlets — being a part of the library of her husband, and given in his memory.

To the Earl of Reading for his valuable gift of an autograph letter of Blackstone.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect March 20, 1919: Newton Henry Black, as *Assistants in Physics*. To take effect March 31, 1919: Horace David Arnold, as *Director of the Graduate School of Medicine*. To take effect Sept. 1, 1919: Roland Thaxter, as *Professor of Cryptogamic Botany*.

Voted to make the following appointments:

From Jan. 2 for the remainder of 1918–19: Kosuth Mayer Williamson, *Assistant in Economics*. From Feb. 1 for the remainder of 1918–19: Herbert Feis, *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*. From March 1 for the remainder of 1918–19 Robert Herbert Loomis, *Tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics*. From March 28 for the remainder of 1918–19: Philip Putnam Chase, Lawrence D. Steefel, and Sidney Raymond Packard, *Tutors in the Division of History, Government, and Economics;* Donald Butts Clark, *Assistant in Philosophy;* Joseph Leonard Walsh, *Instructor in Mathematics;* Thurman Lee Hood, *Secretary of the Committee on the Use of English by Students*. For one year from Sept. 1, 1919: Isaac Albert Barnett, *Benjamin Peirce Instructor in Mathematics;* Lester R. Ford, *Instructor in Mathematics and Instructor in Life Insurance*.

Voted to appoint Edwin Crawford Kemble *Instructor in Physics* for three years from Sept. 1, 1919.

Voted to make the following appointments from Sept. 1, 1919:

Guillermo Rivera, *Instructor in Spanish;* Matthew Luce, *Regent;* William Gilson Farlow, *Curator of the Cryptogamic Herbarium;* Roland Thaxter, *Hon-*

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orary Associate Curator of the Cryptogamic Herbarium and Professor of Cryptogamic Botany, Emeritus.

Voted to appoint the following *Assistant Professors* for five years from Sept. 1, 1919:

George Benson Weston, *Romance Languages;* Richmond Laurin Hawkins and Louis Joseph Alexandre Mercier, *French;* Julius Klein, *Latin-American History and Economics.*

The President nominated Chester Noyes Greenough as a member of the *Administrative Board of Harvard College* from Jan. 15 for the remainder of 1918–19 and it was *voted* to appoint him.

Voted to grant leave of absence, to Professor Edward K. Rand for the academic year 1919–20.

Meeting of April 14, 1919.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. Edward W. Atkinson for his gift of securities valued at $26,427.50 to establish the Edward Atkinson Fund, in memory of his father, in accordance with the following terms:

"The income of this Fund is to be used for the benefit of the Economics Department, or of Students primarily interested in that Department. It may be used for providing or increasing Salaries of Instructors or Professors, for Scholarships, Fellowships, or for loans to Students.

"Without making it a condition of this gift, it is my hope that, for the present and until some use is clearly more beneficial to the Department, at least a part of the income shall be used in providing Scholarships, and that such part so used in each year shall be awarded as a Scholarship or Prize to the Student producing the best Thesis on some subject to be named from time to time by the Professors of this Department. Among the subjects appropriate for Theses during the immediate future, I should like to suggest the following:

" 'The Effect of the Rate of Wages Upon the Cost of Production.'

" 'The Proper Relation Between Capital and Labor.'

"I make this gift upon the following condition: that 20 per cent of the income in each year shall be added to the principal. If and whenever, by this increase or by other additions to the Fund, the total income shall be sufficient to pay the current salary of a Professor, the Fund shall thereafter be known as the Edward Atkinson Professorship, and the income shall be used accordingly."

To Mrs. William Cheney Brown, Jr., for her gift of securities valued at $2500 and $42.50 in cash to establish the "William Cheney Brown, Jr., Scholarship" in memory of her husband, the income to be paid each year on the nomination of the Faculty of the Harvard Law School to some deserving student of good ability in the first year class of the school.

To Mr. J. P. Morgan for his gift of $1250 toward special expenses of the College Library and $500 additional toward meeting the cost of publishing the Harvard Theological Studies.

To Mr. Galen L. Stone for his gift of $1000 and to Messrs. Woodward and Lothrop, Inc., for the gift of $350 toward the expenses of instruction and investigation in Industrial Hygiene under the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

To Mr. George L. Lincoln for his gift of $500 for a fellowship in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, to be awarded to a student from Spain or Spanish-America.

To Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch for her gift of $375 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To Mrs. Murray Anthony Potter for her gift of $225 for the Susan Anthony Potter Prizes for 1918–19.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $200 for the cost of the account of the Constitution in Delaware in 1831 for the Law School Library.

To Mr. William Amory Gardner for his gift of $200 to establish a special University Scholarship in the Classics.

To "A Friend" for the additional gift of $165 for the "Fund of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for Immediate Use."

To Mr. John S. Lawrence for his gift of $75 for the Deficit Fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Philippe B. Marcou for his gift of $50 for the Jeremy Belknap Prize.

To Mr. Emile F. Williams for his gift of $50 to be added to the Asa Gray Memorial Fund.

To Mr. Edward W. Atkinson for his valuable gift to the College Library of the writings of his father, Edward Atkinson, which are bound in six volumes.

To Mr. John Heard for his gift to the College Library of 243 volumes from the library of his father John Heard, and given in his memory.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect Sept. 1, 1918: James Willing, as *Lecturer on Accounting.* To take effect Oct. 1, 1918: Robert Pierce Casey, as *Proctor, Divinity Hall.* To take effect April 1, 1919: Roscoe Copeland Morris, as *Austin Teaching Fellow in Physiology.* To take effect Sept. 1, 1919: Griffith Conrad Evans, as *Assistant Professor of Mathematics.*

Voted to make the following appointments:

From March 28 for the remainder of 1918–19: Morrison Worthington, *Proctor, Divinity Hall:* Kenneth Ellmaker Appel and Abraham Aaron Roback, *Assistants in Psychology;* Stephen Coburn Pepper and Robert Lindley Murray Underhill, *Assistants in Philosophy;* Eliot Channing French, *Assistant in Meteorology;* Horace Greeley Perry, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Botany.* From April 1 for the remainder of 1918–19: Neal Tuttle, *Austin*

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Teaching Fellow in Chemistry; McKeen Cattell, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Physiology;* John Felt Cole, *Instructor in Astronomy.* For one year from Sept. 1, 1919: Edward Smith Handy, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Anthropology;* Arthur Bliss Seymour, *Assistant in the Cryptogamic Herbarium;* Bancroft Huntington Brown and Charles Andrew Rupp, Jr., *Instructors in Mathematics;* Dwight Lowell Hoopingarner, *Lecturer on Employment Management.* From Sept. 1, 1919: Ernest Henry Wilson, *Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum.*

Voted to appoint the following *Assistant Professors* for five years from Sept. 1, 1919:

Chester Laurens Dawes, *Electrical Engineering;* William Caspar Graustein, *Mathematics;* Lincoln Ware Riddle, *Cryptogamic Botany;* Frederick Albert Saunders, *Physics.*

Voted to appoint Moorfield Storey, *Godkin Lecturer* for the year 1919–20.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Instructor Julius Klein for the academic year 1919–20.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Assistant Professor Arthur B. Lamb for the academic year 1919–20.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Stated Meeting, February 24, 1919.

The following four members were present: Messrs. Forbes, Lee, Slocum, W. R. Thayer.

A quorum of the Board not being present, upon the motion of Mr. Forbes it was voted, upon the request of the President of the University, to adjourn this meeting to Monday, March 10, 1919, in University Hall, Cambridge. Adjourned.

Adjourned Meeting, March 10, 1919.

The following 18 members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Elliott, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Herrick, Higginson, Lee, Lodge, Marvin, Palmer, Roosevelt, Shattuck, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wigglesworth.

The records of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

The President of the University communicated the vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of January 21, 1919: "That in response to the communication of the Board of Overseers of January 13, 1919, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is of the opinion that a degree of A.B. or S.B. for honorable service in the war should be granted to students who shall have completed at least three fourths of the requirements for those degrees, and who owing to military service have been unable to complete the entire course"; and the vote of the President and Fellows of January 27, 1919, "That the Corporation approves of giving the degree as suggested, and requests the Faculty to submit to the President and Fellows from time to time the names of students who have fulfilled the conditions described in said vote and desire to take advantage thereof"; and said votes were placed on file.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of March 10, 1919, conferring the following degrees upon the following persons, recommended therefor by the Faculties of the Several Departments of the University respectively; and the Board *voted* to consent to the conferring of said degrees. The total number of said degrees is 111.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Jan. 13, Jan. 27, and Feb. 8, 1919, appointing James Bryant Conant, *Assistant Professor of Chemistry* for five years from Sept. 1, 1919; Edwin Hemphill Place, *Assistant Professor of Pediatrics* for five years from Jan. 1, 1919; Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner, *Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery* for five years from Sept. 1, 1918; George Harold Edgell a member of the *Administrative Board of Harvard College* from Feb. 8 for the remainder of 1918–19, in place of Clifford Herschel Moore; appointing the following

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Faculty members of the *Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports* for the year 1918–19, in place of Henry A. Yeomans and Dunham Jackson; Roger Bigelow Merriman, Chairman, Chester Noyes Greenough; and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Feb. 8, 1919, electing Robert Charles Frederick Goetz, *Professor of Military Science and Tactics*, to serve while detailed here by the United States Government as Commanding Officer, and the Board *voted* to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of March 10, 1919, appointing the following members of the Board of Preachers for one year from Sept. 1, 1919: Edward Caldwell Moore, Chairman, *ex officio*, Charles David Williams, George Alexander Johnston Ross, Paul Revere Frothingham, Raymond Calkins, Charles Reynolds Brown; appointing Roger Irving Lee, a member of the *Administrative Board of Harvard College* from March 28 for the remainder of 1918–19; John Wells Farley, a Graduate member of the *Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports* from March 10, 1919, during the absence of Henry Pennypacker; James Savage Stone, *Instructor in Surgery* from Jan. 1, 1919, until Sept. 1, 1922; Alice Hamilton, *Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine* for three years from Sept. 1, 1919; Griffith Conrad Evans, *Assistant Professor of Mathematics* for five years from Sept. 1 1919; Aristides Evangelus Phoutrides, *Instructor in Classics* from Sept. 1, 1919; Leonard Thompson Troland, *Instructor in Psychology* from Sept. 1, 1919; appointing the following *Assistant Professors* for five years from Sept. 1, 1919: Harold Hitching Burbank, of *Economics;* George Harold Edgell, of *Fine Arts;* Henry Wilder Foote of *Preaching and Parish Administration;* Reinhold Friedrich Alfred Hoernlé, of *Philosophy;* Alexander James Ingliss, of *Education;* William Henry Pickering, of *Astronomy;* electing Comfort Avery Adams, *Dean of the Engineering School*, to serve from March 10, 1919; and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

Dr. Shattuck, on behalf of the Executive Committee, to whom was referred the vote of the Board of Nov. 25, 1918, with respect to the making of changes and improvements in the custom of appointments and reports of Visiting Committees presented an oral report, with the following recommendations:

1. That the present Section 29 of the Rules and By-laws of the Board be amended by substituting therefor the following:

"Section 29: The several Visiting Committees shall report at least once in three years. Their reports may be in writing or made orally to the Board of Overseers through some member of the Board. Their written Reports and any oral Reports or recommendations subsequently reduced to writing shall in the absence of discussion or after it, unless otherwise disposed of, be referred to the Executive Committee.

"Each Committee shall hold, as early as may be in the academic year, at least one meeting with members of the teaching staff in the Department or Course of Instruction such Committee is appointed to visit, in order to receive suggestions, inquire into defects and needs, hear complaints, and give encouragement and counsel."

2. That in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the University, it shall be the duty of the Visiting Committee on Harvard College to visit and investigate the Administrative Departments of the College, and to report thereon to the Board from time to time.

3. That the Secretary be instructed to express the thanks of the Board to members of Visiting Committees on their retirement, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

And after debate thereon, it was voted to accept said report, and to adopt the recommendations thereof, and the Secretary was instructed to give notice that action would be taken at the next meeting of the Board upon the above proposed amendment to the Rules and By-laws of the Board.

Dr. Shattuck presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Chemical Laboratories, and upon the recommenda-

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tion of the Executive Committee, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Marvin presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Peabody Museum and the Division of Anthropology, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Upon the motion of Mr. Marvin, the Board voted to appoint Henry N. Sweet a member of said Committee to Visit the Peabody Museum.

Judge Grant presented and read a Report from the Committee to Visit the Kitchens and Dining Rooms of all the College Commons, and it was accepted and placed on file, and the Secretary of the Board was instructed to express to the Committee the appreciation of the Board of this interesting report and of the recommendations made therein.

Mr. Marvin, on behalf of the Committee on Military Science and Tactics, presented an oral report upon the subject of the physical training of students, with the recommendation that the College should take up the matter of military training as soon as possible, and further, that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences be requested to consider the expediency of requiring physical training of all Freshmen, and after debate thereon the Board voted to accept said report, and to adopt the recommendations thereof.

Stated Meeting, April 14, 1919.

The following 21 members were present: Judge Grant, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Elliott, Felton, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Hallowell, Herrick, Hollis, Lee, Morgan, Palmer, Roosevelt, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wigglesworth.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The votes of the President and Fellows of Jan. 27, Feb. 8, and March 10, 1919, electing Cecil Kent Drinker, *Associate Professor of Applied Physiology*, to serve from March 1, 1919; Alexander Quackenboss, *Professor of Ophthalmology*, to serve from Jan. 1, 1919; Hugh Cabot, *Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1918; Kirsopp Lake, *Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1919; Arthur Pope, *Professor of Fine Arts*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1919; George David Birkhoff, *Professor of Mathematics*, to serve from Sept. 1, 1919, were taken from the table, and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of March 31, and April 14, 1919, appointing Roland Thaxter, *Professor of Cryptogamic Botany, Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1919; Chester Noyes Greenough, a member of the *Administrative Board of Harvard College* from Jan. 15 for the remainder of 1918–19; Edwin Crawford Kemble, *Instructor in Physics* for three years from Sept. 1, 1919; Guillermo Rivera, *Instructor in Spanish*, from Sept. 1, 1919; Matthew Luce, *Regent* from Sept. 1, 1919; appointing the following *Assistant Professors* for five years from Sept. 1, 1919, George Benson Weston, of *Romance Languages;* Richmond Laurin Hawkins and Louis Joseph Alexandre Mercier, *of French;* Julius Klein, of *Latin-American History and Economics;* Chester Laurens Dawes, of *Electrical Engineering;* William Caspar Graustein, of *Mathematics ;* Lincoln Ware Riddle, of *Cryptogamic Botany;* Frederick Albert Saunders, of *Physics;* and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

Pursuant to notice duly given by the Secretary of the Board, the vote of the Board of March 10, 1919, recommending the amendment of Section 29 of the Rules and By-laws of the Board, as set forth in the record of that date, was taken from the table, and the Board voted to adopt said amendment to Section 29.

Upon the motion of Mr. Morgan, and

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after debate thereon, the Board voted to hold a Special Two Days' meeting on Monday and Tuesday, May 12 and 13, 1919, in accordance with the precedent of last year.

Dr. Shattuck, on behalf of the Executive Committee, communicated the resignation of Mr. Henry O. Underwood from the Committee to Visit the Dental School, and the appointment of Messrs. Eben Francis Thompson and Alfred L. Aiken as members of the Committee on Indic Philology, and said resignation was accepted, and said appointments were approved, by the Board.

Judge Grant presented and read a report from the Committee to Visit the Kitchens and Dining Rooms of all the College Commons, and it was accepted and placed on file, and the Secretary of the Board was instructed to express to the Committee the appreciation of the Board of this interesting report, and of the recommendations made therein.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

BERTHA M. BOODY, R. '99.

In January the College went before the Educational Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to speak about the proposed bill to allow the College to increase its holdings to ten million dollars. The Treasurer made the formal statement for the College, and the President and the Dean also spoke. The Legislature passed the bill.

The Council has considered again this spring the question of a college farm. The venture last year, although successful on the side of the girls, was an expensive experiment for the College. As the interest seems much less this year, the Council voted to undertake no farming project. After the April meeting, the members of the Council dined, as they do each year, in the different halls of residence. The College likes this custom, as it gives the Council an opportunity to see the students, and the girls themselves appreciate the chance to talk with the trustees. A new plan which is going into effect this spring is to have, according to this same scheme, a May dinner for the secretaries of celebrating classes. The secretaries of the first, third, fifth, tenth, fifteenth, twentieth, and twenty-fifth year classes, and the President of the Alumnæ Association are to dine in the halls with the girls. If it is not possible for a secretary to be there, she is to send a substitute from her class, so that every class that is having its celebration this year will have a direct report from the undergraduates.

Another dinner that was of interest to the student body was on April 17, when the members of the Radcliffe Unit which was sailing the next week for France came to dine. The Unit is composed of Hester W. Browne, '16, Mary U. Burrage, '14, Julia B. Collier, '10, and Anna E. Holman, '14. Miss Holman is to be the leader. Two other members hope to sail in June. The Unit is to work under the French Red Cross, and it is to report at the Headquarters of Le Village Reconstitué, for service near Noyon, driving nurses and supplies to the villages whose reconstruction is undertaken by this branch of the French Red Cross. Lucy W. Stockton, '10, who is already in France, working for the French Red Cross, and who through her speech to the alumnæ at Christmas time originated the plan of this unit, hopes to meet it when it lands. Her last letter told of the six new Fords that were waiting for their drivers. When the Unit arrived in New York, the Radcliffe Club had a tea in its honor at the Women's University Club, 106 East 52d Street.

There were several Radcliffe representatives at the biennial meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ in St. Louis the first of April. The Dean was not able to be at the meeting, but she was represented at the Council meeting

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by the President of the Alumnæ Association, Mabel Harris Lyon, '97, who had gone to St. Louis as a delegate. The President of the Association is Mrs. Lois K. M. Rosenberry, who took her Ph.D. at Radcliffe College in 1906. The third of May the Boston Branch of the Association held its business meeting at Fay House, when reports were made of what happened at St. Louis. One of the most interesting projects was the consideration of having a national club house in Washington to be a centre for college women.

On April 19 the Dean spoke at a dinner of the Radcliffe Club in Washington. The meeting was a particularly interesting one, as many people were in the city this year because of war conditions who at ordinary times are not there, so that the club has had brought to it not only people who are doing unusual work, but people from many different parts of the country. On her way to Washington the Dean was for two days at a meeting of the Naples Table Association held at the Robert Treat Hotel at Newark. The whole question of the scientific work at the Naples station, where this Association has supported a table, was discussed.

The College is asked to send out many exhibitions of pictures and descriptive printing for libraries and for schools. Generally these are returned as soon as they have been used, but sometimes a library asks to keep the material, as it wishes to have each year an exhibition telling of different colleges. To arrange and look out for these exhibitions is growing to be a distinctive part of the office work. This year slides of the College have been sent even to England.

A new venture of the Radcliffe Union is the establishing of a Radcliffe Union room in Boston. This room is in the Business Women's Club, Bowdoin Street, and a regular calendar is issued, telling of meetings arranged each month. The Union hopes that the room will be a meeting-place for its members, and that it may also prove a help to those who from time to time may wish to stay there for the night, as it is possible to have meals at the Business Women's Club. The opening of the room came on April 5, when an orchestra of Radcliffe undergraduates furnished the music. Miss Hopkinson, the President of the Union, received the guests.

Past students of the College came back to Agassiz House on April 29 for the open meeting of the Radcliffe Musical Association, of which Mabel W. Daniels, '00, is president. The open meetings of the Association always give great pleasure, and this year a particularly good program was arranged. Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams sang, and Miss Marie Nichols played the violin, with Mr. Frederick Johnson giving the piano part of Lazzari's sonata.

In New York on February 15 a meeting was held of the committee to have charge of the Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fund. The last place that Miss Sidgwick visited before going to New York to sail was Radcliffe College, where she stayed at the Dean's house for several days. She spoke to the girls, and they afterward had a most interesting time talking to her. This gives to us a personal feeling for the fund. Miss Gildersleeve, the Dean of Barnard College, is the chairman of the committee, the Dean is a member, and one of our own graduates, Rebecca Hooper Eastman, '00, is the secretary. The committee, which is a large one, and which represents many colleges where the English visitors were guests, plans to raise a sum of money to place in the hands of the permanent institute for international educational relations in New York City. The income from the fund is to be given each year to an English girl to enable her to study at some college in this country. It is hoped very much that the first holder of the fellowship may come to the United States next fall. Miss Mabel Choate, the daugh-

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ter of the late Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to England, has been made treasurer of the fund. The Dean has just received a letter from Miss Sidgwick's sister, Miss Ethel Sidgwick, the writer, telling of the feeling of closeness to American colleges that had come from the things that Miss Sidgwick had written and said. This connection between the two countries comes to us this spring in a double way — through this plan and the plan which the committee is still working on for the fellowship in honor of our own Ruth Holden. Another scholarship which draws us near to a foreign country is one which is to be offered next year to a French graduate student. This is offered instead of the two undergraduate scholarships to French students which were offered for 1918–19. The scholarship committee of the College will make the award, on recommendations made to it by the French High Commission in New York, which is working in connection with the Association of American Colleges.

At the Phi Beta Kappa meeting on April 25, Professor Kirsopp Lake was the speaker. The initiation of new members came before the public meeting. Professor Lake's subject was "Teaching and Learning." He spoke of the growth of the American system of education which is a combination of the English and German systems, and pointed out the defects which needed to be remedied, of which one is the lack of coördination in study on the part of students, and another is their failure to realize the distinction between school and college, and between college and the graduate school — school being a place for getting information, college for becoming conscious of the vast number of existing problems, and the graduate school for the patient solving of one definite problem as a contribution to the sum of human knowledge. The five Junior members elected to the Chapter are Ruth E. Arrington, Florence A. Bensen, Elizabeth Boody, Mary L. Johnson, and Margaret F. Mutch, and the new Senior members, Grace M. Callender, Mildred L. Grimes, Lucile A. Harrington, Ethel Spencer, and Jessie A. Wagner. Ethel M. Spurr of the Senior class is the undergraduate secretary of the Chapter. She has also just been elected the head of the Daily Vacation School which the girls are to run this summer in Central Square. Radcliffe College has furnished teachers for these schools before, but we have never had one of our own. This year the Guild raised over $250, which is enough to support and look after one school for the six weeks of the summer. The plan, which was invented several years ago, is to combine empty church buildings, college students at leisure, and children who may be playing on the streets, into a school which shall make those six weeks count for something. Miss Spurr is to have as her assistants in the work three other students. One reason that the College cares particularly for this work now is because it seems to offer a chance to give help in carrying on that Americanization which all cities are talking so much about nowadays, but which is so hard in a way to plan for, as it must have a direct basis of friendship as its foundation.

During Lent the Guild had a series of Lenten meetings where the speakers week by week were representatives of different denominations. This is something that the College has not done before. Another new thing has been the intercollegiate debate. Except for a few small trial debates we have never before debated at all, so that starting in the midst of an intercollegiate debate was a great undertaking. The question was: "Resolved, That the Principle of Universal Free Trade be Upheld by the League of Nations." The affirmative Radcliffe team debated with a Barnard College team here at Agassiz House, and our negative team debated

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with Wellesley College at Wellesley. Our negative team won; our affirmative lost.

Fenway Court was open again to Radcliffe students this year. Instead of having a separate day for us there was one day for Harvard and Radcliffe together. Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Cabot spoke before the Guild on April 2. This was the first time the College had had a speaker who had come back from France since the armistice was signed, and it was a very interested audience that listened to Dr. Cabot's descriptions.

The Baccalaureate preacher for this June is to be the Rev. Charles R. Brown, D.D., LL.D., Dean of the Yale School of Religion, and the address on Commencement Day is to be given by the Rev. Charles E. Park, D.D., of the First Church, Boston.

STUDENT LIFE.

EDWARD ARMITAGE HILL, '19.

The effect of the war on the different universities has been to foster a spirit of closer coöperation in every way, and one specific instance was the conference at New Haven, held on Feb. 1, by representatives of the *Yale News*, *Princetonian*, and *Crimson* to consider the important undergraduate questions now common to the three universities. The following resolutions were passed:

Since it is the sense of this meeting that athletics and physical exercise are recognised essential to the proper all round development of any man and to the general welfare of a university and that any attempt to place college athletics on a sane and wholesome basis must be predicated on the theories that successful, well-trained university teams are prerequisites and contributions to a wide general interest and participation in athletics, and that these major sports must be free from excesses, false values, over emphasis, and any taint of near professionalism; that general interclass or intramural athletics be encouraged and featured as a means of increasing the general physical well being of the university body, and of placing a check upon the previous excesses and over emphasis of the university athletics.

Further resolutions were adopted favoring the employment of an all-year-round resident coach, instead of the highly paid seasonal coach; that no cuts be made in the squad of candidates for major sport teams; that departments of athletics or physical training be established in connection with the three universities to insure permanent graduate and faculty supervision of general athletics and physical recreation, this to include a rigid system of physical examinations of incoming students and of all students at definite intervals.

However, the Harvard Student Council did not take the same stand, and passed the following resolution which was accepted by the Athletic Committees of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton:

Resolved that the Student Council, representative of the undergraduate body of Harvard University, is of the unanimous opinion that football should be resumed on a basis identical with that of former years. And

Whereas any code of rules between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton would tend to give an erroneous impression of the existence of an exclusive triumvirate and is contrary to undergraduate opinion, it is believed extremely unwise to enter into any additional limiting agreement except such eligibility rules as may from time to time appear necessary.

The training table question was disposed of with the following resolutions:

Resolved that in the opinion of the Student Council training tables should not be abolished.

Another question considered by the conference of college papers was the donation of a site for the University Union, and the following resolutions were passed:

Since the City of Paris has presented to the American University Union of Paris a building site, valued at one hundred thousand dollars, upon which the Union contemplates the erection of a home for American students in Paris as well as an information bureau regarding American universities for French students, be it

Resolved, that the combined editorial boards of the *Princetonian*, the *Harvard Crimson*, and the *Yale News*, on behalf of American college students, (1) do heartily commend this action on the part of the City of Paris and the American University Union of Paris; (2) do propose to express their sincere appreciation to both parties of this step toward the more general fraternization of French and American University men; (3) and do formally offer the services of their news and editorial columns, and the personal efforts of their editors as aids in any way for furthering this work.

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The Second Battle of the Marne will be the subject of the poem for this year's Lloyd McKim Garrison Prize, according to the announcement by Prof. G. P. Baker, '87. The prize consists of $100 and a silver medal for "the best poem on a subject or subjects annually to be chosen and announced by a Committee of the Department of English."

The elections of the Freshmen Class were held on February 18, and resulted as follows: President, Henry Francis Colt, of Geneseo, N.Y.; Vice-President, Mitchell Gratwick, of Buffalo, N.Y.; Secretary-treasurer, Myles Pierce Baker, of Cambridge; Student Council representative, Howard Elliott, Jr., of Boston.

Crowns and Clowns, a comedy in three acts written by C. LaFarge, '20, E. A. Bacon, '20, H. H. Jayne, '20, and E. Scott, '20, was presented this year by the Hasty Pudding Club. An unusually melodious score was composed by F. W. Hatch, '19, and in addition several of Samuel Sears' more tuneful songs from *Barnum Was Right*, the show whose presentation last year was prevented by the war, were used. As in former years performances were given in Cambridge, Boston, and New York.

Henry Francis Colt, '22, of Geneseo, N.Y., was awarded the 1921 Class Memorial Scholarship for this year. The scholarship is awarded to the man who has accomplished the most in an all-round way at preparatory school and during his Freshman year. Colt, who prepared at St. Paul's, was captain of the Freshman hockey team, and is president of the Freshman Class.

Final registration figures show a total enrollment of 2021 undergraduates in the university, which is within 300 of the registration in a normal year. The Class of 1922 is strongest in numbers, having a total of 539 members, which is 17 more than last year's Freshman Class had. There are 514 Sophomores and 404 Juniors. The Senior Class is smallest with 207 men.

S. K. Bolton, '21, was elected captain of the rifle team and T. G. Holcombe, '20, manager for this year. Arrangements have been made to have the team use the Naval Range at Wakefield, and matches are scheduled with Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Tufts, Brown, and Boston University.

The 1919 Senior Album has been dedicated to those members of the Class who died in the service of the United States or of an Allied nation in the war.

For the annual banquet of the Phi Beta Kappa in May the following officers were elected: R. E. Eckstein, '20, orator; G. W. Allport, '19, poet; and F. M. Carey, '20, Latin odist. The Yale Chapter of the Society has been challenged to a baseball game early this spring.

The Aeronautical Society of the University has announced that it will place entries in both the military and naval races of the Intercollegiate Aerial Tournament to be held at Atlantic City this May and throughout the summer. The contests are under the auspices of the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League of America. Their purpose is "to enable the hundreds of thousands of College men who have been in the service to continue their training in aeronautics, both as a measure of national preparedness and as a means of facilitating their remaining in the aeronautic movement."

The first races will be the Intercollegiate Seaplane Speed Race over a five-mile course for the $2000 Intercollegiate Trophy, and the handicap Dirigible Speed Contest for the Aerial League of America silver trophy. These contests will be open to graduates and undergraduates whether in civil or military life. The men who will represent the University are D. Gregg, '18; W. V. Daugherty, '20; and G. Crompton, Jr., '21.

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Ralph Pulitzer, '00, has offered a trophy for a long-distance aeroplane race in connection with the Intercollegiate Aerial Tournament. The trophy is to be awarded to the aviator who makes the longest flight during the month of May from any place in the United States to Atlantic City, the scene of the tournament. The flyers will be permitted to make as many trials for the cup as they wish while the tournament is going on.

The *Lampoon* Board has announced the election of the following: Lawrence C. Laughlin, '21, of Chicago; Louis H. La Motte, Jr., '22, of New York; Robb H. Sagendorph, '22, of Chestnut Hill; Alexander L. Steinert, '22, of Boston; and John W. Watson, '22, of Milton.

The Dramatic Club announced during April that plays to be submitted for the fall production must be handed in by Aug. 1. This is a continuance of the policy of the Dramatic Club to produce only plays written in the University, but it would also consider a play translated from a foreign language that has not been before produced in this country. The play selected will be produced in Boston and Cambridge in November and December, and will probably be taken to New York in the Christmas holidays.

The *Illustrated* Board has announced the election of three new photographic editors. They are R. A. Cutter, '22, of Boston; W. Houghton, '22, of Chestnut Hill; and F. S. Whiteside, '22, of Boston.

R. E. Gross, '19, has been chosen to lead the University delegation to the Student Conference at Northfield which will take place June 20–30 this spring. As usual the University will send a large contingent numbering about 75 men.

Although the *University Register* will not be issued this year the Board for 1919–20 has been chosen, and the publication will be entirely on the old basis including all details customarily printed in former issues. The new board consists of W. J. Louderback, '20, president; P. Hofer, '21, vice-president; R. W. Hersey, '20, business manager; W. McH. Keyser, '20, managing editor, G. H. Dorr, '21, circulation manager; and G. A. Hauser, '20, assistant managing editor

The affirmative University debating team which debated at Princeton this year was composed of S. Washburn, '20; R. P. Berle, '19, J. J. Tutun, '20, and M. J. Donner, '21. The negative team, which met Yale at Cambridge was composed of W. A. Hosmer, OC; H. Berlack, '20, and W. S. Holbrook, Jr., '21. The question was: "Resolved, that the 18th Amendment to the United States Constitution should be repealed."

A sign of return to peace-time ways was the holding of a Freshman smoker during April, as well as a smoker for the Sophomores and Seniors. Then on the 2d of May the Seniors had their Class picture taken in their caps and gowns, followed by the Freshman Class picture. In accordance with the usual custom, immediately preceding the Freshman picture a collection was taken to provide funds for the Senior spring picnic.

The *Crimson* has announced the election of the following editors; Alexander E. Kirk, '20, of Chicago; D. F. McClure, '20, of Los Angeles, Cal., as editorial editors; Thomas S. Lamont, '21, of New York City; Powers Hapgood, '21, of Indianapolis; James N. White, '21, of Chicago; and Robert B. Hamblett, '21, of Nashua, N.H., as news editors; and John Shepley, '21, of Concord; Winthrop Slade, Jr., '21, of Cambridge; and Jackson V. R. Bright, '22, of Waltham, as business editors.

Statistics compiled by the *Crimson* show that 34 per cent of the undergraduates of the University are engaged in some form of organized athletics. In former years the total ran as high as 50 per cent, but this year's record is considered excellent when the unsettled condition of under-

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graduate affairs is taken into consideration. The figures are as follows: Crew, 176; track, 92; hockey, 77; 1922 Athletic class, 76; baseball, 57; gymnastics, 50; wrestling, 32; swimming, 25; fencing, 17; tennis, 40 — total, 642.

At a meeting of the Athletic Committees of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard in New York during February, the eligibility rules were temporarily modified as follows:

1. We adhere strictly to the rule debarring Freshmen from University teams for members of the Class of 1922.
2. We adhere strictly to the rule debarring students from competing in intercollegiate athletics on the University teams or crews for more than three (3) years.
3. We agree that for those who entered military service in the Winter of 1917, or in the Winter of 1918, the Autumn of 1917 or 1918 shall be combined with the Spring of 1919 and regarded as constituting with it a single academic year.
4. We also agree that any member of the Freshman classes of 1920 or 1921 who left college when in good standing to go into military service and who now returns, shall be declared eligible for University athletics, despite the fact that for academic purposes he is still technically rated as a Freshman. It is, however, understood that no considerable time should elapse between such a man's discharge from military service and his reëntering college.

The following appointments have been made: University fencing manager, S. H. Ordway, '21; University wrestling manager, L. A. Watkins, '21; University swimming captain, G. Tilton, '20.

The University wrestling team this year won three matches out of four, being defeated by Yale, but winning from M.I.T., Tufts, and Brown. The Freshman wrestlers lost two matches out of three, winning over Tufts, but being defeated by M.I.T. and Yale.

The annual University boxing, wrestling, and fencing tournament was held on March 14 in the Harvard Union. The matches were spirited and for the most part close. The honors of the evening were evenly divided: 1920 won the fencing, 1921 the wrestling, and 1922 the boxing.

When the University lacrosse team met Yale on May 17 it was the first formal athletic contest in the Bowl since the spring of 1917. It also marked the resumption of lacrosse as a University sport for the first time since 1916.

The tennis management announced a long schedule for the spring season, which opened with two victories, one over M.I.T. and the other over Tufts.

Spring football was resumed this year, and about 80 candidates reported daily for a month. The coaching was under the direction of W. Rollins, '16, W. B. Snow, '18, F. J. O'Brien, '14, and H. H. Dadmun, '17.

Strength tests of men now in the College fail to show any undergraduate with a record equaling the five high records of 1915 and 1916. The strongest man, as shown by Dr. Sargent's tests, is J. F. Linder, '19, of the University crew, who totals 1164 points.

The return to a pre-war basis in athletics brought back the custom of awarding members of major sport teams who had played in the Yale game their "H." The following members of the hockey team received their letter: T. M. Avery, '21 of New York City; F. McN. Bacon, 3d, '21, of New York City; E. L. Bigelow, '21, of Boston; A. H. Bright, '19, of Cambridge; R. W. Buntin, '21, of West Newton; E. Cabot, '20, of Milton; F. C. Church, '20, of Lowell; R. E. Gross, '19, of West Newton; J. Holmes, Jr., '21, of New York City; H. B. W. Snelling, '21, of Concord; N. S. Walker, Jr., '20, of Castleton Corners, N.Y.; H. K. White, Jr., '19, of Milton; and Manager E. W. Pavenstedt, Jr., '20, of New York City. On the 8th of February the Seven was victorious over Yale at the Brooklyn Ice Palace by a 4 to 1 score, and on the 22d it beat Princeton, 7–2, at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, thus closing the season without a defeat.

Norman Stewart Walker, Jr., '20, of Castleton Corners, N.Y., was elected captain of next year's University team. Walker prepared at St. Paul's School. He captained the 1920 Freshman seven.

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The crew season opened on Feb. 10 when candidates reported at the Newell Boat Club. While only four of the men who rowed against Yale last spring are back, there are prospects for a good season. The four men who rowed against Yale are Captain F. B. Whitman, '19, C. F. Batchelder, '20, J. F. Linder, '19, and F. Parkman, '19.

Practice for baseball began on Feb. 10. Willard W. McLeod, '19, of Malden, was elected captain and Hugh Duffy was again selected as coach.

Under the leadership of Ames Stevens, '19, and coached by Donovan and Farrell, the former cross-country coach, the track team participated in many meets. The relay team won at the Service Meet of the B.A.A. on Feb. 15, and won again in the relay race with Yale at the B.A.A. games in Mechanics Building on March 1.

THE GRADUATES.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

*** The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors shou'd rest with the Editor.

*** It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

*** Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

*** The name of the State is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

1845.

Dr. Nicholas Emery Soule, the oldest graduate of Harvard College, died at his home at Exeter, N.H., March 26. He was born in Exeter, June 13, 1825, one of five children of Dr. Gideon L. Soule, second principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, and of Elizabeth (Emery) Soule. His father was born in Freeport, Me. His mother came of an old and prominent Exeter family. In 1835 he entered the Academy, which three years later passed from the principalship of Dr. Benjamin Abbot to that of his father. He had thus been the pupil of the school's first two principals and his relation to it was otherwise unique. Upon completion of the course his father deemed him too young to enter college and he consequently remained in the Academy for advanced courses. He entered Harvard in 1842, graduated in 1845, and received the Master's Degree in 1848. He was principal of Milton (Mass.) Academy for a short time, and then studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. For two years he practised his profession in Cincinnati, and then entered upon private school work. For three years of the Civil War he was at Louisville, Ky., engaged in work of the Sanitary Commission; he then opened at Cincinnati a private school for boys, which he successfully conducted until 1875. In 1875 he returned to Exeter; he was a trustee of the Academy from 1879 to 1886. He also served upon the Public Library and school committees. On January 2, 1886, he married Dr. Lucy R. Weaver, of Nantucket. From 1888–1902 he lived in Worcester. He had since that time lived in Exeter, keenly interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the community. He always had a keen interest in the Academy; he laid the corner stone of the present Academy building on November 5, 1914. In his distinction as Harvard's oldest graduate he took

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much pride. His wife and one son, Rev. William E. Soule, Harvard, 1910, rector of the Church of the Redeemer at Rochester, N. H., and registrar of the Academy Alumni, survive him.

1854.

Benjamin Holloway Bailey died at Jamaica Plain, April 24, 1919. He was born at Northboro, July 5, 1829, the son of Holloway and Lucy Sawyer Bailey.[1] After graduation he taught in high schools at Chicopee and at Providence, R.I. Later he went to the Harvard Divinity School, from which he graduated in 1860. He became minister of a Unitarian parish in Dedham in 1861, and remained there for five years. He then was in Portland, Maine, for five years, for twelve years in Marblehead, for thirteen years in Malden, where he served for two terms on the school committee. Following his pastorate in Malden he was minister for some years in Westford. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

1858.

Fisher Ames, Secretary of the Class, died at Boston, March 8, 1919. The son of Seth and Margaret Bradford Ames, he was born in Lowell in 1838. His father was for twenty years a justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and his grandfather, Fisher Ames, was a Representative in the first American Congress. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1861, and practised law in Boston for more than fifty years. He was the author of several standard works on whist. His wife and son survive him.

1860.

REV. HENRY G. SPAULDING, *Sec.*,
1470 Beacon St., Brookline.

Nelson Joseph Wheeler, a prominent Baptist clergyman for more than 53 years, died at Fitzwilliam, N.H., Feb. 28, 1919, 85 years of age. He was born in Shelburne Falls, Aug. 9, 1833, and was the son of David and Almira (Morse) Wheeler. He was a student at Phillips Andover Academy, and graduated from Harvard College in 1860, and from the Newton Theological Institution in 1863. During the war he served in the U.S. Christian Commission and was at the battle of Hatcher's Run caring for the wounded. He remained at Skowhegan, Me., his first parish, six years, and at the Central Church, Newport, R.I., ten years. He was also pastor in Kalamazoo, Mich., Washington, D.C., Tarrytown, N.Y., and Pawtuxet, R.I., and acted as missionary in Philadelphia and in Orange, N.J. He was associate editor of the *Religious Herald*, Richmond, Va. At 78, he was "still keeping up New Testament Greek," and "few ministers were more familiar with the Bible than he was. He is reported to have read it through as many times as he was years old." At the age of 81, he preached as a supply for pastorless churches; one of these was at Point Judith, R.I., "where he rode 35 miles every Sunday morning, preaching twice and returning on Monday without weariness." He wrote two books — "Baptist Leadership" and "Divine Promises for Daily Help." In 1872 he married Annie Eliza, daughter of Hon. Henry and Eliza Snow (Davis) Sweet of North Kingston, R.I. She died in December, 1916. His daughter Mary Eliza died in infancy. He is survived by his daughter, Helen Gay Wheeler, and a brother and sister.

1862.

CHARLES P. WARE, *Sec.*,
52 Allerton St., Brookline.

William Hedge, son of Thomas and Lydia (Goodwin) Hedge, was born in Plymouth, Feb. 26, 1840, and died there

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March 27, 1919. He fitted for College at the Boston Latin School. He was one of the Class crew. He was on the Class Committee, as Treasurer, until 1907, when he resigned, his place being filled by the election of John Read. After graduation, he enlisted in Co. C., 44th Massachusetts Regiment, which served under General Foster in North Carolina. In January, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant. The regiment was mustered out in June, 1863; and in the fall of that year, Hedge began the study of law in the office of Whiting & Russell, 35 Court St., Boston. He at the same time took the course of study at the Harvard Law School, receiving his degree of LL.B. in 1868. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of that year. He continued the practice of law until the time of his death. Hedge was an early member of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and at the time of his death was one of the eleven members who were elected to the Commandery in 1868, the year of its organization. He was the President of the Plymouth Public Library for upwards of 35 years and was closely associated with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries in which he took a deep interest. He was also closely associated with the Old Colony Natural History Society of Plymouth and was secretary of the Boston Provident Association for nearly 50 years. On Oct. 11, 1871, he married Catherine Elliott Russell, daughter of Nathaniel Russell, of Plymouth, who died before him; he leaves a daughter and two sons. — W. T. Brigham, who has been Director of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, since its foundation in 1890, has resigned the directorship, but retains the office of Curator of Anthropology, with the title of Director Emeritus.

1864.

Dr. W. L. Richardson, *Sec.*,
225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Frank Wells was born in Boston on Oct. 11, 1842, the son of Charles Bartlett Wells and Maria Louisa (Binney) Wells. He prepared for Harvard at the Boston Latin School, and graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1868. In the following year he received a medical degree from Vienna. In September, 1862, while in his junior year in College, he enlisted in the 45th Massachusetts Regiment and served until September, 1863. On his graduation he served on the staff of General Lockwood. After further study of medicine in Dresden, Vienna, Paris, and London, Dr. Wells returned to this country, practised in Andover and moved to Cleveland, O. While in Cleveland he accepted a chair in the Cleveland Medical School and was a visiting physician of the Cleveland City Hospital. He was also health officer of the city. He returned to Boston in 1878 to resume the practice of medicine, later practising in Brookline. In 1882 he was appointed medical director of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. From 1891 to 1894 he was president of the National Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors. For several years he edited the registration reports of Massachusetts. For some time he served as vice-president of the Massachusetts Infants' Asylum and as vice-president of the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association. He was on the executive committee of the Boston Provident Association and chairman of the school committee of Brookline. He was the author of a book, "Filth in Relation to Disease," and he published a volume of lectures on "Social Hygiene" delivered before the teachers of the Boston schools. He was a member of the Somerset Club,

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and the Harvard Club, and for many years belonged to the Union Club. In 1870, in Paris, he married Gertrude Huidekoper, daughter of Edgar Huidekoper, of Meadville, Pa. Mrs. Wells and three children — George D. Wells, '94, Edgar H. Wells, '97, and Mrs. J. H. Stabler — survive him.

1865.

GEORGE A. GODDARD, *Sec.*,
10 Tremont St., Boston.

George Reed Russell was a temporary member only and for but a short time. He was known to but few of the Class. He was in different kinds of business, and in 1883 became an ammunition maker in his own shop in Sudbury St., Boston. He was a first lieutenant in the Woburn Phalanx, later joined the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery in Boston, later called the First Corps of Coast Artillery. His service was twenty-five years in the militia, including his duty during the Spanish war. He coached the teams of militia in rifle shooting. He was for a long time chief clerk of the State Inspector-General of rifle practice. He died on Feb. 22, 1919, from angina pectoris at the house of his son, Prof. George H. Russell, of the Institute of Technology, at Arlington Heights. — **Dr. Frederic Russell Sturgis** was born in Manila, P.I. His father was a founder of the house of Russell & Sturgis in Manila and Russell & Co. in China. The son was educated in England and later entered the Class of '65 at Harvard. He did not graduate, but turned his attention to medicine, and entered practice in New York, in 1867, his practice there lasting forty-five years, during which time he became a lecturer and later a member of the faculty of New York University. After 1912 he lived mostly abroad with his wife. They had no children, and he was the last of the eight members of his family. He died in Boston, May 6, 1919. His wife survives him.

1867.

JAMES R. CARRET, *Sec.*,
79 Milk St., Boston.

George Frederick Piper died at his residence in Cambridge on Wednesday, April 16, 1919. He was the son of George Carleton Piper and Susan Stuart Piper and was born in Boston, Aug. 26, 1843. His parents moved to Cambridge during his boyhood and he remained a resident of that city during the rest of his life. He served in the Civil War in the 44th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, before entering College, which he did in the sophomore year. He received on graduation the degree of A.B. and in 1870 that of A.M. After graduation he studied law at the Harvard Law School for one year and in the office of Brooks & Ball in Boston during the next year; was admitted to the Bar in 1869, and thereafter practised his profession continuously in Boston. Some years after beginning practice, he entered into partnership with George W. Park under the firm name of Park & Piper, which continued until Oct. 1, 1883. He served his city in various capacities; was a member of the Common Council for the years 1873–74–75; the last two, its president; alderman, 1876–77; Cambridge Board of Health, 1878–86; trustee of the Dana Library, afterwards the Cambridge Public Library, 1873–77. About the year 1882 he prepared and published "A Manual for the Use of Boards of Health containing the Statutes and Decisions relating to the Health Laws of Massachusetts." He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in January, 1887, published a portion of the history of his regiment, 44th Massachusetts Volunteers. He was

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twice married. On March 3, 1875, he married Anna Maria Stevens of Charlestown, and had by her one daughter, Elizabeth Stuart Piper. His wife died Oct. 31, 1878. On July 26, 1893, he married Rosa C. Karcher of Cambridge, and she and his daughter survive him. He died at his home, 33 Avon Street, Cambridge, after a month's illness.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

Robert Apthorp Boit, born in Boston April 29, 1846; died in Brookline, March 6, 1919. He was the son of Edward Darley (Harv. 1834) and Jane Parkinson (Hubbard) Boit. His paternal grandfather, John Boit, of Boston, a sea captain, made several voyages around the world, one in a sloop of about 100 tons. He was a young mate on the American vessel that discovered the Columbia River and commanded the small boat from which, in searching that coast for fresh water, that great stream was first seen. Boit's mother was the daughter of John Hubbard, of Boston, who owned large plantations in Demarara, where he often resided, and Jane Parkinson. Boit's great-great-grandfather on his mother's side, Thomas Hubbard, was for many years (1752–1773) the Treasurer of Harvard College. Boit attended Mr. E. S. Dixwell's school in Boston, and was one of the five only who in 1864 entered Harvard without conditions. Throughout the College course he roomed with Shattuck. He was a member of the Institute of 1770 (poet); Hasty Pudding Club (chorister); Alpha Delta Phi Society; Delta Kappa Epsilon Society; Porcellian Club; Delta Sigma Society; and Harvard Glee Club. He was also the odist of the Class. In later years his devotion to Club life, social, commercial, literary, artistic, musical, and administrative, appears in his membership in Boston, New York, and elsewhere in forty associations. For forty years he occupied insurance offices at 40 Kilby St., Boston, and is said to have been the first to employ girl clerks, beginning in 1880, one of whom, the head bookkeeper, is reported as still with the firm. He traveled much and in July, 1910, while visiting his brother in Tuscany, both were held up by road banditti, robbed, and kept as hostages till ransomed. Jan. 15, 1874, he was married to Miss Georgia Anderson Mercer, daughter of Gen. Hugh W. Mercer, of Fredericksburg, Va., and Mary Anderson, of Savannah, Ga. By this marriage there were two daughters, Mary Anderson Boit, now Mrs. Hugh Cabot, and Georgia Mercer Boit, now Mrs. Walter S. Gierasch. Boit's wife, Georgia Anderson (Mercer) Boit, died Dec. 6, 1878. On May 20, 1886, Boit was married to Lillian Willis, daughter of Nathaniel P. and Cornelia (Grinnell) Willis, of New Bedford. By this marriage was a daughter, Alice Teresa Boit, now Mrs. William Appleton Burnham, Jr., and a son, John Edward Boit (Harv. 1912), who has been honored by France for distinguished service with the American Ambulance. Boit's classmate Shattuck writes: "Bob was fortunate in his parentage and bringing-up. Of the best New England stock, he was the third of a family of five children. Affection, spiced with humor, reigned in the house, which was a model of easy and cordial hospitality to old and young. There were no violent contrasts in his character, and, therefore, not in his life. He was anything but a prig, although the balance of his nature made it less difficult for him to be 'good' than for some. Goodness, alas! may be repulsive. Boit's

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goodness attracted affection, respect, and confidence, all in high degree. In things social and athletic he was a leader in each and all, as far as was compatible with near-sightedness. It is amusing to recall that he was suspended for snowballing an unpopular tutor, though worse offenders against discipline escaped. In the Glee Club, on the D.K.E. and the Hasty Pudding stages, and in the studious seclusion of the Porcellian Club, he radiated good-fellowship. He was one of a club table of fourteen formed in the second term of the Freshman year. How many times must there have been thirteen at the table! But thirty-five years after graduation all fourteen dined together and were photographed in the same relative positions they occupied in the earlier copy. Soon after graduation he went into business with his father in the South, returning North in 1876, and, after some delays, took up the insurance business in Boston in 1878. Through small beginnings he built up a very large business. In his success hard work was a factor, but the foundation stone was his character which tolerated none but the highest standards, and rendered him incapable of straying into devious paths. He wisely selected associates and partners who sympathized with and coöperated in his rare sense of duty. I believe his partners would agree that the success of the firm is really a tribute to Boit's personality. In the last few years his health precluded the close, personal attention of former years, but his spirit ruled to the last. It was somewhat a surprise to his friends that he was so successful in business, for his heart was really never in it. What he deeply cared for was the society of his friends and agreeable and interesting people, and, even more, art in its branches of literature, especially poetry, music, and painting. He early showed talent in drawing, and painting in water-colors, and about ten years ago took up painting in oils. His landscapes at Dark Harbor, Me., filled his summers with creative joy, and are greatly valued by the friends to whom he gave them, not merely as gifts from him, but for their quality. He was odist on Class Day, and his last published verses were written for and read at the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. They were printed in the HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE for December, 1918. Had he been able to do so, he might easily have gone through life as a charming dilettante, and thus lost the full development which comes from vocation and avocation combined. There are good grounds for suspicion that his kindnesses to those distressed in mind, body, or estate were many and large; but of such things he rarely talked even to intimate friends. Boit's was a rounded and beautiful life, harmoniously and highly developed. He was a gentleman in every fibre of his being, and a worthy son of his Alma Mater. He was a delight and example to his friends. In memory, both delight and example will last as long as do those who had the privilege of knowing him. To know him was to love him." — **George Ferdinand Becker,** born in New York City Jan. 5, 1847, died in Washington, D.C., April 21, 1919. His father was Alexander Christian Becker, of a German family, of which his own branch, the oldest, emigrated to Archangel, Russia, 250 years ago. His mother was Sarah Carey Tuckerman, daughter of Joseph Tuckerman, D.D. (Harv. 1798), of Boston (born in 1778, died in 1840), the distinguished clergyman and philanthropist, memorialised by Dr. William Ellery Channing in 1841. From the age of two until his graduation at Harvard, Becker lived

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with his mother in Cambridge, being educated at private and public schools, and fitted for College by Mr. W. P. Atkinson. At the time of his graduation he wrote: "My only difficulties have been occasional illness and chronic laziness." But his College and his subsequent record indicate uncommon energy, force, and vigor. His rank in College rose from 69 per cent the first year to 86 per cent in the Senior year. He received a *detur* in the Sophomore year, a part at the Junior Exhibition, and a thesis at Commencement on "Pre-Raphaelitism." He was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After graduation his career was world-wide in travel and practical application of his theoretical and technical training in science. At Heidelberg in 1869 he took the degree of Ph.D., *summa cum laude* in chemistry, mathematics, and mineralogy; in Berlin he obtained certificates of proficiency as a mining engineer. At the outbreak of the French and Prussian war he served on the Crown Prince's staff, as reporter for the *New York Herald*. He was at the battle of Worth, Aug. 6, 1870, and under fire at Strassburg, returning later to Berlin for study. During the seventies he pursued his profession in Europe and in America, accepting a call from the State University of California to teach metallurgy. In 1880 he was assigned to investigate the famous Comstock Lode in Nevada, a body of vein matter unparalleled for magnitude and complexity in the history of mining, and connected with the famous Sutro Tunnel. Much information from that lode and tunnel led to the perfection of the modern classification of igneous rocks by Becker and others. Upon the organization of the U.S. Geological Survey, he accepted the position of "Geologist-in-charge" of the mining geology of the Great Basin. Later he was put in charge of the entire census investigation of the precious metals, vice Clarence King resigned. In 1887, under orders from the Secretary of the Interior, he visited famous quicksilver mines in Spain and in Tuscany, to compare the mode of occurrence of quicksilver ores in Europe with that in this country. Meantime through his staff in California he began a survey of the gold belt of some 12,000 square miles on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. As a geologist his travels were extended to Newfoundland, to the gold-fields of the Southern Appalachians, to Alaska, to South Africa, and to California. On his way to the Class Dinner in 1898 he received a telegram asking whether he would go to the Philippines with troops as geologist, and when he could start. He replied: "Yes; now." There he served on the staff of General Bell, and met with many adventures. "I found it very exciting, for example," he wrote, "when geologizing in the island of Negros with an escort of fifteen men, to be attacked by 300 natives. Captain C. S. Sperry, now Admiral, stated that I should never live to get out of that district. 'They 'll skin him alive,' he said." Later Becker visited much of Asia, the Balkan region, and Mexico. His contributions to the literature of his profession have been numerous, such as his "Memoir of the Relations of Radioactivity to Cosmogony and Geology"; his "Memorandum on the Mineral Resources of the Philippine Islands," included in the Senate Document containing the treaty of peace with Spain; his paper on "Finite Homogeneous Strain, Flow and Rupture of Rocks"; also, "Experiments on Schistosity and Slaty Cleavage"; "Present Problems of Geophysics"; "The Witwatersrand and the Revolt

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of the Uitlanders"; and his "Mathematical Discussion of the Reduction of Weighing to Vacuum." He was first vice-president of the Geological Society of America; member of the National Academy of Sciences; of the American Philosophical Society; of the Washington Academy of Sciences; of the International Geological Congress; and of the Institute of Mining Engineers. His clubs were the Metropolitan, Lock Tavern, and Chevy-Chase of Washington. He was geophysicist of the Carnegie Institute, and for many years chief of the Division of Chemical and Physical Research in the Geological Survey. He was married June 17, 1879, to Alice Theodora Watson, of New York, who died June 22, 1880. Feb. 11, 1902, he was married in Washington, D.C., to Miss Florence S. Deakins, of Maryland. He leaves no children. — **Talbot Jones Albert**, born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 16, 1847, died at Atlantic City, N.J., March 18, 1919. His ancestry is traced to Lawrence Albert, who in 1753 came from Bavaria to Pennsylvania. Albert's father, William J. Albert, born in Baltimore in 1816, was among the few to uphold there the cause of the Union, and the rights of oppressed blacks, from the beginning of the Civil War. To these causes he devoted his fortune and example, and became President of the Electoral College of Maryland on Mr. Lincoln's second election. Albert's mother was of English ancestry; his grandfather on her side lived in Ireland, and when only twenty a price was put on his head for his too ardent sympathy with the Irish, at the time Robert Emmet was hung. Secreted in Dublin for a week, he escaped in an American vessel, exclaiming, "Where liberty dwells shall be my home." In the battle of North Point, near Baltimore, Sept. 12, 1814, he was taken prisoner by the English, and threatened with death as a traitor, but escaped through free masonry, directing an exchange of prisoners. Albert's mother labored incessantly in behalf of disabled Union soldiers, who had few sympathizers in Baltimore. Albert's rebel propensities when young led his father to send him to Harvard College as a corrective. The resulting change and discipline instead, he wrote, of being an affliction, made his life there "very happy." He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1870, was admitted to the Bar in Boston, and later by courtesy without examination to the Baltimore Bar. For eight years he was connected with the U.S. District Attorney's office in Baltimore, and practised law in that city until his appointment as Consul of the United States at Brunswick, Germany, where he resided with his family from Jan. 1, 1898, until the recent war which led to his retirement from the Consular Service. He was president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Baltimore, in 1886; first vice-president of the Republican Association of Baltimore County; first vice-president of the North Baltimore Republican Club, in 1888, now the Commonwealth Club; and president of the Columbian Club of Baltimore, in 1895. In 1892 he was a presidential elector for Benjamin Harrison, and again in 1896 for William McKinley. He made the presentation address, and was chairman of the largest delegation going any great distance to Canton, Ohio, in October, 1896, to meet Mr. McKinley. The delegation required five trains of ten passenger cars, and consisted of 2500 representatives of the commercial interests of Maryland. He was a member of the Maryland Historical Society and of the Athenæum Club of Baltimore. His publications were Reports to the Department of State in the Consular

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Reports. Two of these, one on the Potassium Industry of Germany, the other on the Monetary Crisis in Germany, received the unusual distinction of the special commendation of the Secretary of State. Albert was married, Oct. 28, 1884, in Baltimore, to Olivia Patricia Macgill, daughter of Oliver Patrick and Mary Clare Carroll (Spence) Macgill, of Strongia Springs, Md. His children are two daughters and one son.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, *Sec.*,
Second National Bank, Boston.

The Class is to dine the night before Commencement at the Algonquin Club, and on Commencement Day is to tender the usual luncheon at the Phillips Brooks House, to which some 800 invitations will be sent out. — G. R. Shaw's address is changed to Concord, Mass. — H. M. Howe's address is 1105 16th St., Washington, D.C. — William Gallagher is president of the Eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England.

1870.

THOMAS B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*,
249 Bacon St., Waltham.

The Class will have the use of Thayer 45 as usual on Commencement Day. — Tuckerman has been elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences in recognition of his active interest in Science. — The address of the Secretary is changed to 249 Bacon St., Waltham.

1872.

A. I. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,
126 State St., Boston.

Thayer 3 will be open for the use of the Class on Commencement Day. — Edwin Newell Hill died, after an illness of over six months, Feb. 6, 1919, at his home, 29 St. John St., Jamaica Plain. He was born at Nashua, N.H., March 12, 1849, the son of Edward Putnam and Sophia Dustin (Newell) Hill. His father was a merchant and a politician of considerable influence and was appointed postmaster at Haverhill, during Lincoln's administration, a position he held until 1869. His mother was an earnest worker in the cause of the soldiers during the Civil War and was president of one of the largest Soldiers' Relief Societies in Massachusetts. She is spoken of with high praise by Schouler in his "History of Massachusetts in the Rebellion." Until he entered College Hill's life was "one long period of sickness," but he did well at the High School in Haverhill, was president and valedictorian of his Class, and with a little additional tutoring, for which he paid by his personal exertions, entered College with credit in 1868. His College chums were Henry Eveleth Hill and Charles Francis Baker. He was a member of the Everett Athenæum and of the Pi Eta. Immediately after graduation Hill accepted an appointment in the Bureau of Military Justice in Washington, but had made up his mind to the law and gave up his position after a few months to enter the office of Richard H. Dana, Jr., in Boston, where he remained until 1877, when he opened his own office in the Sears Building. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1876, and was elected as a representative to the Massachusetts General Court from Haverhill in 1882 and 1883, serving on several important committees including railroads and education. He continued the active practice of his profession down to his last illness and for two and one half years from January, 1915, was a special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States in the preparation and conduct of the prose-

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cution of the American Tobacco Co. On June 10, 1880, he was married at Cambridge to Lizzie Williams Hill, who survives him with a son, Major Walter Newell Hill, of the U.S. Marines, and a daughter Doris, wife of Launcelot P. Soule (Harvard, '05). His son as captain won the Congressional Medal of Honor for conspicuous valor in the seizure of Vera Cruz in April, 1914, in which his company led the attack. He has been in active service since then both in France and later in Haiti where he is now stationed. — **John Franklin Richardson** was born May 10, 1848, at Fitchburg, and died in Redlands, Cal., March 10, 1919. His family came from England in 1630, and originally settled in Woburn, and from there branched off into New Hampshire. His father, Edwin Richardson, was a resident of Chesterfield, N.H., where he was married to Sarah Boynton Wheeler in 1839. They moved to Fitchburg in 1844 and he there engaged in the manufacture of farm implements. Richardson entered Harvard from Phillips-Exeter Academy as a Sophomore in 1869. He was a member of the Institute of 1770 and of the St. Paul Society. After two years in Chicago in the wholesale hardware business and two years as treasurer of the Fitchburg Scythe and Tool Manufacturing Co., he became connected with the U.S. Customs Service at Burlington and later at St. Albans, Vt. He left the service in 1885 on account of his own and his wife's health and for two years remained in the Adirondacks. He then went to Redlands in search of health for himself and his wife, as he said, and he attributed their prolonged lives to the California climate. He lived on a small orange ranch, but for lack of strength was unable to engage in any business. He was connected with the Union Bank of Redlands and for a time at least was treasurer of a water company there. June 12, 1883, he was married to Helen Martha, daughter of Morton and Sarah (Chase) Cole, of Burlington, Vt. His wife survived him only a few weeks and died April 1, 1919. They left two sons, Edwin Cole Richardson, born July 17, 1884, and John Franklin Richardson, Jr., born July 13, 1892, both of whom were in the Service, the older as a first lieutenant in the 146th Infantry, and the younger in the Radio Branch of the Signal Service.

1874.

C. S. Penhallow, *Sec.*,
803 Sears Building, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wigglesworth are inviting the Class to celebrate the Forty-Fifth Anniversary by a reunion at their house in Milton. We shall dine at the Union Club. — At a concert in Rome last month there were played four orchestra pieces after Omar Khayyám by Arthur Foote to show the Italians American music.

1875.

Warren A. Reed, *Sec.*,
Brockton.

On the invitation of F. R. Appleton, President of the Harvard Club of New York City, the Class dined at the Club on Saturday evening, March 22. Thirty men were present. — Dr. G. H. Monks's address is now 51 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — The office address of G. H. Norcross is now 35 Congress St., Room 1101, Boston. — **Lewis Henry Plimpton** died suddenly from heart disease, in Boston, Feb. 21, 1919. He was son of Calvin Gay and Priscilla (Lewis) Plimpton, and was born at Walpole, Jan. 8, 1853. He fitted for College at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N.H. After graduation he studied at the Harvard Medical School, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1879. He was

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house officer at Boston City Hospital for eighteen months, and later admitting physician for eighteen months. Then he studied medicine for two years at Prague, Vienna, and Berlin. Upon returning home, he settled at Norwood, and practised his profession there until 1910. He spent two and one-half years after April, 1910, in traveling around the world. In the summer of 1914 he went to Alaska, and in 1915 made a journey of eighty-three days around South America, going through the Panama Canal and down the west coast, through the Strait of Magellan, and up the east coast. He was married at Norwood, Jan. 20, 1886, to Alice Hannah Morrill, who survives him. — **Frank Reader Rix** died March 18, 1919, at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. He was son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary Elizabeth (Bryant) Rix, and was born at Lowell, Aug. 30, 1853. He fitted for College at Lowell High School. He studied at Harvard Medical School after graduation, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1879. He practised his profession at Lowell, but later devoted himself chiefly to music, as a singer, teacher of the voice, organist, choir director, and chorus director. In 1895 he was appointed supervisor of music in the public schools of Lowell. In 1898 he was made director of music in the public schools of New York City, at first in the Borough of Queens, and later in all the schools of the greater city, including training schools, high schools, and elementary schools. He was considered a leading authority on public school music. He organized and directed, with great success, large choruses of children for school, civic, and concert purposes, and wrote a number of books relating to school music. For a number of years he was engaged as instructor at the New York University Summer School for Teachers, and later conducted his own summer school. He had charge of the work in school-music methods at the New York College of Music, where he had classes for supervisors and grade teachers. He was married at Lowell, June 30, 1883, to Ella Marion Plumado, who, with six children, survives him.

1876.

EMOR H. HARDING, *Sec.*,
6 Beacon St., Boston.

A memorial service, in honor of William H. Moody, was held on April 26, 1919, by the Essex Bar Association, at a special sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court at the Salem Court-House, Justice De Courcy presiding. A biographical memorial of Judge Moody, prepared by his life-long friend, Judge J. Otis Carleton, of Haverhill, was read. Justice De Courcy responded for the bench in a high tribute to Mr. Moody's character and ability, and ordered that the memorial be spread upon the records of the Court. — **Frank Haynes Drew** died March 3, 1919, at Hot Springs, Ark. Son of Elijah Chesley and Anna Haviland (Haynes) Drew; born at Boston, Oct. 10, 1856; prepared for College at Boston Latin School. He studied medicine in Greenfield and Shelburne Falls; spent the winter of 1885–86 in New York, taking a post-graduate course in medicine at New York Polyclinic. He practised his profession at Shelburne Falls. — **Frederick Wood Griffin** died March 25, 1918, in New York City. Son of John Quincy Adams and Sarah Elizabeth (Wood) Griffin; born at Charlestown, Feb. 2, 1855; prepared for College at Concord High School. Took up connections in 1874. Admitted to the Bar in 1876. In 1901 he lived and practised law in Kansas City. He had not been heard from since the Class Report of 1901. — **William Harry Burbank** died March 26, 1919, at Cambridge. Son of William

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H. and Elizabeth (Kendal) Burbank; born at Lowell, Oct. 18, 1853; prepared for College at Boston Latin and Cambridge High Schools. He studied at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, and graduated with the Class of '80. He was ordained soon after, and for several years was stationed at Woodsville, N.H.; from 1889 to 1891 was rector of St. Paul's Church, Brunswick, Me. For a time he did mission work at Bellaire and Martin's Ferry, O. He had been parochially attached for different periods in Cincinnati and Columbus, O., and Williamsport, Phœnixville, and Pittsburgh, Pa., Florence, N.J., Manhattan, Kan., and Lynn and Malden. Recently, he had been assistant to Rev. Prescott Evarts at Christ Church, Cambridge. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. He was married March 25, 1879, to Clara Maria Foster, and had six children. — **John Fletcher Burris** died July 31, 1907, at Goldfield, Nev. Son of Nehemiah and Mary Jane (Crawford) Burris; born at Middletown, Del., Feb. 14, 1850; came to Harvard from the University of Michigan. Was Professor of Latin and Greek in Washington University, Cal., in 1876; Professor of Ancient Languages, California Military Academy, in 1877. Was at one time principal of the Berkeley Gymnasium, Berkeley, Cal. — **Addison Herbert Wetherbee** had not been heard from by the Class Secretary since graduation. Recently information has come from a member of the Class of '77 that Wetherbee went West in 1875, or early in 1876, and taught school in Kansas. Later he was connected with the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé R.R. Co., bridge-building. Afterwards, he lived on a ranch, in Colorado, with his family. He ran for the office of county surveyor, in Gunnison County, and was duly elected; "and in order to hear the returns, or to qualify, he was obliged to travel fifty miles. This he did on a horse he was returning to the owner. After returning the horse, and hearing of his election, he started for his home on foot. The following day, a sheep-herder, driving his flock some fifteen miles out of town, came across Wetherbee's body, in a sitting position, by the roadside, with part of his luncheon in his hands, from which he had just taken a bite when stricken with the malady which ended his earthly career."

1877.

LINDSAY SWIFT, *Sec.*,
Boston Public Library.

James Byrne is a member of the important national committee on the League of Nations. — A. L. Lowell has been appointed a member of the Roosevelt Memorial National Committee as the representative of the educators of this country. — A. L. Lowell and H. C. Lodge, '71, held a joint debate on the Covenant of Paris in Symphony Hall, Boston, on March 19, 1919. A souvenir pamphlet of the occasion has been published by the World Peace Foundation. — John Lowell, as chairman of the Special Committee for war service of the American Bar Association, has issued a pamphlet showing the diversified and complicated services of that committee. It was in communication with about 4500 legal advisory boards which in turn helped some nine millions of registrants on their questionnaires. This is but one item of the multifarious duties of this efficient committee. — **Howard Parmelee Eells** died at Pasadena, Cal., after a brief illness. In July, 1917, he met with a serious automobile accident from which he never fully recovered. His friend Myron T. Herrick and several members of his family were

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with him at the time of his death. Eells was born in Cleveland, O., on June 16, 1855, and was a life-long resident of that city, where he engaged in large manufacturing enterprises, and devoted himself to numerous philanthropic and civic interests to promote the welfare of his community. He was president of the Atchison and Eastern Bridge Co., the Chicago Drop Forge and Foundry Co., the Dolomite Products Co., and the Howard Realty Co.; he was also connected with almost every important financial and commercial interest of Cleveland, and was a member of the leading clubs and charitable associations. At the time of his death he was president of the Bucyrus Co., of South Milwaukee, Wis., which supplied nearly all the excavating machinery used in digging the Panama Canal. His widow, who was Maud Stager, of Cleveland, survives him. By his first wife he had two children and by his second wife five children; all of them are living. His two youngest sons, Howard Parmelee, Jr., and Samuel, are lieutenants in the Rainbow Division. — Sherwood's youngest son, Robert Emmet, '18, is reported to be the tallest soldier in the whole British Army. His height is six feet, seven inches. He was wounded and gassed last August while at the front with the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada.

1879.

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, *Sec.*,
10 Tremont St., Boston.

Francis Augustine Houston died in Concord, Feb. 10, 1919. He was born in Keene, N.H., Dec. 16, 1858, but prepared for College at the High School in Somerville. As a lad he was not robust and he restored and developed his health and strength by sailing out of Gloucester on vessels of the fishing fleet. He was a member of his Freshman eleven, and during the three later years of his course a member of the University fifteen. After his graduation in 1879 he entered the Harvard Law School, and after receiving there the degree of LL.B., in 1882, was admitted to the Suffolk bar the same year and began to practise law. Three years later he became attorney and assistant general manager for the New England Telephone Company and retained his connection with that corporation for many years. He became in turn general manager, vice-president, and treasurer. Ill-health forced him to withdraw from all active work in June, 1918. During these years he had married (in 1887) and had been a resident of different towns in eastern Massachusetts, among them Acton, where he served upon the School Committee for three years. He finally settled in Concord. He served upon its School Committee for fifteen years, and was also a trustee of the Middlesex Institution for Savings, and one of the Parish Committee of the Unitarian Church in Concord, and since 1901 a member of the Concord Social Circle. A friend and fellow townsman says: "He was a thorough believer in and a good example of the benefits of plain, hard work. His interest in general subjects was fresh and keen. He was slow to criticize adversely and loath to condemn. His companionship was sympathetic and delightful, and a wide and ever-increasing circle of friends constantly testified to his friendly kindliness. He was a good citizen and a good friend and he will be long remembered in Concord with honor and affection." He was a member of the Union Club of Boston, the Eastern Yacht Club, the Varsity Club, the respective Harvard Clubs of Boston and of New York, and the Telephone Pioneers of America. On Dec. 28, 1887, he was married to Jennie

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Righter at Newark, N.J. She survives him, as do also two sons, Francis De Hart Houston and Phillip Kingsland Houston. — The Class Dinner will be at the University Club, Beacon St., Boston, at seven o'clock on the evening before Commencement. Holworthy 18 will be open for the Class as usual on Commencement Day, Thursday, June 19, 1919.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

The Class will have their usual informal dinner at the Union Club in Boston on Wednesday evening, June 18, at seven o'clock. — **Mighells Bachman Butler**, son of Edgar D. and Mary (Bachman) Butler, was born at Phelps, N.Y., on Nov. 23, 1856, and died at Niagara Falls, N.Y., on Jan. 18, 1919. He prepared for College at DeVeaux College and after passing one year at Harvard with the Class of 1880, returned there as master and commandant for two years. He then entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduating in 1881. After a year's practice of medicine he entered business life. In 1890 he and his partner established a grocery business in Niagara Falls which still continues under the name of M. B. Butler, Inc. Butler was mayor of Niagara Falls in the years 1893, 1896, and 1900. He had been a member of the National Guard since 1885, serving in the Spanish-American War as captain and major, and recently was breveted as lieutenant-colonel. In 1881 he was married to Jessie F. Jackson, who, with their two daughters, survives him. Butler was a man of rugged and marked personality; he was active in the life of the community in which he lived, and was much respected and loved by his friends and neighbors.

1882.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,
89 State St., Boston.

The Class will dine at the Union Club, Boston, on Thursday, June 19. The informal lunches held on the second Saturday of each month during the past winter have proved a great success, and will probably be continued next autumn. — H. M. Sewall of Bath, Maine, has been elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society. — The Secretary is anxious to find Albert Danner Elliot and James J. Dooling, who are temporarily lost.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*,
2 Joy St., Boston.

Osgood Putnam died on Jan. 11, at San Francisco, Cal. The son of Samuel Osgood and Elizabeth Noble (Whitney) Putnam, he was born at San Francisco, July 24, 1860, prepared for College at the Boys' High School in that city, and entered Harvard in September, 1879. As a student he gave much time to the study of philosophy, was a member of the Philosophical Club, and received honorable mention in that subject at graduation, standing 55th in the Class. In his Junior year, he delivered a Bowdoin Prize Dissertation: "The Metaphysics and Ethics of St. Augustine, Calvin, and Jonathan Edwards," took third year honors in mathematics, and won a Boylston Prize for Elocution. During the first four years after graduation he tutored and taught school in California and for two years in New York City, then returned to San Francisco and in 1889 began the practice of law. His work was principally concerned with counsel, investment, probate, care of properties and management of businesses, but, as the years went by, his time was more and more given to the civic and char-

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itable needs of the community. He was a potent force in the philanthropic activities of his native city, was the President of the Associated Charities of San Francisco from 1900 to 1910, the father of the act creating the State Board of Charities and Correction in 1903, and advocate of the Juvenile Court Law, the Adult Probate Act, and other beneficent measures now regarded as essential to the modern municipality. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Society for Helping Boys, Commonwealth Club, president of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections of California, and one of the founders of the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Those present at our Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration will remember J. F. Moors's tribute to Putnam, and his eloquent recital of our classmate's courage and self-sacrifice in the dreadful days following the San Francisco earthquake, when, although everything of his own was swept away, he immediately began the organization of relief work and acted for months as head relief officer over one of the seven sections into which the ruined city was divided. He was married Sept. 25, 1894, at San Francisco, to Clara Churchill Van Wyck, of that city. She died June 20, 1901, and he married in 1908 Lucy Boorum (*née* Chase) of Brooklyn, N.Y. His only child, Elizabeth Whitney Putnam, graduated from Vassar in 1917. — C. P. Perin has been employed on a mission from the Munitions Board of Great Britain to the Indian Government, to which he has been turning over the entire output of his Tata Iron & Steel Works at Sakchi, India. This concern has grown, under his management, from an affair of ten millions to one of fifty-five millions of dollars, and a new enterprise includes the building of a plant at Mysore. He was asked to serve as consulting engineer to the Peace Conference, but his Indian employers refused to release him. He was married at Paris, France, on Jan. 11, to Mrs. E. W. Dickson, of Milwaukee and New York, who has been conducting a work for orphaned French children at Lunéville and Nancy. — R. B. Ennis has changed his Chicago address to 40 North Dearborn St. — S. B. Pearmain's firm, Pearmain & Brooks, has been dissolved after an existence of thirty-four years, and Pearmain will continue the business under his own name at the old address, 53 State St., Boston. — On the night before Commencement the Class will have its usual dinner, regarding which information will be sent to members in due course.

1884.

T. K. Cummins, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

In celebration of the 35th anniversary of graduation, the Class will meet at dinner on Wednesday evening, June 18, at seven o'clock, at the Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Luncheon will be served as usual in Holworthy 22 on Commencement Day. — R. P. Perkins and L. E. Sexton are candidates for nomination to the Board of Overseers.

1885.

Henry M. Williams, *Sec.*,
10 State St., Boston.

President V. C. Alderson has published a leaflet, "Finance, the Period of Readjustment." — Colonel H. D. Arnold, M.C., has been discharged and has resumed practice at 520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — R. W. Boyden has returned from his Government work in Washington and resumed the practice of law in Boston. — C. M. Harrington and E. K. Keep are both committee-

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men in connection with the meeting in Buffalo in June of the Associated Harvard Clubs. — Brigadier-General W. S. Thayer, A.E.F., has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross and has returned from France. — Major H. F. Lewis, M.C., has been discharged and has resumed practice at 25 East Washington St., Chicago. — E. L. Winthrop is a candidate for Overseer. — G. D. Cushing has been named by the Governor as a trustee of the Massachusetts State Library. — S. E. Winslow is president of the Harvard Club of Washington; he was manager of the successful campaign of Congressman F. H. Gillett for Speaker of the 66th Congress; Winslow has been nominated one of the Republican steering committee of five of that Congress; and is second ranking member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. — H. W. Marsh was one of the guests at the Boston Opera House at the reception to the Harvard Unit which served at British General Hospital 22 in France. — J. E. Thayer is a director of the American Unitarian Association.

1886.

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, *Sec.*,
201 Devonshire St., Boston.

The annual subscription Class luncheon was held at the Harvard Club, Boston, on Feb. 15. The following forty members were present: W. L. Allen, T. T. Baldwin, H. G. Blake, G. G. Bradford, C. R. Brown, F. S. Churchill, A. D. Claflin, H. E. Clifford, W. R. Dewey, F. E. Dickerman, S. H. Fessenden, P. R. Frothingham, T. H. Gage, A. A. Gleason, C. Guild, E. Hamlin, G. B. Harris, M. G. Haughton, F. C. Hood, E. H. Hosmer, G. F. Jewett, F. B. Mallory, J. M. Merriam, F. J. Moors, E. H. Nichols, W. F. Osgood, G. R. Parsons, E. E. Rankin, T. W. Richards, M. W. Richardson, O. Roberts, W. H. Slocum, W. Thoron, G. Tompkins, J. B. Washburn, W. B. Waterman, F. C. Weld, R. D. Weston, H. G. Wilbur, G. W. Woodbury. Frothingham presided, and spoke in support of the League of Nations. The Secretary spoke briefly. Nichols, recently returned with Base Hospital No. 7, told frankly the medical conditions on the other side. Clifford discussed the effect on education at Harvard of the recent decision of the Supreme Judicial Court in the matter of the bequest of Gordon McKay, pointing out the great opportunities open to Harvard under that decision. Richards paid a warm tribute to our late honorary classmate, Wallace Clement Sabine, and described the important war work he had done. Resolutions in memory of Professor Sabine, drawn by Roberts, were read, and were adopted unanimously. Churchill, chief of medical service at Camp Devens, told of influenza at the Camp. Roberts spoke of the Alumni Association and of the importance of publicity for the University. Rankin spoke of Pittsburgh as a recruiting ground for Harvard. Guild distributed copies of a pamphlet by Frothingham, entitled "The Debt we owe Great Britain." — The thirty-third annual Class Dinner will be held at the St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury St., Boston, on Wednesday evening, June 18. — B. A. Beal returned to Boston about April 1. He had been at the American Embassy in London since 1916. — Dr. F. S. Churchill has changed his residence from Chicago to Milton. He has offices in Milton and Boston. — W. M. Fullerton has been Diplomatic and Political Adviser to the A.E.F. in France. — Since September, 1918, B. C. Henry has been in Albion, Idaho, supplying the pulpit in the M. E. Church. He is also director of music

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in the Albion State Normal School. — Rev. A. L. Snell left Mt. Vernon, N.Y., in June, 1918, to accept a call to the Baptist Church in Dover, N.H. — **David Crawford Clark** died in New York City, April 19, after a short illness. He was born in New York, Jan. 23, 1864, the son of Luther Clapp and Julia Crawford Clark. After graduation he entered the banking business in New York, and later became a member of Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall St. He was a director of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., and formerly was director of the Atlantic Safe Deposit Co. and the United Traction and Electric Co. In 1917 he retired from business and devoted his time to philanthropic work. He was a member of the Racquet and Tennis, Knickerbocker, Riding, Brook, and Harvard Clubs in New York, the Piping Rock Club, and the South Side Sportsman's Club. He was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution. In 1889 he married Zelina Keyser, who, with a daughter, survives him. — New addresses: Dr. F. S. Churchill, home, 17 Canton Ave., Milton, business, 104 Marlborough St., Boston; E. B. Gray, 138 Merrimac St., New Bedford; Rev. H. E. Oxnard, Bay State Road, Rehoboth; J. W. Richardson, 202 Dudley St., Roxbury; W. Thorow, The Lindens, Danvers.

1887.

George Pope Furber, for more than thirty-two years Secretary of the Class, died on March 4, 1919. His death followed an abdominal operation. He had not been in robust health for several years, but his condition was not regarded as serious. Furber was born in Boston, August 16, 1864, the son of George Edward Furber and Maria Louisa (Ames) Furber. He prepared for College at the Roxbury Latin School where he took high rank and was captain of one of the military companies. In College he was the first scholar of the Class and in his junior year was the first man elected into the Phi Beta Kappa of which he became recording secretary. Although a hard student he was not a grind. Few men had more extensive College activities than he. He was secretary of the Signet, president of the Harvard Union, member of the Finance Club, secretary of the Historical Society, director of the Harvard Dining Association, and most active in all these organizations. He was proficient in gymnasium athletics and was a member of the Class lacrosse team. He graduated with *summa cum laude* and with highest honors in political science. He delivered an oration at Commencement. He graduated from the Law School in 1890 with honors and the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. He was active in the Law School life, being a member of the Pow Wow Law Club and the Choate Chapter of the Phi Delta Phi, and in his senior year editor-in-chief of the *Harvard Law Review*. Soon after his admission to the bar he went to Washington as private secretary to Senator George F. Hoar and became clerk of the Judiciary Committee. After a year he returned to Boston and became assistant counsel of the Boston & Albany Railroad. Later he became corporate counsel of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and continued also in the active work of the law department of the lessee company, the New York Central Railroad. He was a recognized authority in employes' liability and workman's compensation laws. He was always interested in public affairs, serving on political committees and acting as moderator of town meeting in Brookline. During the Great War he was appointed by the governor first lieu-

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tenant in the State Guard and became adjutant of his battalion. He was vice-president of the Louisa Alcott Association and also of the Saturday Club of Concord. He was for ten years one of the trustees of the Roxbury Latin School and for five years vice-president of the board. He was a member of the Union, Harvard, and Railroad Clubs of Boston, the Harvard Club of New York, and the Boston and Massachusetts Bar Associations. He leaves a widow and three children; Edward Parker Furber, who receives his degree from Harvard this year, Harold Parker Furber, and Frances Hoar Furber. At a meeting of the Class Committee held on April 24, 1919, Messrs. Rich, Endicott, Mead, and Mumford being present, the following resolution was adopted: "The death of George Pope Furber, Secretary of the Class for more than thirty-two years, brings profound sorrow to every member of the Class — a sorrow that is felt not only because of his extraordinary devotion and loyalty to the Class and to the University, but also because of the fineness of his character, in which loyalty to every relation in life was an outstanding characteristic. He was always ready to serve and never sought to dominate or dictate. To him the cause was everything, and the means nothing so long as the cause was thereby best served. He was ready to do the work and indifferent as to who won the glory. No one except those who have worked with him realize the immense amount of work which he did for the Class, and his reluctance to take the honors which were his due. The members of the Class Committee with whom he served for so many years desire to record this simple appreciation of his worth and his service, and to leave to the Class at the next annual meeting the sad privilege of a more adequate tribute."

1888.

G. R. Pulsifer, *Sec.*,
412–413 Barristers Hall, Boston.

Walter Abbott died at Boston on March 26, 1919. In December, 1914, he went to Paris and entered the service of the American War Relief Clearing House. When that work was assumed by the Red Cross, Abbott became a major in that service. He had returned to Boston only a short time before his death. — F. G. Balch, lieutenant-colonel, M.C., has been honorably discharged from the service. — M. B. Clarke was appointed to Legal Staff, Federal Trade Commission, on Sept. 16, 1918, and is still stationed at Washington. — H. L. Gilbert has been working for the American Red Cross at the Debarkation Hospital, Hampton, Va. — C. W. Gleason is Secretary of the Eastern Massachusetts Section of the Classical Association of New England. — E. A. Harriman, major judge advocate, is in Washington, detailed as counsel to the Director of Finance. — G. A. Hopkins moved his office to 98 Milk St., Boston. — A. C. Jackson moved his office to 501 Fifth Ave., corner 42d St., New York City. — W. P. Elkins' address is Andover, N.H. — W. Rand, lieutenant-colonel judge advocate, has returned to the United States. — Fifty-three men attended the dinner given by the New York members at the Harvard Club on Feb. 21, 1919. Wardner presided. Leighton presented service flags with stars for members and for the sons of members.

1889.

Charles Warren, *Sec.*,
1527 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Thirtieth Anniversary will be celebrated this year. On Wednesday, June 18, there will be a field day followed by an informal supper; on Thursday, June 19, Commencement Day,

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the Class will meet in Hollis 12 as usual; at 1 P.M. there will be a business meeting to fill the vacancy existing in the Class Committee; the Class Dinner will be held in Boston in the evening. The Class Report will be ready for distribution by the Secretary to all members of the Class who attend the celebration, and will be sent out to all other members in July. The following additional news as to change of business, etc., since the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Report and since my annual bulletins may be noted: C. C. Batchelder is assistant chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. — G. C. Bullard is assistant general manager of the Thomson Electric Co., doing business at Lynn, and residing at Wayland. — W. H. Butters served as lieutenant in the Canadian Army. — E. M. Duff is rector of St. James Episcopal Church at Grosse Isle, Mich. — F. W. Faxon is proprietor of the F. W. Faxon Co. (formerly the Boston Book Co.), booksellers, publishers, and magazine specialists. — F. E. Frank's address is care of Herzog & Glazier, 24 Broad St., New York City. — L. S. Griswold is a consulting geologist on oil and gas in Okmulgee, Okla., and resides in Plympton. — C. F. Guild is an editor of the *Boston American*, Boston. — F. E. Haynes is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. — L. Hulley has been a member of the Florida State Senate since June, 1918. — R. Isham resides in Santa Barbara, Cal. — M. A. Kilvert is president of the South Florida & Gulf R.R., and of the Southern Colonization Co., at Jacksonville, Fla. — R. G. Leavitt is in charge of Experiment Station on Hygiene for the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, at Trenton, N.J. — G. S. Macpherson is a physician practising at Asheville, N.C., and specializing in tuberculosis. — J. D. Merrill has been appointed editor of the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*. — C. H. Moore has been Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, since Dec. 1, 1918. — E. C. Pfeiffer is assistant auditor for research and statistics, department of the General Development Co., in Los Angeles, Cal. — A. C. Robinson is in the life insurance business in Boston, and resides in Reading. — A. C. Saunders is a physician in Somerville. — E. H. Slattery is vice-president and director of the Brookline Trust Co., Brookline.

1890.

JOSEPH W. LUND, *Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

Horace Nelson Herrick died at Chicago, Ill., March 2, 1919. For more than twenty-one years he served the Chicago schools — twelve years as head teacher of Latin in the Robert A. Waller High School, seven and one-half years as principal of Thomas Drummond School, and two years as principal of the James R. Lowell School. He also served as principal and teacher in the Waller Night School for a number of years. For many years he had taken an active part in the educational and charitable work in Chicago. He is survived by his wife, Mary M. Herrick, and by four children, George F. Herrick, first lieutenant, 27th Infantry, A.E.F., in Siberia; Mary Josephine Herrick, Helen H. Herrick and Grace N. Herrick. — M. C. Sloss, who had recently resigned as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California after thirteen years' service, has formed a partnership with Christopher M. Bradley and Lloyd S. Ackerman for the purpose of engaging in the general practice of law, under the firm

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name of Sloss, Ackerman & Bradley, with offices in the Mills Building, San Francisco. — Dr. N. B. Potter is now director of Memorial Laboratory and Clinic, Santa Barbara, Cal.; address: R.D. No 2, West Valley Road, Santa Barbara, Cal.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*,
12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

The Mid-Year Class dinner will be held at the Harvard Club on Thursday, Commencement Day, June 19, at 7 P.M. You are urged to notify the Secretary at once of your intention to be present. The usual attractive program enjoyed at these dinners together with other specialties, is being arranged by the committee, Luce, Burnett, and Rogers. Holworthy 9 will as usual be the Class headquarters on Commencement Day. — G. H. Leonard had an exhibition of his paintings in Paris during March. — J. R. Finlay is at the Mining Experiment Station, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Tucson, Ariz. — J. C. Bishop's address is 1934 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, *Sec.*,
Andover, Mass.

The Class will meet as usual at noon of Commencement Day in Hollis 24. — Edgar Pierce, who was promoted to lieutenant (s.g.), has been transferred to the inactive list, U.S.N. — H. P. Mosher, lieutenant-colonel., M.C., was honorably discharged in April. — E. L. Bell has been promoted to major, M.C., and is still in command of Camp Hospital No. 61, A.E.F. — W. D. Orcutt, director of Magazine Publicity of the Red Cross, has just returned from an overseas trip in which he traveled over the entire theatre of war in France and Belgium and the occupied territory in Germany, on a special mission connected with the internationalization of the Red Cross. In Paris he met T. W. Lamont, J. Smith, Jr., W. T. Brewster, W. G. Hibbard, and R. L. Agassiz. — D. F. Jones, major, M.C., and J. C. Hubbard, lieutenant-colonel, M.C., are still in service in France. — Julian Codman, captain, Q.M.C., whose recent duty was that of quartermaster of the American Red Cross Hospital, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged. — A. Campbell King, brigadier-general, U.S.A., chief of staff of the Third Army Corps, which is holding the Coblenz bridgehead, is stationed at Newied, Germany, on the east bank of the Rhine. — Colonel Arthur Woods is a special assistant to the Secretary of War, Washington, D.C. He is concerned with work on employment for discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines. — R. W. Hale, of the law firm of Hale & Dorr, is now at 60 State St., Boston, having removed from 16 Central St. — W. H. Gratwick is chairman of the Finance Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs, in connection with the Buffalo meeting of June 6 and 7. — William MacDonald is associate editor of the *Nation;* his address is 20 Vesey St., New York City. — Captain A. I. Peckham is in the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, U.S.A. His address is War Department, Washington, D.C. — R. C. Robbins was transferred to the inactive list, U.S.N., R.F., February, 1919. He was lieutenant (j.g.), and recently served as assistant flag secretary to Admiral Wilson at Brest. — R. B. Greenough, surgeon lieutenant commander, U.S.N., R.F., has been transferred to the inactive list. — T. W. Patterson, of Winslow & Co., has removed from 11 Wall St., to 20 Nassau St., New York City.

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— Livingston Jenks, whose death on Nov. 11, 1918, at Forest Hill, Cal., was reported in the March number of the MAGAZINE, was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California, president of the Mechanics Institute, the largest library in San Francisco, president of the California State School for the Deaf and Blind, founder and president of the Standard Title Insurance Co. Upon the announcement of his death, the courts of the city and county of San Francisco adjourned in his honor, and the flags of the University and the State School of the Deaf and Blind were placed at half-mast.

1893.

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*,
721 Tremont Building, Boston.

Walter Ayer reports himself as still a lawyer and director of corporations at Madison, Wis.; residence, 520 North Pinckney St. — Ballou, "commissioned second lieutenant Coast Artillery, late in the war, probably the oldest man to enter a training camp, with all the dignity of years of service at the bar, as Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, and as a Washington attorney, came to Fort Monroe in October, 1918, to take the Candidates' Course." He has written for the artillery paper *Liaison* an account of his experiences, from which the following is extracted: "I never before realized what was meant by an intensive course. We were kept on the intellectual and physical jump every hour of our waking day. I never would have believed that I could learn so many new things in such a short time. I learned to draw and describe every detail of a big gun inside and out. We had to know what every one of twenty-nine different men did at every command incident to firing a gun or a mortar. We were lined up, given numbers and put through a drill, then we were all changed to different numbers and put through it again. If any one made a slip he was S.O.L. You learned things in a way that made you remember them. When the tin muzzle cover of the gun clattered down to the concrete behind me, the lieutenant bawled out, 'Where was number eight to catch that cover?' I shall never forget that it is number eight's business to catch that cover at that particular moment, for I was number eight. Drill on the big guns is no joke either. Our top-sergeant and another man were in the hospital three days because the sergeant did not let go of a crank when he was told to. He went up in the air, came down on concrete, and was unconscious for twenty minutes. This was at the morning drill. I had the same position on the gun in the afternoon drill. I let go. Inspection is a hopeless attempt to beat the devilish ingenuity of lieutenants practised in finding something wrong. After twenty men have pronounced their barrack-room in order, it may escape with a dozen black marks, but anything else would be a reflection on the inspecting officer's abilities. As for your personal appearance, to which you had never devoted so much attention since you called on your first girl, the frank and unvarnished criticism will long linger in your memory. Men's military reputations literally hung by a thread, the thread that had lasted through the week and perversely broke on Saturday morning. Then, in the midst of it all, the Hun quit. As I had already been given my gold bars, I was transferred to Washington and detailed to duty at headquarters. That was the period we began to acquire chevrons, stripes, stars, moons, and bars of every description. One set was our D.S.O. which stood for Domestic

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Service Only. If you were an S.F.V. (Spanish Flu Veteran), you wore one thing, if you escaped that you were at least an S.A.D. (Survivor of Army Diet) or in our Corps a F.M.O.F. (Fort Monroe Oozle Finch). When I had no more room on my sleeve I demobilized in self-defense. My Army experience was all too brief, but at least I have been through the mill, — Sworn In, Sworn At, and Sworn Out." — Farwell has been "Supervisor of Advisement" in the Federal Board of Vocational Education since January, 1919. He was stationed for two months at Camp Devens and since then has had his offices at the Little Building, Boston. — **Louis Whitmore Gilbert** died at Brookline, March 30, 1919, from the progressive results of an early attack of infantile paralysis. He was born at Chicago, June 3, 1871, the son of Rev. Selden and Sarah Louise (Whitmore) Gilbert. The family was of old Maine stock, but after several removes settled in Boston, where Louis fitted for Harvard at the Latin School. He was a regular member of '93, and after graduation at once entered the Medical School, having always had that profession in view. Receiving his M.D. in 1897 he served on the medical side of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and afterwards at the Boston Lying-in Hospital. He entered active practice in Brookline and attained a high reputation as a general practitioner. His heart was thoroughly in his work. "While the family physician's life affords little excitement," he wrote, "there is a large measure of satisfaction in trying to make the lives of others easier, and in the firm friendship formed in the course of the daily round." His ability was recognized by many appointments. In 1899–1900 he was assistant in Histology at the Medical School, and at the same time became physician to the Boston Dispensary, where he served for seven years. In 1908 he was made medical examiner to the Brookline municipal gymnasium, and medical school inspector. He was also a councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, was physician to the children's out-patient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, was in charge of the Children's Heart Hospital in Brookline, was visiting physician to the Boston Floating Hospital, etc. Among other avocations he was devoted to sailing, and made many long summer cruises, going as far as the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He was warmly interested in Class affairs and an ever-welcome guest at dinners and reunions. As his malady advanced, he was obliged to relinquish his work, and spent the last year at Pictou, Canada. In his last report he said, "Looking back, I think I should do the same things over again." He never married. — **Frederick Putnam Gulliver** died of pneumonia at Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1919. He was born at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 30, 1865, the son of Dr. Daniel Francis and Mary (Strong) Gulliver. He fitted at the Norwich Free Academy and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in September, 1883, as a student in the Mining Department. He established a high record, but left in February, 1886, before taking a degree, to become assistant topographer in the U.S. Geological Survey, and was promoted to topographer in 1889. His work led him into nearly every State east of the Mississippi. In 1892 he entered the graduate school to continue his professional studies, took his A.B. in 1893, and continued a resident student until 1896, when he took his Ph.D. Receiving an appointment to a traveling fellowship, he spent a

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year in Europe, and was a member of the International Geological Congress in Russia. In September, 1897, he became Science Master at St. Mark's School, where he taught with much success for eight years, leaving on account of a severe case of appendicitis. This permanently impaired his health, but after a long convalescence he became geographer to the Pennsylvania Commission on the "Chestnut Tree Blight" in September, 1912. Here he remained until forced to give up all regular occupation. He held many high professional positions, among them secretary of the geological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, memberships in foreign societies, etc. He was much interested in local history, and was chairman of the Historical Committee for the 250th celebration of the founding of Norwich. He was unmarried. — **Edward Christian Jewell** died April 12, 1919. He entered with '89, but went abroad before taking his final examinations. He was in the Law School from 1892 to 1894, and received his A.B. in the latter year "as of 1893." — R. G. Miller reports from Leaburg, Ore.: "I left Los Angeles in January, 1918, giving up the practice of the law in order to raise beef and pork for the boys at the front. Have a ranch of 1350 acres here and hope to succeed. Am farming in up-to-date methods, and have dropped in weight from 193 to 167." — Nash, after serving close on ten years as city magistrate, was elevated to the bench of the county court, King's County, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Jan. 9, 1919. — Robey, after his work at Camp McClellan, has been consultant in medicine to the Base Hospitals in the advance section, A.E.F., with rank of lieutenant-colonel, Medical Corps. He returned in March and has resumed private practice in Boston.

1894.

E. K. Rand, *Sec.*,
107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

For accounts of the events in the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration see successive numbers of the '94 Bulletin. Inform the Secretary at once if the Bulletins are not reaching you. All recent news will be found in the forthcoming Class Report. The Secretary has been unable to reach the following members of the Class, and will be grateful for their addresses or any information about them: G. Allis, R. D. Blanpied, H. Bruen, W. B. Clymer, L. F. Culver, S. L. Forsyth, F. E. George, E. C. Green, H. H. Fisher, J. G. Horan, A. B. Horton, J. C. Howard, M. S. Hyman, C. A. Horne, F. H. Holmes, C. O. Jenkins, H. R. Johnstone, G. S. Kebabian, M. S. Mack, F. C. Moulton, Thos. Magee, B. Mayhew, J. A. Pew, W. W. Powers, P. Musgrave, A. S. Richards, M. F. Russell, B. H. Shepard, G. L. Swendsen, H. W. Thayer, S. M. Sullivan, H. C. Vrooman, G. A. Walker, E. L. Walker, L. B. Williams, C. G. White, F. W. Whyte, Leopold Stern, J. F. Twombly, S. K. Vatralsky. — Changes of address: R. B. Beals, 46 Hereford St., Boston; F. H. Bloodgood, P.O. Box 211, Santa Ana., Cal.; John Bordman, Jr., Manila, P.I.; Dr. Fordyce Coburn, Wilton, N.H.; B. W. Crowninshield, P.O. Box 1303, Boston; W. A. Dupee, Brush Hill Road, Hyde Park; F. S. Eddy, 50 Elm St., Wellesley Hills; H. B. Eddy, Mamaroneck, N.Y.; E. F. Edgett, 200 Pleasant St., Arlington; R. T. Fox, 20 East Goethe St., Chicago, Ill.; Lester Friedman, 308 Silk Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; W. I. Frothingham, 14 Wall St., New York City; Dr. Sherwin Gibbons, 1639 S. St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. E. Gilman, Jr., 150 Loring Road, Winthrop; Emil Goldmark, 269 West 90th St.,

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New York City; A. E. Green, 54 Garfield St., Cambridge; C. H. Hill, 611 West 110th St., New York City; William Hoag, 9 Congress St., Boston; Ingalls Kimball, 61 Broadway, New York City; J. B. Kirkpatrick, 50 E. 42d St., New York City; Prof. Kirsopp Lake, 40 Quincy St., Cambridge; D. W. Lane, 291 Beacon St., Boston; C. L. Lawrence, 1141 West 21st St., Los Angeles, Cal.; P. F. Leland, Holliston; H. H. Lewis, 315 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.; T. L. Livermore, Jr., Bee Ridge, Fla.; Dr. J. D. Logan, 86 Queen St., Halifax, N.S.; W. B. McDonald, Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. and the Colorado Limerock Co., Denver, Col.; H. C. Marshall, Bureau of Markets, Washington, D.C.; H. G. Meadows, New England Castings Co., East Longmeadow; Prof. H. C. Metcalf, 261 Broadway, New York City; Rev. E. B. Niver, U.S. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; W. J. Pelo, 77 Madison Ave., New York City; A. M. Pinkham, 68 Devonshire St., Boston; E. E. Reardon, 43 Exchange Pl., New York City; Rev. J. C. Sharp, 406 Woodward St., Waban; Prof. M. M. Skinner, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; Kinney Smith, 1348 Astor St., Chicago, Ill.; Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, 32 Bates St., Cambridge; E. S. Stearns, Westwood; G. D. Wells, 16 Hereford St., Boston; Rev. J. A. Wray, First Baptist Church, Monroe, S.C.

1895.

FREDERICK H. NASH, *Sec.*,
30 State St., Boston.

Rolfe Floyd has been honorably discharged as Lieutenant-Colonel. He was for six months on the staff of the Chief Surgeon, A.E.F., in France. — F. L. Gilman has gone abroad as European general superintendent for the Western Electric Co., Ltd., in charge of its manufacturing plants in England and on the continent. Address: Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C. — C. S. Pierce is general counsel of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. From 1916 to July 1, 1918, he was general solicitor of the Boston & Maine R.R. From July 1, 1918, until March, 1919, assistant federal manager of Boston & Maine R.R. — E. W. Ryerson is a major, Medical Corps, General Hospital 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill. — J. M. Washburn is a captain, Medical Corps, General Hospital 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, *Sec.*,
30 State St., Boston.

Major H. G. Wyer has been appointed to do special work at the Sorbonne, in Paris. — E. H. Colpitts is assistant chief engineer of the Western Electric Co., Inc. — M. G. Gonterman is attorney for the N.Y., N.H. & H. R.R., with office at South Station, Boston. — B. C. Mead is captain in the 55th Pioneer Infantry and has seen service in France. — Major J. F. Osborn, of the 101st Engineers, has returned from France with the 26th Division. — J. S. P. Tatlock was research associate on the Committee on Public Information in Washington, D.C., and has been district director of Morale Work in training detachments for the western half of the U.S. — F. M. Bailey has returned from Camp Shelby, Miss., where he has been doing Brotherhood of St. Andrew work. — G. L. Wrenn is a major of Infantry with the Army of Occupation in Germany. — Rev. F. R. Lewis is doing "Y" work in France. — David Townsend is captain M.C., on duty at General Hospital 19, Oteen, N.C. — Alfred Coester has returned from South America where he went on war service for the Government. —

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R. S. Hosmer has been elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. — O. D. Hammond is a major, Q.M.C., and officer in charge of storage, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N.Y. — A. H. Hahlo worked in the executive offices of the Red Cross during the entire war. — Arthur Dyrenforth was president of the Harvard Club of Chicago for 1918. — M. W. Stackpole has returned with the 102d Regiment, F.A., as chaplain. — W. B. Buck is with the Red Cross in Serbia. — C. S. Bryant is a major, M.R.C., with the Army of Occupation in Germany. — H. G. Dorman is in Beirut, Syria. — A. H. Bullock has returned from Washington, D.C., where he has been with the War Trade Board since Sept. 6, 1917. — Vernon Munroe is assistant director of War Savings 2d Federal Reserve Dist. — E. J. Marsh has been discharged from the Army at Camp McClellan. He was recommissioned Major, M.R.C., Feb. 1, 1919. — M. G. Seelig was discharged from the Army Feb. 17, 1918, as lieutenant-colonel, and transferred to the Medical Reserve Corps with rank of colonel. — Merrick Lincoln, captain M.C., has been on duty at Base Hospital, Camp Mills, L.I. — New addresses: Charles Bullard, 51 Brattle St., Cambridge — Rev. R. C. Thomas, Iloilo, Philippine Is. — Rev. W. H. Sterns, Cando, N. Dak. — W. R. Lord, 499 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. — H. W. Salmon, Jr., 1844 Ry. Ex. Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. — C. S. Wadsworth, Middletown, Conn. — M. D. Morris, Flushing, O. — Waldo Farrar, 93 Broad St., Boston. — Willis Munro, 12 Pearl St., Boston. — G. W. Matthews, 55 Congress St., Boston. — C. F. Lyman, 74 State St., Boston. — W. A. Hall, 22 Hardy Road, Lynn. — L. A. Freedman, 226 W. 78th St., New York City. — Louis Sayer, Boatmasters Office, P.R.R., Ft. Cortlandt St., New York City. — A. L. Pitcher, 47 Greenwood Lane, Waltham.

1897.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR., *Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

E. H. Wells, recently assistant military attaché at the American Embassy, London, has been honorably discharged as a captain, Q.M.C., and is now devoting his time to the work of the Harvard Endowment Fund. His present address is 27 West 44th St., New York City. — H. M. Adler, who was a major in the Medical Corps, was assigned to Ft. Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks for psychiatric work. He is now criminologist for the State of Illinois. His address is 1812 West Polk St., Chicago, Ill. — E. E. Southard, now Professor of Neuropathology at Harvard, has been elected president of the American Medico-Psychological Association. — H. W. Foote has returned from Washington, where he was in the service of the Red Cross, to resume his duties at the Harvard Divinity School. — F. M. Weld, who, as major of the 308th Infantry, 77th Division, A.E.F., was wounded in the foot near Oches last November, has recovered and is at home in New York City. He was cited in General Orders, Feb. 21, 1919, for valorous conduct in action. His address is 14 Wall St. — Arthur Adams, '99, wrote from Santo Domingo on Feb. 2, to say that he had just run across W. Bassett, ensign in the U.S.N., R.F., then on duty on the U.S.S. *Dorothea*. On Feb. 25 Bassett was given command of a patrol vessel. His home address is 333 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. Adams also got in touch with E. Stevens when in San Juan, P.R., where the latter has become a successful planter of tropical fruits. — G. B. Moore is district attorney for Erie County, N.Y.,

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with offices at the City and County Hall, Buffalo. His home address is 114 Bedford Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. — M. S. Duffield is now living at Santa Monica, Cal. — B. Gibson's address is Elysian Fields, Harrison County, Texas. — W. L. Tower's address is care of Mrs. M. S. Tower, Plymouth County Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Brockton. — The address of B. S. Kittredge is P.O. Box 836, Detroit, Mich. — Letters to N. B. Marshall, who is still convalescent from his injuries in action, should be sent to U.S. General Hospital No. 11, The Bronx, New York City. — C. M. Weld, recently assistant executive of the War Minerals Staff in Washington, expects soon to reopen a consulting office in New York. His present address is 2 Rector St., New York City. — S. H. Pillsbury and R. L. Dana have formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Pillsbury & Dana, with offices at 53 State St., Boston. — H. T. Lee's present address is 5223 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — D. Sullivan's address is 308 W. 15th St., New York City. — N. K. Wood's address is 520 Beacon St., Boston. — B. C. Anten is now at Carterville, Mo. He is still conducting the raising of fine plants and flowers at the Oronogo Flower Gardens. — W. G. Breck should be addressed care of Wabash R.R., 4th and Franklin Sts., St. Louis, Mo. — R. L. Barstow, Jr., can be reached care of R. L. Barstow, Riverbank Court, Cambridge. — **Edwin McMaster Stanton** is reported to have been killed in action during October, 1918. He was a first sergeant, U.S. Infantry, A.E.F. He was the son of Edwin Sampton, and Matilda Wilkins (Carr) Stanton. He spent the academic year 1893-94 as a freshman at Harvard. He left Harvard to attend Princeton from which he received the A.B. degree in 1897. From the University of Pennsylvania he was given his LL.B. degree in 1900. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in June, 1900, and to the bar of Pittsburg in December, 1900. In February, 1901, he enlisted in the U.S. Army, being honorably discharged in November of the same year; but was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry in January, 1902. He served in the Philippines and later in Alaska. While serving as second lieutenant of the Third Infantry he was assigned to duty in the office of the judge-advocate general. Of late years Stanton did not keep in touch with Harvard, regarding himself presumably as a Princeton man in his active college affiliations. *W. L. G., Jr.* — **Ernest Haycock,** the son of Maurice and Eliza (Peters) Haycock, was born at Westport, Nova Scotia, May 29, 1867. In 1890 he went to Horton Collegiate Academy, matriculating in June, 1892. The following October he entered Acadia College, graduating with the Class of 1896, and receiving the degree of A.B. Following this he spent two years at Harvard, receiving his A.B. degree there in 1897, and his A.M. in 1898. He was then appointed Professor of Geology and Chemistry at Acadia, which position he held until the work was divided in 1912, since which time he had been Professor of Geology. He was well known as a successful teacher and a learned geologist, having done considerable work for the Canadian geological survey. Among his writings are the following: "Records of Post-Triassic Changes in Kings County, Nova Scotia"; "The Geological History of the Gaspereau Valley"; "Explorations and Investigations in the Counties of Wright and Labelle, Quebec." In replying to the queries of the Fourth Report, Professor Haycock said: "In former years I have published some contributions

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to the geology of Nova Scotia, but my present aim is to get all the wholesome enjoyment I can out of the days as they pass, incidentally making some little local contribution to scientific agriculture and horticulture, which I sometimes consider to be the greatest and most important branch of industrial chemistry the world has to-day." Professor Haycock is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mabel Patriquin, whom he married in 1913. (His former wife, Annie Priscilla Hall, died in 1904.) He is survived also by a son of his first wife — Maurice Haycock, just returned from service in Europe.

1898.

CHARLES JACKSON, *Sec.*,
50 State St., Boston.

Gordon Allen, first lieutenant, A.S. (Pro.), who has been in France for fifteen months, with the 489th Aero Squad, has returned to the United States. — Major A. E. Browning has been discharged from the Medical Department of the Army and has resumed his practice at Nashua, N.H. — W. E. Dorman is counsel to Senate Committees of the Massachusetts Legislature and draftsman of legislation for the Senate. He also prepares the annual table of changes in the General Laws of Massachusetts, for many years tabulated by the late Fisher Ames. — S. W. Forsythe, Jr., has resigned as counsel of the War Finance Corporation and resumed the practice of law at 506 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. — E. D. Fullerton has been elected a member of the board of trustees of the Capen Fund of the town of Dedham. — Dr. Harry Grant is now in Bordeaux, where he has entire charge of the Red Cross work for the embarkation of the hospital cases. — L. W. Gill, captain Canadian F.A., is on the staff of the Canadian Khaki University, London. He entered the service in November, 1915, as commanding officer of the 46th (Queen's) Battery, and saw overseas duty with that unit beginning February, 1916.— E. St. J. Johnson, captain, M.C., has been stationed at Plattsburg, N.Y., since his return to the United States. — H. L. Lunt, who was a captain, C.E., has been honorably discharged. — J. A. Libby has been appointed chairman of the Visiting Committee of the new Lawrence Engineering Society. — E. S. Malone was commissioned lieutenant colonel, U.S.A. in October. He has been appointed a member of the U.S. Board of Contract Adjustment, a military court, created by the War Department to settle claims, doubts, and disputes which may have arisen or may arise from contracts executed by the Government during the war. — A. H. Rice gave an address on explorations in the Colombian Coqueta and Brazilian Amazon at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, April 23. The receipts were given to the American Committee for Devastated France. — G. L. Sawyer, formerly of the labor supply section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has been transferred to the U.S. Service and is in charge of the 77th Division Employment Bureau. — J. L. Swett was commissioned a 1st lieutenant, M.C., in June, 1917. He was later promoted to captain and attached to the 12th Division at Camp Devens. — E. S. Thurston, lieutenant-colonel, J.A., G.D., A.E.F., is judge advocate at Elope (Archangel), Russia. — J. W. Wood has been appointed chairman of the new Lawrence Scientific Engineering Society, an organization formed by uniting the Lawrence Scientific Association and the Association of Harvard Engineers. He has also been appointed on the Publication Committee and Committee on the Undergraduate Har-

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vard Engineering Society. — F. A. Woods is a member of the council of the American Genetic Association.

1899.

FRANK OWEN WHITE, *Acting Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

The twentieth anniversary of graduation will be celebrated on June 18 and 19. The Class will meet at the Hotel Bellevue for luncheon on the first day and attend the Yale game in a body. After the game we go by special boat to the Pemberton Inn, where we will spend the night and have an experience meeting. June 19 is Commencement and the Class will proceed from the Yard by motors to the Belmont Club in the afternoon, where sports of all kinds may be enjoyed. In the evening the Class Dinner will be held at the Clubhouse. — Major J. W. Farley, of the 76th Division, has returned to Boston. — H. H. Fish is back with Wm. Read & Son at the Boston store. His address is 364 Washington St. — Brigadier-General J. H. Sherburne rode at the head of his command, the 51st Field Artillery Brigade, in the grand parade of the 26th or "Yankee" Division held in Boston on April 25. This division was in France as a unit in October, 1917, and was preceded abroad only by the First Division. Sherburne went over as a colonel commanding the 101st Field Artillery and as such fought with the division until July 12, 1918, when he won his promotion to Brigadier-general. — P. D. Haughton has become associated with the bond house of White, Weld & Co., in the offices at 111 Devonshire St., Boston. — H. S. Thompson is on his way back from Siberia and is expected at the reunion. — Howard Coonley has returned to Boston after more than a year's service as vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in Philadelphia, where he had complete charge of the business administration of the corporation, with control over all contracts and purchases. On May 7 the Boston Association of Heating and Piping Contractors tendered him a dinner and reception at the Copley Plaza Hotel, at which the speakers were Lieutenant-Governor Cox, Speaker Warner of the Massachusetts House, President McKnight of the Senate, and President Harriman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. — **Edwin Elden Perry** died on May 2, 1919, at his home in Andover after a long illness. He was born at Saco, Me., on Jan. 1, 1877, the son of John Preston Perry and Abbie Alexander (Short) Perry. He prepared for College at Thornton Academy at Saco and entered Harvard in the fall of 1895, being graduated with the Class. After graduation he took up accountancy, which vocation he followed in Boston as long as his health permitted. On Oct. 6, 1903, he was married in Winthrop to Elizabeth Hight, formerly of Saco. She and four children survive him. He was a member of the Andover Club and the Harvard Andover Club. Edwin Perry was a true Harvard man who, as he once wrote, never sought any greater office of honor and trust than that of "father."

1900.

DR. JOHN B. HAWES, 2d., *Sec.*,
29 Gloucester St., Boston.

C. L. Adams has been rector of St. Mark's Church, New Canaan, Conn., since last September. — G. H. Albright has been doing personnel work, War Work Council, Y.M.C.A., 347 Madison Ave., New York City, since June, 1918. — N. F. Ayer, lieutenant commander, U.S.N., R.F., has been commanding officer of the U.S. Radio School at Harvard University. — H. W. Ballantine is dean of College of Law, Univer-

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sity of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. — W. L. Barnes has been a member and secretary of Medical Advisory Board No. 86, Massachusetts. He is chairman of the Lexington Board of Health. — H. W. Barnum is general counsel for the Boston Elevated Ry. Co. — L. S. Beals writes: "Entered service Dec. 7, 1917, as captain in Medical Corps for duty as Gastroenterologist, Base Hospital, Camp Custer, Mich. In June, 1918, was made chief of medical service; in October, 1918, chief of Clinics, and March 8, 1919, commanding officer of Base Hospital, Camp Custer, Mich. Have written papers on 'Acute Respiratory Diseases at Camp Custer' (*Jour. Inf. Dis.*), 'Empyema at Camp Custer' (*Review of War Surgery*), 'Abdominal Complications of Influensa' (*A.M.A.*)." — A. L. Becker was deputy attorney-general for New York State until March 1, 1919. He was engaged during the war in investigation of German propaganda, etc. He is now practising law with the firm of Franc & Becker, with offices at 60 Broadway, New York City. — C. H. Bell served in the Quartermaster Corps, Subsistence Division, in charge of Flour and Cereal Section, at Washington. — A. A. Benesch was a member of the Legal Advisory Board of Cleveland, and was active in Liberty Loan and Thrift Stamp campaigns. — A. Boal was appointed ensign, U.S.N., after graduating from Second Reserve Officers' Class at Annapolis; was assigned to duty with destroyer forces abroad; was watch officer on U.S.S. *Paterson* and U.S.S. *Nicholson* (destroyers), and then given command of U.S.S. *Anderton*, a mine-sweeper operating off the coast of France. He was appointed lieutenant, U.S.N. — R. deB. Boardman is a first lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A. — E. D. Bond writes: "Captain, M.R.C., September, 1917, to May, 1918, at Fort McPherson, in charge of neuro-psychiatric service. Major, M.C., May, 1918, to February, 1919, port of embarkation, Newport News, on staff of surgeon. Returned to former position, senior assistant physician, Pennsylvania Hospital, Department for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Philadelphia." — H. K. Boutwell served on the cardio-vascular examining board at Camp Devens for nine months and for three months at Camp Grant in charge of cardio-vascular work and chest examinations at Tuberculosis Clearing Station and on Review Board as cardio-vascular consultant. He has been reappointed physician to Tuberculosis Dispensary in Brookline. — A. V. Brower is a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A. At present he is assistant to some storage officer at New York City and in charge of Warehousing Branch at Hoboken, N.J. — C. M. Brown is president and manager of Office Appliances Sales Co., 618 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal. — G. H. Bunton is president of the George Close Co., manufacturing confectioners, Cambridge. — F. F. Burr is geologist of the Central Maine Power Co., Augusta, Me. — During the winter of 1917–18 J. H. Cabot was on the staff of St. Mary's Church, London, Eng., and worked for the American Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross in England. — G. P. Campbell is superintendent of Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. — W. R. Castle, Jr., is special assistant, Department of State, Division of Western European Affairs. — B. Chandler is a first lieutenant and is with the American Red Cross at Bordeaux, France. — M. Churchill was commissioned brigadier-general, Aug. 8, 1918. At present he is assistant chief of staff and director of Military Intelligence, War Department, Washington.

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— B. Cohen is a dental surgeon, U.S.N., R.F., holding the commission of lieutenant. — A. D. Converse was chairman, Massachusetts State Committee representing Public Information; also state director of Four-Minute Men; later a production manager of Army Ordnance, N.E. District. After the armistice was signed he was secretary of the Army Ordnance Claims Board, which settled all ordnance contracts. — T. Crimmins served with the 27th Division, U.S.A., since June, 1917; foreign service from May 17, 1918, to March 13, 1919. He was discharged from service March 31, 1919. He held commission as colonel, Engineers, U.S.A., when discharged. His service was with troops except from Jan. 15, 1919, to Feb. 17, 1919, when he was with the Peace Commission in Italy. — R. O. Dalton is a lieutenant-colonel, Intelligence Office, Massachusetts. — H. W. Dana writes: "First lieutenant, M.R.C., U.S.A., May 22, 1917, to Sept. 4, 1917; recruiting officer stationed in Boston, assistant to department surgeon, headquarters N.E. Department, with rank of captain, M.R.C., Dec. 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918; at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Ga., from May 4, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919; chief cardio-vascular and lung examiner, Medical Officers' Training Camp, Camp Greenleaf, Aug. 1, 1918, to Jan. 3, 1919; promoted to major, M.C., U.S.A., Oct. 23, 1918; honorably discharged Jan. 3, 1919." — F. H. Danker served in France as Y.M.C.A. secretary with A.E.F. from May to October, 1918. He received appointment as army chaplain in August, 1918. He has been made chaplain of Society of War of 1812, also chaplain of Army and Navy Union. — D. F. Davis, commissioned captain, May, 1917; Major, February, 1918; lieutenant-colonel, October, 1918; assistant chief of staff, g. 3, 35th Division, A.E.F. — M. Davis was on Community Labor Board of Tacoma, Wash., representing the employers. He is at present superintendent of logging and timber department of Weyerhauser Timber Co., and president of Clemons Logging Co. — W. W. Dixon was with the army Y.M.C.A. from June, 1918, to January, 1919, in the Y.M.C.A. Building in Chicago. — H. F. R. Dolan was city solicitor for the City of Cambridge. — F. W. Doherty is gunner's mate, in charge of machine-gun instruction. — D. Drake has been elected to the Council and Advisory Committee of the Religious Education Association. He gave an address at its annual convention in Detroit on March 19. — A. B. Dunning is in Paris, engaged in Y.M.C.A. work. — F. W. Eaton was at Field Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. — L. Eaton was a captain of Engineers, U.S.A., from June 1 to Dec. 16, 1918. — W. P. Eaton has written "Echoes and Realities" (poems; Geo. H. Doran Co. 1918). He was elected a member of Institute of Arts and Letters in December, 1918. — D. Elkins served as major of Infantry at Waco, Texas, and in France. He was adjutant of 13th Infantry Brigade, 7th Division. While abroad he was nominated and elected to the U.S. Senate. — W. F. Ellis worked for several months in the Military Intelligence Division at Washington. He is now New England Manager of the banking firm of A. H. Bickmore & Co. — H. L. Ewer was commissioned captain, Q.M.C., Sept., 1918; discharged April 1, 1919. He was stationed at Boston in charge of sale of wool for Government contracts and detailed to Wool Purchasing Q.M., U.S.A. — G. P. Fallon is director of employment, High School of Commerce, New York City. — G. B. Fenwick is chairman of the

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Board of Health of the City of Chelsea. — F. Field writes that he is teaching mathematics at Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga. — H. Fitzgerald was deputy fuel administrator for 1918, was commissioned second lieutenant, M.T.C., Oct. 18, 1918, and discharged Nov. 23, 1918. — A. S. Friend is treasurer of Famous Players — Lasky Corporation. — G. Furlong was in service overseas three years. He holds the commission of major. At present he is inspector, Pay Service, Paymaster General's Office, Ottawa, Ont. — H. S. Gale is in France making scientific investigations for the U.S. Government. He expects to visit Alsace, Germany, and Spain. — C. W. Goodrich writes: "Was in service at Plattsburg Barracks during summer of 1918 in 2d Provisional Training Regiment. Qualified as instructor in infantry while at Camp." — F. R. Greene served on the Third Liberty Loan Committee at Saranac Lake, N.Y., and assisted in Draft Board work there. He was associate member of the Legal Advisory Board of Fall River. — A. Grossman taught mathematics in the S.A.T.C. of the University of Missouri. — During the winter W. Hampden played *Hamlet* in New York City. — D. G. Harris is now in France. He holds a commission of major. In February he received the D.S.C. for valor in the Argonne campaign. — A. Hasbrouck is a lieutenant-colonel, C.A., commanding Fort Monroe and the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay. — R. C. Hatch has been appointed Registrar of University School from September, 1919, as well as head of English Department of University School, Cleveland, Ohio. — J. B. Hawes, 2d, is assistant visiting physician and director of tuberculosis clinic of the Massachusetts General Hospital; also secretary of State Tuberculosis Commission. He is president of the Union Boat Club of Boston. He has published "Early Pulmonary Tuberculosis" (Wm. Wood & Co.) and "Consumption" (Small, Maynard & Co.). He has written numerous articles on tuberculosis and other diseases of the lungs. — R. C. Heath enlisted in the Artillery Service, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., last autumn; discharged soon after the armistice. He is treasurer of Bigelow, Kennard & Co., Boston. — C. B. Hersey is head of Science Department in Masten Park High School, Buffalo, N.Y. — E. B. Hilliard has been superintendent of the Berkshire Industrial Farm, Canaan, N.Y., for the past eight years. — A. S. Hills writes: "Have been in Washington since March, 1918, trying to keep the public utilities going at maximum efficiency as a war measure; am now trying to resuscitate them after the strain. Am with the National Committee on Public Utility Conditions." — D. C. Hirsch was associate member of the Legal Advisory Board for the City of New York. — M. Hirsch served on War and Navy Commissions on Training Camp Activities; representative in War Camp Community Service; chairman Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment Bureau; president of United Jewish Charities of Cinncinati; chorister of Cincinnati Harvard Club; he is chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cincinnati Bureau of Municipal Research. — H. S. Hirschberg was camp librarian, American Library Association War Service, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, from June 1 to Oct. 1, 1918. — C. Hobbs is director of the Department of Military Relief, New England Division, American Red Cross. — C. A. Holbrook is a captain in the Medical Corps, U.S.A. — Until Jan. 1, 1919, R. S. Holland was with the U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Plant Corporation. Since then he has been devoting most of his time to writing. —

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W. L. Holt has gone to California and expects to take up public health work there. — C. A. Howland is president of the Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Quincy. — H. R. Hubbard is acting principal of the Plainfield High School, Plainfield, N.J. — R. H. Johnson is a member of the Pennsylvania Geological and Topographical Survey Commission; he has done advisory work with Treasury Department on depletion allowance for oil and gas wells. Joint author "Popenoe and Johnson's Applied Eugenics" (Macmillan Co., 1918). He is a member of the firm of Johnson, Huntley & Somers, consulting geologists, oils and gas. He is Professor of Oil and Gas Production, University of Pittsburgh. — F. C. Kidner is a major in the U.S. Army, Medical Corps. He was on duty overseas with the British from June 1, 1917, to July 20, 1918, and with the U.S. Army from July 20, 1918, to Jan. 23, 1919. Since then on duty as chief orthopædist in service at U.S.A. General Hospital, No. 36 Detroit. — G. C. Kimball is vice-chairman of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Red Cross; member of committee on Harvard War Records; and of the Mayor's Committee to welcome home-coming troops. He was recently elected director of the Commonwealth Trust Co. He is also treasurer of Associated Harvard Clubs. — C. J. Kullmer is Professor of German in Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. — F. E. Kutscher is superintendent of schools in Thompson, Conn. — C. F. Loughlin is clerk of court, Concord. — G. E. Lintine is a captain in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army and is with the A.E.F. in France. — R. Livermore was commissioned captain Engineers, U.S.A., July 17, 1918, service Engineer Officers' Training School and 5th Engineer Training Regiment, Camp Lee and Camp Humphreys, Va.; was honorably discharged Dec. 4, 1918. — J. E. MacCloskey, Jr., is Assistant General Counsel to Alien Property Custodian. — R. M. Mahoney is a trustee of the Salem Hospital and a trustee of the Salem Public Library. — K. Martin inspected 3-inch and 75 mm. shells for the Government during the war. — A. G. Mason is treasurer and director of Whitman Mills, New Bedford. He is also a director of the Holmes Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, Mason Brush Works, Worcester, Worcester Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Worcester, and American Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of Boston. — R. L. Mason is purchasing agent of Morgan Construction Co., Worcester, and president of Mason Brush Works, Worcester. — F. W. McAllister is a major in the Medical Corps of the Massachusetts State Guards. — C. Moline is a captain in the Medical Corps and is at present in France. — F. X. Morrill is with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He has been in service since March, 1917. — C. E. Nixdorff worked with Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army. He was appointed captain in the Army Service Corps, but the armistice prevented issuance of commission. — C. S. Oakman during the war was a captain in the Michigan State Troops. He is secretary-treasurer of the Digestive Ferments Co. He is also president of the Fine Arts Society of Detroit, chairman of Music Section, Community Art Council, and secretary of the music Festival Association of Detroit. — B. J. O'Neil, Jr., is a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, U.S.N. He has had charge of all surgery at U.S. Naval Hospital at San Diego, Cal., since January, 1918. — C. Osborne is at present engaged in the Compensation Bureau of the New York State Industrial Com-

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mission. — E. W. Owen is assistant cashier of the First National Bank, Boston. — F. Palmer, Jr., is Lecturer in Physics at Harvard University. — T. W. Peirce is chairman of the Red Cross at Topsfield. — W. G. Phippen is chairman of Education Committee, Essex County Chapter, American Red Cross. He is visiting surgeon of the Salem Hospital. — J. W. Piper is engaged in mining in Chihuahua, Mex. — R. G. Pratt served as textile expert in Office of Director of Purchase, Washington, from April to November, 1918. — G. W. Presby writes: "Chief of Stock Section of the Supply Department at the Navy Yard was my contribution towards winning the war — plenty of hard work and responsibility, and not even silver chevrons to show for it! No time to devote to public office or book writing and too old to get married. Woe 's me." — R. W. Price is director of University Extension of the University of Minnesota. — W. M. Rainbolt acted as chairman for Douglas County, Neb., in 1918 War Savings Stamps activities. — F. W. Reynolds is associate director, Division of Educational Extension, Department of the Interior, Washington. — J. A. Richards is pastor of the Congregational Church at Winnetka, Ill. — A. Robinson is a captain of Field Artillery, U.S.A. — S. F. Rockwell during the war was a member of War Service Committee of Manufacturers of Woolen and Worsted Machinery, and a member of the Public Safety Committee of North Andover. — E. Sachs is Associate Professor of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo. — P. J. Sachs was a member of the Massachusetts Food Administration, also a major with the American Red Cross in France. At present he is assistant director of the Fogg Art Museum of Cambridge, and Assistant Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard University. — J. L. Saltonstall is a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve Force. He returned from Europe in March. He is on temporary duty at Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. — R. A. Sanborn has published "Fight Nights" (Four Seas Co., Boston). — H. W. Sanford was chief, Ferro Alloys Section, War Industries Board, Washington, D.C., up to Dec. 3, 1918. — W. N. Seaver is attached to American Library Association, Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va. — T. M. Shaw entered the U.S. Army Nov. 1, 1917, as a first lieutenant, Air Service. He was in France thirteen months as construction officer building for Air Service Production Centre. He was discharged in February, 1919. — W. L. Shaw is vice-president of W. H. McElwain Co., shoe manufacturers. His address is 2334 Elm St., Manchester, N.H. — A. H. Shearer is Lecturer in History at University of Buffalo for 1918-19. — F. M. Smith is Assistant Professor of English at Cornell University. — H. B. Smith is a lieutenant-colonel, Medical Corps, U.S.A. He was chief of Surgical Service Base Hospital, No. 51, Toul, France, from August, 1918, to February, 1919. At present he is assistant to commanding officer U.S.A. General Hospital No. 10, Boston. — S. B. Snow is now with the Y.M.C.A. in charge of lectures, tours, etc., for American Army of Occupation in Coblenz, Germany. — R. W. Stone on Jan. 1, 1919, was made geologist-in-charge, Section on Non-Metals, Division of Mineral Resources. — F. B. Talbot was a member of the Committee on Child Welfare of the General Medical Board, Council of National Defense; chairman of the Committee of the American Pediatric Society on Wartime Problems; member

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of the consulting committee, Massachusetts State Department of Health on Child Conservation; member of the International Red Cross Commission on Child Welfare held in Cannes, France, April, 1919; he is chairman of the Council of American Pediatric Society; chairman of the Committee on Pre-School Age of the American Child Hygiene Association; chief of the Children's Medical Department, Massachusetts General Hospital; instructor in Pediatrics at Harvard Medical School; Collaborator to the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He has published: "The Gaseous Metabolism of Infants with Special Reference to Its Relation to Pulse-rate and Muscular Activity," with Dr. Francis G. Benedict (Carnegie Publication No. 201, Washington, D.C.); "Diseases of Nutrition and Infant Feeding," with Dr. John Lovett Morse (Macmillan Co.); "The Physiology of the New-Born Infant, Character and Amount of Katabolism," with Dr. Francis G. Benedict (Carnegie Publication No. 233, Washington, D.C.). — C. H. Taylor was with the British Admiralty, in England on special mission from July to November, 1916. He was consulting engineer, airplanes and engines, in France, on special mission from May to October, 1918. — N. W. Tilton was a lieutenant in U.S.N., R.F. in charge of Naval Base at Staten Island from August, 1918, to February, 1919. — F. C. Todd is in the Far East, traveling through Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands. — G. A. Towns is Professor of Pedagogy, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. He is also district organizer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. — O. Veblen has published "Projective Geometry," vol. II, with J. W. Young (Ginn & Co). — J. Warshaw is Associate Professor of Romance Languages at the University of Missouri. He has published: "Spanish-American Composition Book" (Holt); editor of "Viajando por Sud America" (Holt). — C. F. Wellington is associate editor of the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*. He recently became special correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. — J. O. Wells is President of Cooper Wells & Co., manufacturers of hosiery; President of Wells, Higman Co., manufacturers of baskets; president of the Union Banking Co. — E. C. Wheeler is a major in the U.S. Army and is at present district director of Commission on Training Camp Activities, 2d District, and acting chairman Theatre Division Headquarters, New York City. — G. A. Whittemore is works accountant of the Westinghouse Lamp Co., Plainfield, N.J. — K. F. Wirt is secretary and general manager of the Bloomsburg Water Co., Bloomsburg, Pa. — A. E. Wright was a member of the Massachusetts State Guard. At present he is salesman for the Standard Steel Motor Car Co. — F. Wyman, 2d, is now a director of the Foyer du Soldats, having charge of the Foyer Service in Germany in the Rhine Sector. He accompanied the French Army of Occupation to organize the Foyer Service. — H. A. Yeomans is on leave of absence in France, where he is working as associate director of the American University Union.

1901.

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR., *Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

The Class will hold a spring reunion on June 16, 17, and 18. As is stated in the "Proclamation of Reunion," seventy-six of our men, according to information in the hands of the Secretary, served in the Army and Navy of

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the United States or its Allies and twelve others of our men saw service in Europe in auxiliary organizations. One of our men gave his life in the performance of his duties. Practically all the overseas men will be home by June. It is fitting that we, as ONE, should greet those who are returning to us, and should rejoice together in their safe return. It is fitting that we, as ONE, should gather to pledge the Class to do its part in whatever the future may bring, as it has so well responded to the calls of the past. Let us, therefore, reunite on June 16, 17, and 18, 1919, and gather renewed strength to carry on. We shall assemble on Monday, June 16, and depart to the country at once, where we can yarn and play and forget the past two years. On the 18th we return for the ball-game and dinner that evening. The next day we attend Commencement and visit our old haunts. And for those who wish to go, complete arrangements for the boat race will be made. A detailed notice will follow as soon as arrangements can be made.

1901 never urges its men to come
1901 knows that its men will come.

— The New York Association of Harvard 1901 had a dinner at the New York Harvard Club on Wednesday, March 19. About fifty men were present, including a number of Bostonians who happened to be in New York for the occasion. The dinner was a great success largely owing to the efforts of Robert Edwards, who entertained the gathering by original verse and music on the ukalele. J. W. Hallowell gave a very interesting talk on conditions in Belgium and Major G. C. Shattuck, who has been serving in the British Medical Corps, and Colonel Brainerd Taylor and Major Stanton Whitney all spoke of their experiences in France. — C. M. Bard served in France with the 27th Division. For three months he was in action. — S. J. Beach was a member of U.S. Medical Advisory Board No. 17 for Augusta, Me., district. — James Brooks was in France doing Y.M.C.A. work. — G. C. Clark was promoted to major in the U.S. Army and awarded the Croix de Guerre and recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross for exceptional bravery. — G. F. Davis served at Artillery Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. — Richard Dexter was lieutenant-colonel Medical Corps, and has been discharged. — H. S. Drinker, Jr., was chairman of speakers and meetings of Victory Loan Campaign and director of Four-Minute Men for Philadelphia County. — F. C. H. Eichorn was appointed 1st lieutenant, Q.M.C., U.S.A., and served with the Stevedore and Labor Battalion at Newport News, Va., and Camp Sheridan, Ala., where he was adjutant of the 421st Labor Battalion. — A. H. Eustis served in the U.S.N. R.F., as junior watch officer and assistant to the navigator of the U.S.S. *Abaroka*. — A. V. Foster was member of Appeal Board under U.S. Selective Service Law in Chicago; later attended Artillery Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and was commissioned major of Artillery, U.S.A. — S. H. E. Freund has been appointed assistant general counsel for the U.S. Railroad Administration. — W. L. Hearn was captain in the Medical Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. — W. E. Hocking, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, is giving a course of lectures at the University of California under the Mills Foundation on "The Philosophy of State." — Gordon Ireland is captain assigned to Statistics Branch, General Staff, Washington, D.C. — W. G. Lee is a major in the Medical Corps, U.S.A.,

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and is in France. — G. N. Morrill was captain in Medical Corps, U.S.A., in First Medical Unit sent to France; he was invalided home. — C. W. Nieman served twenty months in U.S.N. R.F. attached to Naval Consulting Board. — L. B. Reed is secretary of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. His address is Room 51, Council of National Defense Building, Washington, D.C. — R. D. Swaim has been promoted to major in 102d Field Artillery, U.S.A. — S. F. Walcott was in Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A. — R. C. Wells is associated with the U.S. Geological Survey. — J. W. Welsh was Transportation engineer of Division of Passenger Transportation and Housing of Emergency Fleet Corporation, U.S. Shipping Board, in charge of New York District. — Stanton Whitney was promoted to major of the Machine-Gun Battalion of the 53d Infantry Brigade, 27th Division, and cited "for courage and determination under fire and for qualities of skilled leadership frequently demonstrated in battles and engagements in which his battalion participated in Belgium and France." — H. W. Yates was corporal in Co. C, Omana Battalion, Nebraska Home Guard. — W. J. Barrett is living at Conneaut, Ohio. — G. E. Behr, Jr., is with Baeder, Adamson & Co., Richmond St., and Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. — Gerald Blake has moved his office from 212 Beacon St., to 657 Boylston St., Boston. — G. G. Brainerd's address is Portland, Conn. — Courtenay Crocker's address is 40 State St., Boston. — A. P. Crosby's address is 70 State St., Boston. — R. S. Davidson's address is 13 Webster St., Taunton. — Roger Flint's address is 10 State St., Boston. — A. J. Fotch's address is 8 Winter St., Boston. — E. A. Gray's address is 195 Broadway, New York City. — L. D. Humphrey's address is Hotel Leighton, Los Angeles, Cal. — F. M. Ives has severed his connection with Burdett, Wardwell & Ives, and opened law offices at 70 State St., Boston. — G. C. Lawrence's address is R.F.D. No. 3, Warrenton, Va. — C. F. Leatherbee's address is 88 Broad St., Boston. — H. W. O'Leary's address is 201 Devonshire St., Boston. — H. W. Palmer's address is 1014 Devonshire Bldg., Boston. He is a member of the firm of Peabody, Arnold, Batchelder & Luther. — David Perham is living at 14 Court St., Arlington. — R. D. Swaim's address is 60 State St., Boston. — A. H. Sweetser's address is Antofagasta, Chile, South America, care of Huntington Adams, San Gregorio Officinia. — R. S. Taylor's address is 133 Bellevue Ave., Melrose. — W. S. Waite's address is Conifer Inn, Conifer, N.Y. — W. B. Wheelwright is sales manager for Appleton Coated Paper Co., 559 College Ave., Appleton, Wis. — Harold Winslow's address is 689 County St., New Bedford. — W. B. Norris, in collaboration with M. E. Speare, '08, has published through Ginn & Co. "World War Issues and Ideals," selections from the speeches and writings of forty-two of the most distinguished living men. — **John Patrick Laundrigan** died on Jan. 1, 1919, in New York City. For a time after his graduation he did teaching and newspaper work and examination of titles and later he entered the service of New York City.

1902.

Barrett Wendell, Jr., *Sec.*,
44 State St., Boston.

There will be this year an informal celebration, lasting not over one day, to take the place of the Quindecennial which was given up in 1917 on account

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of the entry of the United States into the war. The plans contemplate a short field day on Wednesday, June 18, followed by a luncheon on Soldiers Field, attendance at the Harvard-Yale baseball game, and a dinner in the evening at the Boston City Club. On Thursday, the Class will have, as usual, its room at Stoughton No. 3. The committee in charge of the entertainment will be Channing Frothingham, chairman; Edward Motley, vice-chairman; F. I. Emery, W. D. Eaton, Guy Bancroft, Malcolm Lang, A. L. Devens, Jr., Archibald Blanchard, and A. E. Hoyle. — F. C. Farley on May 1, 1918, entered the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D.C., as a special assistant and was assigned to the Planning and Control Section. In December, 1918, he succeeded to the office of chief of the Planning Branch of the Executive Section of the Office of Chief of Ordnance. — Witter Bynner is at the University of California, giving a course in verse writing. — Ralph Morris writes that after Oct. 1 he will be connected with the English Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. — N. W. Eayrs is now sales agent for the Seaboard Coal Co., Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md. — K. B. Emerson is at Washington with the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, adjusting claims of about 600 colleges and other educational institutions for the work of the Students' Army Training Corps. — C. E. Young is Associate Professor of Romance Languages and Chairman of Department for 1918–19 at the State University of Iowa. — Recent mail is returned "Unclaimed" from the following men: Warren Egbert Benscoter, Philip Warren Blake, John Taylor Floyd, Frank Wilbur Harris, Ralph Henshaw Keller, Edward Murphy.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, *Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

It has been decided to hold the postponed Quindecennial Reunion of the Class during Commencement week of the present year. The following committee has been appointed by the Class Committee to take charge of the arrangements: S. H. Wolcott, chairman; F. H. Appleton, Jr., G. Clark, J. F. Dever, H. C. Dodge, R. Ernst, W. B. Flint, J. W. Foster, J. A. Knowles, C. G. Loring, E. M. Parsons, C. L. Perkins, C. S. Penhallow, Jr., and L. H. Spooner. It is planned to confine the celebration to one day, Monday, June 16, which will be spent at Nantasket or some other seaside place. Arrangements will be made for those members of the Class who wish to do so to go together Class Day, June 17, to the Yale Baseball Game, June 18, and to the Yale Boat Race at New London, June 20. It is planned as a principal feature of the reunion to give a royal welcome to those members of the Class who have been in active service during the war. — M. A. Adler was commissioned a captain, F.A., R.C., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. — A. Ames, a captain in the Aviation Service, has been honorably discharged and is at present making a special study of lenses at Dartmouth College. — F. H. Appleton, Jr., has ended his work with the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, and is a trustee, with offices at 18 Tremont St., Boston. — Karl Baumgarten, captain, C.E., has been honorably discharged. — Gilbert Bettman, who was a captain in the Military Intelligence Department with the General Staff at Washington, has been honorably discharged. — Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bowditch, Jr., one of General Pershing's four personal aides, is still in France. — Grenville Clark, who was

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lieutenant-colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department at Washington and secretary of the Committee on Education, War Plans Division, General Staff, has been honorably discharged and has resumed the practice of law in New York City. He has been nominated as a candidate for Overseer of Harvard College. — P. L. Coonley is lieutenant-colonel, C.W.S. He is assistant manager, Gas Defense Plant, Long Island City, N.Y. — A. H. Crosbie, who was a major, R.C., has been honorably discharged and is practising medicine at 520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — Sewall Cutler, who was first lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, has returned to this country and been honorably discharged. His address is care of Eastern Drug Co., Boston. — N. W. Edson has been appointed headmaster of the McBurney School for Boys, West Side Y.M.C.A., New York City. — W. B. Flint, major of Infantry, who was a member of Advance School Detachment, 12th Division, has returned to the United States, and has been honorably discharged. — Philip Fox was a candidate at the Engineer Officers' Training School, Camp Humphreys, Va. — T. H. Graydon, captain of Infantry, who has seen several months' service in France, returned to this country in April, 1919, with the Yankee Division. — T. W. Harmer was promoted in February, 1919, as major in the Medical Corps. — J. A. Hathaway was honorably discharged in November, 1918, as a candidate, Infantry Central Officers' Training School, Camp Lee, Va. — J. P. Hogan is a major, C. E., and chief of Section 2, Headquarters, 2d Army, A.E.F. — Francis Jacques has been promoted with the rank of captain in the Engineer Corps, and in March, 1919, was still attached to the Transportation Corps at Headquarters in Paris. — J. A. Knowles, captain of Infantry, who was badly gassed just before the ending of hostilities, has returned from France, and was honorably discharged in March, 1919. — J. F. Krokyn served with the Bureau of Industrial Housing, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. — Arnold Lawson, lieutenant, U.S.A., is stationed at Camp Johnston, Fla. — M. M. Lemann has been in Washington since July 1, 1918, as assistant chief counsel of U.S. Shipping Board. — F. W. Peabody, who was a major, M.R.C., has been honorably discharged, and is one of the surgeons at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, in Boston. — W. T. Piper was a candidate at the Engineer Officers' Training School, Camp Humphreys, Va. — L. H. Spooner, who was a major in the Medical Corps, was honorably discharged in February, 1918, and has resumed the practice of medicine at 520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — E. N. Stevens is with the Transportation Corps in France. — Alfred Stillman, 2d, who was a major, M.R.C., has returned from France, and was honorably discharged in March, 1919. He has resumed the practice of surgery in New York City. — R. W. Stuart served for twenty-five months in the British Army. He was a rifleman in A Company, 22d Battalion, Rifle Brigade, British Saloniki Force. In February, 1919, he was stationed in Sofia, Bulgaria. — Lauriston Ward was promoted to be captain of Infantry. He returned from France in April, 1919, with the Yankee Division, and has been honorably discharged. — Langdon Warner, who was special agent of the State Department, in Siberia, has resumed his position as curator of the Philadelphia Art Museum. — J. P. Williams and Langdon Albright are members respectively of the General Committee and of the

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Finance Committee of the Harvard Club of Buffalo, in charge of arrangements for the Associated Harvard Clubs meeting to be held in Buffalo on June 6 and 7. — **Horace Lovell Eames** died at Icarahy, Brazil, Feb. 1, 1919. He was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 2, 1878. He was educated at the Gunnery School, Washington, Conn., and attended the Lawrence Scientific School, and took the degree of S.B. in 1903. After leaving College he was in the engineering department of the Baltimore & Ohio RR., and later, after some experience with the Bell Telephone Co., became an engineering aid in the U.S. Reclamation Service in New Mexico. He then was employed by the U.S. Bureau of Public Works in Manila, P.I., and later as an engineer with the Madeira-Mamoré Ry. Co., Porto Velho de San Antonio, Rio Madeira, Brazil. He was later in the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. at Bahia, Brazil. — **Charles Hibbard French** died of diabetes March 24, 1919, at Caldwell, N.J. He was born Aug. 13, 1877, at Braintree, and prepared for College at the Bridgewater Normal School, entering Harvard in 1900 and taking the degree of S.B. in 1903. For two years after leaving Harvard he was principal of the West Orange, N.J., High School. Later he spent a year in the employ of the American Radiator Co., of New York City, and in 1907 entered the employ of the publishing firm of Ginn & Co., with whom he remained until his death. In 1915 he married Louise M. Taylor. There were no children. — **Kirk Norman Washburn, Jr.**, died of pneumonia on Dec. 18, 1918. He was born in Philadelphia Sept. 25, 1881, and received his education at the High School at Springfield, entering Harvard College with the Class of 1903. He took his A.B. degree in 1904, as of 1903. He entered the employ of G. & C. Merriam Co., publishers, in Springfield, as lexicographer, and remained in the same position until his death. On July 5, 1904, he married Jessie Isabel Murphy at Springfield.

1904.

PAYSON DANA, *Sec.*,
515 Barristers Hall, Boston.

August Belmont, Jr., died on March 29, 1919, in New York City. He had been in ill health for some time and was finally operated on for the intestinal trouble which resulted in his death. — Colonel T. D. Howe, 102d Artillery, was decorated on March 23, 1919, with the Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing in France. — Richard Crane, of Chicago, formerly secretary to Secretary of State Lansing, has been appointed minister to Czecho-Slovakia. — F. D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was a guest of the Boston City Club on April 14, at luncheon and spoke on offensive tactics of the American Navy in the war.

1905.

LEWIS M. THORNTON, *Sec.*,
381–385 Fourth Ave., New York City.

S. C. Adams, 1st lieutenant, F.A., is recovering from wounds in New York City. — E. E. Brown is treasurer of the Municipal Voters League of Chicago. — C. L. Chandler, who has been in the United States Consular service for ten years, is head of the foreign trade department of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia. — W. C. Colunan has recovered from a long illness of influenza-pneumonia at Camp Zachary Taylor, where he was a candidate in the Field Artillery, Central Officers' Training School. — R. H. Cox is a major, 314th M.G. Battalion, 80th Division, A.E.F. — C. W. Dall, major of Infantry, was slightly wounded while

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serving with the A.E.F. — Dudley Davis, captain of Infantry, 307th Regiment, 77th Division, is reported slightly wounded. — L. C. Hammond has been promoted from first lieutenant to captain A.S. (Aero). He has received the Distinguished Service Cross with two citations and is officially credited with six enemy planes. — A. L. Hopkins was honorably discharged as first lieutenant A.S. (Aero). He received the Croix de Guerre while a member of the 12th Aero Squadron and was slightly wounded last September. — G. S. Jackson has been commissioned first lieutenant U.S.A., A.C. — I. B. Joralemon, who during the Argonne drive was equipment officer to the staff of the general in command of the air forces of the 1st Army, has been recommended for the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is with the Army of Occupation in Germany. — C. B. Lewis is first lieutenant, C.E., 217th Engineers, Camp Beauregard, La. — S. L. Lewis is with Tillotson & Wolcott, investment bankers, Cleveland, Ohio. — S. S. Lord is treasurer of the Metal Block Corporation, the Eastern Brass & Ingot Corporation, the American Wood Reduction Co., all of 208 South La Salle St., Chicago. — W. W. Manton, captain, M.C., was slightly wounded with the A.E.F. — Lewis Meriam is production manager, Division of Planning and Statistics, U.S. Shipping Board. — H. F. Mason, lieutenant A.R.C., has returned from France. — Richmond De Moot, first lieutenant, 345th F.A., 90th Division, A.E.F., is with the Army of Occupation in Germany. — W. L. Nash, major F.A., is the commanding officer of Convalescent Centre, Camp Jackson, S.C. — D. T. O'Connell, captain, Army Service Corps, has been honorably discharged. — W. C. Richmond is vocational adviser, Federal Board of Vocational Education, Washington, D.C. — B. C. Tower is a private, 1st class, in 101st F.A., Battery A, A.E.F. — H. W. Weitzel, major, U.S. Marine Corps, is stationed at the Navy Yard, N.Y. — A. L. Wheeler is with the Eberhard Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio. His address is 1007 Euclid Ave. — Hayward Wilson is now with R. A. & E. L. Manning as joint manager of Bonbright & Co., Inc., bonds and stocks, Shawmut Bldg., Boston.

1907.

SETH T. GANO, *Sec.*,
50 State St., Boston.

A dinner of members of the Class Committee and chairman of sub-committees of previous Class celebrations, was held at the Harvard Club on March 21, to discuss the desirability of a reunion of the Class next June to take the place of the Decennial Celebration which was abandoned in 1917, on account of the war. As a result of this meeting and of other meetings it has been decided to have a reunion on June 17, probably at the Cliff House, North Scituate Beach, and to have a Class dinner on June 19 in Boston. The Class Committee has appointed the following as a permanent Executive Committee: Hatherly Foster, Jr., chairman; W. D. Dexter, Jr., A. G. Grant, D. H. Howie, William Minot, G. A. Rivinius, S. T. Gano. The chairmen of the sub-committees in charge of the various features of the reunion are as follows: Field day committee, A. G. Grant, chairman; finance committee, G. A. Rivinius, chairman; dinner committee, D. H. Howie, chairman; publicity committee, John Benbow, chairman; transportation committee, M. H. Stone, chairman; ticket committee, W. D. Dexter, Jr., chairman; entertainment and music committee, R. H. Wiswall, chairman; sports com-

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mittee, William Minot, chairman. — **Arthur Briggs Church,** a corporal in Company A, 107th U.S. Infantry, was killed in action on Sept. 28, 1918, while fighting with the 27th Division in the battle of the Hindenburg Line during the Somme campaign. He is buried in the Military Cemetery at St. Emilie, Somme, France. His division was originally a part of the Second British Army, in Flanders, and participated almost continuously in actions in the Ypres Salient, East Poperinghe Line, LaSelle River and Jonc de Mer Ridge. In August, 1918, the division was transferred to the Somme, and incorporated in the Fifth British Army, and it was during the fight for the capture of the Hindenburg Line that Church met his death. Previous to entering the service he practised law at 27 Cedar St., New York City. He was married Jan. 23, 1914, to Elizabeth Ramsdell, who survives him. His classmates have lost a loyal and devoted comrade and will miss his happy companionship, and the fun he created by his wonderful imitations of President Eliot, Copey, and Archie Coolidge, but they are proud of his record of service and of the glorious manner of his death. — **Joseph Louis Swarts,** of St. Louis, Mo., a lieutenant in the M.C., U.S.A., died of pneumonia at Fort Oglethorpe on Dec. 22, 1918. He was commissioned in July, 1918, and on Aug. 7 was assigned to Camp Dodge, Ia. On Oct. 1, he was mobilized at Camp Greenleaf for overseas duty with Base Hospital 157, the departure of which was delayed by the influenza epidemic. Swarts was made camp sanitary officer, and after a heroic fight to prevent the spread of the contagion was himself stricken, with fatal results. His interesting and valuable report of his work during the influenza epidemic is posthumously published in the *New York Medical Journal* of March 29, 1919. He had made many warm friends in College, who mourn his loss. As a teacher in the St. Louis University School of Medicine and in other public institutions and as a practitioner of medicine he had won distinction. His death means the loss of a loyal classmate who was rapidly rising in his profession. — **James Alfred Roosevelt,** major, Infantry, died from spinal meningitis, March 26, 1919, on board the transport *Great Northern,* on which he was returning from service with the A.E.F. in France. Roosevelt was commissioned a captain at the third Plattsburg Camp, Aug. 11, 1917, and Sept. 10, 1917, he went to Camp Upton, where he was put in command of C Company, 302d Ammunition Train, 77th Division. With this unit he went to France. On Sept. 4, 1918, he was made supply officer of the 308th Infantry, 77th Division. Major Roosevelt was within forty-eight hours of New York when he was taken ill very suddenly and died. His home was in New York City. At the outbreak of war he was a consulting engineer in the firm of Roosevelt & Thompson, 71 Broadway, New York City, having previously become an expert in electric transportation. He was advancing rapidly in his profession, and his death is a distinct loss to the field in which he worked. His classmates knew him as an attractive and loyal companion, with hosts of friends. Every one who knew him was attracted to him, and the testimony of his fellow officers and of enlisted men who served with or under him bears witness to his lovable qualities. His death is a distinct loss to the Class. — C. E. Marsters, who was an ensign, U.S.N., R.F.C. and was stationed at Pensacola, Fla., was assigned to inactive duty Feb. 17. — E. R. Corbett was commissioned first lieutenant, F.A., R.C., at

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Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and was honorably discharged Dec. 5, 1918. — T. M. Claflin has been elected secretary of the Fisher Hill Associates of Brookline. — O'Donnell Iselin is a captain in the Army and has returned from sixteen months' service abroad where he was a member of General Pershing's staff. — H. W. Nichols has been released from active duty with the War Industries Board and has resumed his former position as president of the Fox Paper Co., Cincinnati, O. — R. F. Sheldon has been honorably discharged at Camp Crane, Pa., as a first lieutenant, M.C. — R. F. Weston has been honorably discharged as a second lieutenant, A.S. (Aero), at Ellington Field, Texas. — P. R. Carpenter, who has for thirteen months been in France in charge of the athletic program for the Y.M.C.A. in the French Army, and has been in America for a month's vacation, returned to France on April 18 to continue for an indefinite period his work in the French Army and schools of physical training and public schools. He has been made a member of the Comité Nationale d'Education Physique. — G. T. Sugden's home address is 74 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. — G. A. Rivinius has entered the firm of Foley, Rogerson & Rivinius for the conduct of a general cotton business, with offices at 53 State St., Boston. — F. A. Jenks has opened an office for the practice of law at 35 Congress St., Boston. — Edward Ballantine was discharged from the service Jan. 21, 1919, and has resumed his work as Instructor in music at Harvard. — Chapin Brinsmade, who went to France with the 76th Division as second lieutenant, N.A., has been admitted to the Sorbonne in Paris. His address is care of Naboth Hedin, 33 Rue Vivienne, Paris. — Wilson Olney is now with Waldo Bros. at 45 Batterymarch St., Boston. His home address is 18 Webster Pl., East Milton. — H. E. Bigelow is assistant to the president, Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B. — H. B. Eaton was promoted to captain, M.C., on Nov. 14, 1918. — G. A. Leland, Jr., who has been adjutant of Base Hospital No. 6, since May, 1918, was promoted to captain, M.C., U.S.A., Sept. 12, 1918. — F. C. Tenney, captain, C.A.C., who commanded Battery D, Trench Mortar Artillery, 53d Brigade, received his discharge March 15, 1919. — J. H. Means, major, M.C., returned from overseas duty March 2, 1919, and was discharged from the service March 7. — J. S. Lehmann, captain, F.A., is with the Army of Occupation in Niederweiss, near Coblenz. — B. E. Hamilton has been promoted to captain, M.C., and is with Base Hospital No. 69 at Sasenay, France. — Lieutenant H. G. Hawes, who was in the U.S.A. Tank Service in France, has returned to America and was discharged March 27, 1919. His home address is 138 Archer Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. — R. C. Jones, captain, C.A.C., U.S.A., who was in France with the 46th Artillery, C.A.C., has returned to America and is stationed at Fort Levett, Me. — George Blaney was commissioned captain, C.A.C., U.S.A., Oct. 26, 1917, and following his return from France on Jan. 14, 1919, was for a short time stationed at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook. On Feb. 6 he was assigned to command of Battery C, 57th C.A., at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco. — Lawrence Howe who was a captain, Chemical Warfare Service, was discharged on Dec. 21, 1918, at Hoboken, N.J. — T. E. Hambleton, lieutenant-colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department, was discharged March 18, 1919. — S. P. Henshaw, first lieutenant Infantry, who has been stationed at Camp Upton, N.Y., was

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discharged from the Service Jan. 2, 1919. — R. O. Brackett has been promoted to lieutenant-commander, U.S.N., R.F., and in January, 1919, was placed in command of the U.S.S. *Lake View.* — John Reynolds, who has returned from active service in France with the 27th Division, has been promoted to captain, M.G.Bn. He was discharged April 2, 1919. — J. M. R. Lyeth was commissioned ensign, U.S.N., R.F., Nov. 1, 1918, and ordered on inactive duty Dec. 13. — C. B. Dane was promoted to captain, M.R.C., Sept. 11, 1918, and is now in France with Base Hospital No. 87. — John Dane was commissioned first lieutenant M.R.C., Oct. 9, 1918, and is stationed at General Hospital No. 2, Baltimore. — J. F. Doyle, captain, Sanitary Corps, U.S.A., was discharged from service Jan. 15, 1919. — S. P. Fay, lieutenant, U.S. Air Service, is with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz. — Somers Fraser, who has been serving with Base Hospital No. 7 in France, was promoted to major, M.C., in February, 1919. He arrived in America March 27 and was discharged April 8. — R. M. Arkush, lieutenant, F.A., returned from France Dec. 23, 1918, and was discharged at Camp Meade, Md., Jan. 9, 1919. His address is now The Biltmore, New York City. — Dean Hall, major, C.A., U.S.A. who was previously on duty at Fort Amadon, C.Z., was made post commander of Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher Island, N.Y., on Nov. 18, 1918. — The address of W. W. Aldrich is changed to 37 Wall St., New York City. — D. C. Noyes has been compelled to move to Colorado Springs on account of a breakdown in health. — G. L. Clark is with the Smith Paper Co., Lee. His home address is 105 Dawes Ave., Pittsfield. — M. A. Norton, who was commissioned second lieutenant, A.S., on Oct. 15, 1918, is now stationed at Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., as pilot attached to the Flying Corps. — C. H. Dickerson, is an ensign U.S.N., R.F., having been graduated from the Officers' Material School at Harvard, April 17, 1919, and placed on the inactive list April 18. — W. C. Brinton has moved his offices to 17 East 44th St., New York City. Brinton is an industrial engineer. — Livingston Phelps, formerly 3d secretary of the Embassy of the United States of America in Petrograd, has been assigned to the Embassy of the United States of America at The Hague. — William Burns has changed his address to P.O. Box 367, Santa Fé, N.M — L. H. Wetherell has completed his work with the War Industries Board, Washington, D.C., and is with Wetherell Bros. & Co., 31 Oliver St., Boston.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, *Sec.*,
85 East 56th St., New York City.

The war has brought to bear upon our Class solidarity a number of elements which are more fundamental than any which have tended to bind us together in the past. Many of our men have seen war service, and some have given their lives for their country. It is very difficult to obtain complete and accurate lists, but at the present time we have learned of deaths in some way incident to the war of the following men: **Edward Mandell Stone**, Feb. 27, 1915; **Edwin William Friend**, May 7, 1915; **Carlton Thayer Brodrick**, May 7, 1915; **George Stetson Taylor**, Oct. 19, 1915; **Lieutenant Dillwyn Parrish Starr**, Sept. 15, 1916; **Lieutenant Philip Washburn Davis**, June 2, 1918; **Captain Rae Wygant Whidden**, Sept. 25, 1918; **Edwin Channing Larned**, Oct. 11, 1918; **Lieutenant Marshall Shoemaker Winpenny**, Oct. 21, 1918. — Our reunion at Cambridge this year will take particular cognizance of these very real

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losses. — Since the last report was made the Class has also sustained a substantial loss in the death of William Hickox, Jr., who was one of the most popular 1908 men and whose cheerful and delightful presence has been a feature of almost every Class meeting since we were freshmen. — The Class Reunion in June will serve to give adequate recognition to the services of those men who went into the war and rendered distinguished service, although they were not called upon to give their lives. Bradley Dewey came out of the war a colonel, with a Distinguished Service Medal. At least three men achieved the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and a large number are majors or captains. — It is hard to see how any man can afford to miss our postponed Decennial in Cambridge in June. Any one who reads these lines and who has by any chance failed to receive due notification should communicate immediately with John Richardson, 60 State St., Boston, who is the chairman of the Boston committee which is shouldering the brunt of the responsibility for reunion arrangements. — The Distinguished Service Medal was awarded to Colonel Bradley Dewey, Chemical Warfare Service, "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as Chief of the Gas Defense Production Division in achieving under most trying circumstances remarkable results in supplying the American Expeditionary Forces with sufficient number of gas masks of high grade and of improved design."

1909.

F. A. Harding, *Sec.*,
52 Fulton St., Boston.

The principal item of interest to the Class is the forthcoming Decennial Reunion, for which the plans are practically completed. We are to have exclusive use of the New Ocean House at Swampscott from Saturday, June 14, to Tuesday morning, June 17. The Class will assemble on Saturday, the 14th, remaining over Sunday and Monday. There is a commodious garage attached to the hotel and arrangements have been made for baseball, tennis, golf, sailing, deep-sea fishing, and other entertainments. On Tuesday, Class Day, the usual Class Day exercises will be preceded by a memorial service in Appleton Chapel for the members of 1909 who lost their lives in the war. Wednesday morning a ball-game has been arranged with both 1904 and 1908, and the customary track athletics and boat races will also be indulged in with 1904. Luncheon will be served at the Newell Boathouse; after that comes the Yale game. Additional arrangements will be made for those desiring to attend the boat races at New London. Large and enthusiastic dinners have recently been held both in New York and Boston. Another dinner is planned for May 7 at the Harvard Club of Boston. A record-breaking attendance at the reunion is intimated by early returns. — Men are returning to civil life from the service so rapidly that it is impractical to list them here. The following changes of address have, however, recently come to the notice of the Secretary: E. S. Allen, 1002 Cornwell Pl., Ann Arbor, Mich. — F. A. Armstrong, care of F. They & Co., Mobile, Ala. — After June 1st, F. C. Bacon will be at 555 Boylston St., Boston. — Lee Barroll is at The Preston, Baltimore, Md. — J. C. Chapin, 514 Sloan Bldg., Cleveland, O. — A. S. Dabney, Jr., 52 Devonshire St., Boston. — G. P. Denny, 318 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — K. E. Emerson, 395 Broadway, Cambridge. — R. Everett, 3206 Grandview Ave., Austin, Tex. — W. A. Fotch, Old South Bldg., Boston.

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— E. Goggio, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. — N. K. Hartford, 14300 S. Park Blvd., Cleveland, O. — J. B. Hebberd, Dummer Academy, Byfield. — E. M. Hill, Fitzgerald, Hubbard Co., 6 Pearl St., Boston. — R. M. Hunt, 2211 Fulton St., Berkeley, Cal. — C. E. Inches, 22 Euston St., Brookline. — E. W. Ogden, 96 Margin St., W. Newton. — D. M. Osborne, care of Hayden, Stone & Co., New York City. — L. M. Pitman, 71 Wollaston Ave., Arlington Heights. — H. E. Porter, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City. — H. L. Rand, Jr., Cascade Lumber Co., Yakima, Wash. — G. R. Rieth, Mercy Hospital, 2537 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill. — Abraham Strauss, 1834 E. 79th St., Cleveland, O. — G. Swan, Eliot St., Jamaica Plain. — R. S. Tabor, 538 Fifth St., Niagara Falls, N.Y. — **Carlyle Sibley Dewey** died of pneumonia on Dec. 8, 1918, at Omaha, Neb. After leaving College, he became connected with the Fisk Rubber Company, living in Chicopee Falls until 1916; afterwards in Westfield; he was transferred in October, 1917, to Omaha as manager of the company's branch in that city, where he remained until his death. He was a member of the University Club of Omaha and during the war gave generously of his time and resources to local war work organizations. — **Frederic Schenck** died of pneumonia on Feb. 28, 1919, at Boston. Schenck was the holder of a degree of Litt. B. from Oxford and received his degree of A.B. *cum laude* from Harvard in 1909. In 1914 he received the degree of A.M. and in June, 1918, the degree of Ph.D. At the time of his death he was instructor in History, Government, and Economics at Harvard, chairman of the Committee on Degrees with Distinction in History and Literature, and secretary of the Committee on the Use of English. From *The Nation*, March 8, we take the following: "American scholarship in these days exhibits too few minds of the type of Frederic Schenck, tutor in history at Harvard University, who was cut down by pneumonia on Feb. 28, at the age of 32. His inquisitive spirit and genial satire flew playfully over the whole world of knowledge, and he specialized only in the brilliancy of the spoken word and in the use of the fencing foil. He was one of the American fencers at the Olympic games in Stockholm. After his graduation from Harvard, he was to be found in the debating camps of Oxford, where he took a B. Litt. degree in 1912, and later at Harvard, where by accident and accumulation of general information rather than special effort he received the doctor's degree in history in 1918. Meanwhile Harvard had revived for him the title of tutor in history, in which capacity he could exercise his power to inspire his students around the study fire. His skepticism of the efficiency of the University's English A system, and his conviction that Britishers write better because they think better, created for him the position of secretary of the Committee on the Use of English by Students. Perhaps Dr. Schenck's most permanent contributions are in quite another sphere, that of translator from Scandinavian literature. He has interpreted Holberg's comedies in a kindred spirit of burlesque which satisfies even the critical Danes, and a few days before he died had completed the English manuscript of a "History of Swedish Art," shortly to be published. When the Swedish art critic Osvald Sirén came to America, Dr. Schenck's name was suggested to him as a translator. He called up a colleague and asked if Dr. Schenck knew Swedish. "No," was the reply, "not yet, but you need not worry; that is an unessential detail."

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H. G. Leach, A.M. '06, wrote of him in the *New York Evening Post* as follows: "Few friends of Dr. Frederic Schenck, tutor in history at Harvard University, who died Feb. 28, aged 31, realize that perhaps his most distinguished achievement is quite outside his two favorite studies, history and English. They know him as one brilliant in fencing both with words and with foils, who met his students in the dormitory rather than the classroom, who believed that the writing of good English was to be acquired by good reading and personal exercise of the pen more than by prescribed composition. His chief legacies to literature, however, are his translations from the Scandinavian. He collaborated in the 'Scandinavian Classics' edition of Holberg's 'Comedies,' translated from Osvald Sirén's Swedish Leonardo da Vinci,' and a week before his death had completed an English version of Carl Laurin's 'History of Swedish Art,' soon to be published by the American-Scandinavian Foundation. In Dr. Schenck's death Scandinavian studies as well as Harvard undergraduates have lost a good friend. His kindly, satirical gift fitted him to render the great Danish writer of comedy into English. His verses at the close of 'The Political Tinker' are equal to the original of Holberg. They may be taken to heart to-day by any misguided interpreter of public life whether he be a Bourbon of our own Senate or a blundering Bolshevik:

> All craftsmen who have seen my fate
> Pray, profit by its ending:
> Though all 's not sound within the state,
> That's not our kind of mending.
> And when we drop our humble tools
> And set us up as thinkers,
> We look the sorry lot of fools,
> That statesmen would as tinkers."

— Charles Lewis Townes died of pneumonia at Minter City, Miss., Oct. 15, 1918. Since leaving College, he had been engaged in cotton-raising, having large and successful plantations both at Minter City, Miss., and Earle, Ark. During 1917 he was made Federal Fuel Administrator for Mississippi, serving in that capacity until his death. He was married Dec. 29, 1917, to Evelyn Pope of Memphis, Tenn. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

1912.

THORVALD S. ROSS, *Acting Sec.*,
146 Forest Hills St., Jamaica Plain.

Nai Aab is in the Royal Survey Department of the Army, Bangkok, Siam. — G. H. Balch, lieutenant, U.S.N., R.F.C., who, until recently, was on duty in the Aviation Division, Chief of Naval Operations, has been placed on inactive duty. — T. W. Barnes was discharged from the Quartermaster Corps, Dec. 7, 1918. His present address is the Plaza, Albany, N.Y. — I. Bernstein has been honorably discharged as regimental sergeantmajor, Headquarters, 12th Division. — L. Booth has received his discharge from the Army, in which he held the rank of 2d lieutenant in the Air Service, and has returned to his position as treasurer of the Trumbull Steel Co., Warren, O. — A. D. Brigham, lieutenant (s.g.), U.S.N., R.F., has been released from active duty in the Office of the Director of Naval Communications, Washington, D.C. — F. H. Chatfield has been made a Chevalier of the Order of the Couronne, an honorary decoration conferred by the Belgian Government, in recognition of his services with the Commission for Relief in Belgium. — F. C. Davidson is treasurer of the H. E. Davidson Co., efficiency and business counselors, New York City. — R. Douglas, captain, 328th Infantry, 82d Division, was wounded, Oct. 7, 1918, near Chatel Chéhéry on the Aire River, Argonne Forest. — R. T. Fisher

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has received his discharge from the Air Service, U.S.A., in which he held the rank of captain. — M. L. Hallowell, Jr., has been honorably discharged from the Army and is with the Baldwin Flour Mills Co., 618 Metropolitan Bank Building, Minneapolis. — S. S. Hanks is with the American International Corporation. — J. L. Hannan has been transferred from the 163d Infantry, and is now 1st lieutenant, Co. K, 4th Infantry, A.E.F. — C. E. Hansen is a captain and adjutant, 6th Cavalry, A.E.F. — P. K. Houston, 2d lieutenant, is attached to the 5th M.G. Bn., 2d Division. His address is A.P.O. 710, A.E.F. — L. R. Jacobs, who was wounded last July and returned to the United States in January, has been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, Infantry. He was commissioned from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in November, 1917, and assigned to the 38th Infantry, with which regiment he served until he was wounded. After leaving the hospital in October he was connected with the Service of Supply. — S. S. Kingman has been discharged from the Air Service, and has been made manager of the Vitalait Laboratory of California, Pasadena, Cal. — H. C. Kittredge, first lieutenant, Infantry, who was last detailed to the French 4th Army, has been honorably discharged since his return to the United States. — H. E. Miller is an ensign in the U.S.N., R.F. — V. Morris is a major, C.E., stationed in the office of the Chief Engineer, Third Army, in Germany. — J. B. Munn, major, Infantry, A.E.F., was transferred from the 301st Regiment to the Office of the Chief of Staff, Paris, soon after the armistice was signed, for special work on the Peace Conference, — W. H. Parks was a cadet, A.S. (Aero), when the armistice was signed. — W. E. Patrick, 1st lieutenant, chaplain, 23d Infantry, 2d Division, A.E.F., has received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action during the Argonne-Meuse engagement. Chaplain Patrick constantly exposed himself to the enemy fire, while giving first aid to the wounded. He is now with the Army of Occupation. — J. R. Pratt is a lieutenant, U.S.N., and is personal aide to Rear Admiral Benson at the Peace Conference at Paris. — C. B. Randall is a captain of Infantry, and aide to the general commanding the 35th Division, A.E.F. — A. B. Richardson, lieutenant (j.g.), U.S.N., R.F.C., has been placed on inactive duty. — A. E. Strauss, M.D. '17, 1st lieutenant, M.C., is stationed at the Convalescent Camp, Mesves Hospital Centre, A.P.O. 798, France. — J. C. Trumbull, who served overseas as a captain, 301st Field Artillery, 76th Division, has been honorably discharged. He is with the Wm. Underwood Co., manufacturers of canned goods, 52 Fulton St., Boston. — S. B. Warner has resigned his commission as a 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Air Service, and has been appointed Professor of Law at the University of Oregon. — H. B. Willis, who has returned to the United States, received, while a lieutenant in the Lafayette Escadrille, the Croix de Guerre, with Star and Palm, Médaille Militaire, Médaille-Légion Aeronautique de France, and the Lafayette ribbon. He was taken prisoner in August, 1917, and, after many attempts, escaped, Oct. 4, 1918, and swam the Rhine to Switzerland. — J. D. Wilson, who has been a private in a machine-gun company, has been honorably discharged. — R. B. Woolverton, captain, S.C., is in command of Co. A, 309th F.S. Bn., A.E.F. Before the armistice, Capt. Woolverton was army radio officer, 2d American Army, St. Mihiel sector. — *Secretary's Note:*

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It is not considered advisable to attempt in this column to list the men returning from abroad and receiving their honorable discharges from service except where the men themselves have sent the Secretary notice to this effect. A roster of Twelve's who have served in the Great War will, it is hoped, be completed in time for distribution at the Septennial.

1913.

WALTER TUFTS, JR., *Sec.*,
50 State St., Boston.

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1915.

MALCOLM J. LOGAN, *Sec.*,
50 State St., Boston.

The Class Officers have decided that a quadrennial celebration will be held this June. Practically every member of the Class should be out of the military or naval service by that time — giving us the opportunity of greeting the Class as a body on the occasion. Owing to the fact that a great many of the Class have had their business or professional careers upset by participation in the war, it is thought that the members of the Class would appreciate every reasonable step taken to make the reunion a financial possibility for all. Accordingly, it has been decided to share to a large extent our celebration with the Classes of 1914 and 1916 and the common expenses incident thereto. In addition to the economic feature of this program, it will provide a big gathering of the younger alumni and afford a better opportunity

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to greet many more old friends than would ordinarily be the case, for it is to be remembered that these three classes were enrolled at College during the years 1913 and 1914. And yet this co-operation will not prevent 1915 from uniting as a Class throughout the reunion period; rather, it will give a splendid inspiration to unite the more closely in order that 1915 may out-do the other classes in the friendly competitions scheduled for the celebration. A tentative schedule of events for the Quadrennial follows: Monday, June 16 — All day picnic, Pemberton Inn. Tuesday, June 17 — Class Day. 1915 will march into the Stadium in a body for the exercises there. Wednesday, June 18 — Morning, track meet and baseball games in competition with 1914 and 1916, at Soldiers Field; afternoon, Harvard–Yale baseball game; Evening, Class Dinner. Address the Secretary's Office, 50 State St., Boston, for any information wanted concerning the coming Reunion. — The Class Headquarters on Commencement Day will be Thayer 47. — Lieutenant Bancroft Beatley has been honorably discharged from the Army, and is now at the head of the Mathematics Department, Holten High School, Danvers. — R. R. Cawley is studying English at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. — Gardiner Coogin is a student at the Harvard Law School. — Roderick Tower is with Potter, Choate & Prentice, 5 Nassau St., New York City. — C. S. Flemming, who was a reserve military aviator, with the rank of second lieutenant, has been discharged from the service and has returned to the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Lowell. His home address is 108 Hemenway St., Boston. — G. M. Gates was recently discharged from the Army in which he held the rank of second lieutenant and has entered the Graduate School of Business Administration. His address is 97 Avon Hill St., Cambridge. — I. U. Townsend, Jr., is with Bodell & Co., investments, 35 Congress St., Boston. — F. L. Ham, who has been with the U.S. Shipping Board and the Federal Trade Commission, is now an instructor in the Business Administration Department, LaSalle University, Chicago. His home address is 132 Chicago Ave., Hinsdale, Ill. — F. G. Harriman was released from active service in the Navy April 8, and has resumed his employment with the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Brockton. His present address is 404 Burton Hall, Cambridge. — H. S. Keelan is superintendent of the Dye Stuff Plant and the director of the Colors Co. of America, Inc. — P. A. Means has gone to the west coast of South America to continue his studies in Andean history and in race mixture in that part of South America. — Stearns Morse was honorably discharged from the Army Jan. 31, 1919, and has returned to his farm in Bath, N.H. — H. F. Moncrief is assistant treasurer of the Cataract Refining and Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N.Y. — T. J. Putnam took part in the play, *The White Eagle of Poland*, which was given by the Friends of Poland Dramatic Club in Jordan Hall, Boston, April 10. — P. S. Read, formerly a second lieutenant in the Air Service is with the Tidal Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla. — Emor Robinson, who was a first lieutenant in the First Gas Regiment, U.S.A., is now with the Western Dodson Coal Co., Bethlehem, Pa. — S. O. Sears has been discharged from the Air Service and has resumed his position with Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston. — Lieutenant H. P. Trainer has returned from overseas. His home address is 740 Washington St., Brookline. — J. A. Smith, M.D. '18, has sailed for the

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Near East for work under the auspices of the American Committee for Relief. — **Brayton Nichols**, a lieutenant in the 166th Aero Squadron, Army of Occupation, was killed in an airplane accident in Wittlich, Germany. Lieutenant Nichols attended the Plattsburg Camp and trained at Ellington Field, Texas, where he was commissioned. He went overseas last July. — **Morris Ephraim Stern**, cadet, U.S.N., R.F., died at Pelham Bay, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1918, while he was attending the Officers' Material School, Third Naval District. — **Stanley Conklin Swift**, Gr. '15–'16, private, Infantry, died from wounds Oct. 4, 1918, in France. Swift went to Camp Devens, March 29, 1918, to become a member of the National Army. Late in April he was attached to Co. I, 302d Infantry, but was sent to Camp Mills, N.Y., about May 1, and assigned to Co. F, 59th Infantry, 4th Division. On May 5 the unit went across, rested a few days in England, and proceeded to France. About June 1 Swift was transferred to Co. D, 59th Infantry, and in the middle of July went to the front. He was wounded in the hand and thigh July 19, was in the hospital over five weeks, and then in a replacement camp. He returned again to the front and was later reported missing. The official telegram reports that he died from wounds. Swift had been recommended for promotion to corporal in July just before he was wounded. — **Irving Karsner Searle**, A.M. '16, died at Rockford, Ill., Dec. 8, 1918. After leaving the Graduate School, Searle taught biological chemistry in California. In September, 1917, he returned to Harvard and entered the School of Business Administration. He left in the following February to undergo a minor surgical operation which finally proved fatal. — **Cecilio Salvador Rossy**, A.M. '16, died Oct 20, 1918. After graduation he was appointed psychologist and special investigator for the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity, and served as an interne in psychology in the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston. He later became employment and welfare manager for the Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co., Norwalk, Conn. Not long before his death he was industrial counsellor for the Eastern Mfg. Co., Bangor, Me.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Law School.

LL.B. 1876. **Horace Gwynne Allen** died at Boston, Feb. 12, 1919. He was born in Jamaica Plain July 27, 1855, the son of Stephen H. and Annie M. Allen. He had been president of the Boston Common Council, alderman, and member of the Boston Transit Commission. He married Grace D. Chamberlain on April 28, 1881. His wife and three daughters survive him.

L.S. 1899–1901. **George Rankine McCord** died in February, 1919, at Sackville, N.B., where he was a practicing lawyer. In September, 1914, although he was then forty years old, he enlisted as a private in the 12th New Brunswick Battalion. He soon won his sergeant's stripes, which he relinquished when he found that the battalion in which he was serving was to be held in reserve. In January, 1915, he sailed for France as a private in the famous "Princess Pat's" Regiment, and soon was promoted to the rank of sergeant for efficiency in action. He was in every engagement in which the regiment took part, and after nineteen months won a lieutenant's commission. In 1916 he was transferred to the Trench Mortar Company of the Ninth Brigade and went through the heavy fighting along the Somme. After twenty-three months of continuous foreign service he was recom-

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mended for the D.S.O. He contracted trench fever and finally was discharged from the service because of ill-health. His wife, his mother, a brother and a sister survive him.

LL.B. 1906. Harold Abbott Varnum died at Lowell, March 9, 1919. He was born in Lowell in 1880 and graduated from Amherst College in 1903. He practiced law in Lowell; in 1914 he was elected City Solicitor. His mother and a brother survive him.

Medical School.

M.D. 1853. Jerome Charles Street died at Cohasset, March 26, 1919. He was born in Fredericton, N.B., in 1828, the son of Judge Alfred Street, and before entering the Harvard Medical School studied at the University of Edinburgh. He was active in the practice of medicine until fifteen years ago, when he retired. Six sons and four daughters survive him.

M.D. 1865. Clarence John Blake died at Boston, Jan. 29, 1919. He was born in Boston, Feb. 23, 1843, the son of John Harrison and Sarah Anne (Howe) Blake. He studied at Roxbury Latin School and the Lawrence Scientific School before entering the Medical School. After graduation he studied abroad for four years. From 1870 until 1875 he was a lecturer at the Harvard Medical School; from 1875 until 1888 instructor; from 1888 until 1913, Professor of Otology. In 1913 he resigned and was made professor *emeritus*. He had been surgeon for the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, president of the Infants' Hospital, manager of the Children's Hospital, and trustee of the Vincent Hospital. From 1875 until 1882 he was editor of the American Journal of Otology. He belonged to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Otological Society, the American Social Science Association; and he served as president of the ninth International Otological Congress. He was the author of "Operative Otology."

M.D. 1901. Colonel Harold W. Jones, M.C., was awarded the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on April 8, 1919. Marshal Pétain gave the decoration, the ceremony being held near Bordeaux. The honor was conferred for Colonel Jones's work in organising and administering an American hospital centre of 13,000 beds during the war.

M.D. 1902. John Allan MacCormick died at Boston, Feb. 16, 1919. He was born in Nova Scotia and attended St. Francis Xavier College before entering the Harvard Medical School. He served at the Sloane Hospital in New York and the Carney Hospital in South Boston, and later became a member of the staff of St. Elizabeth's. His wife and a son survive him.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

A.M. 1904. David Baines-Griffiths died in Liverpool, England, in January, 1919. He was born in Wales in 1868 and came to the United States in 1886. He was a student and teacher in Mount Hermon School, 1886–1891. For ten years he was pastor of a church in Kansas; one year he was at the Central Congregational Church, Boston; one year at the Church of Sea and Land, New York; and fourteen years at Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y. He was the author of "Our Brother of Joy," "When Faiths Flash Out," and "A Life of John Wesley." His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him. His older son, Hugh, was wounded at the front and has been decorated for bravery.

Divinity School.

S.T.B. 1905. Albert Léo, Chaplain of the famous Blue Devils — Chasseurs Alpins — has been cited six times for gallantry; he has been awarded the Military Medal and the Croix de Guerre with two

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palms and four stars. His six citations were for rescues of wounded men under fire. He was himself wounded three times. In one battle, although he was armed only with a walking stick, he captured two German soldiers.

S.T.B. 1911. Houghton Schumacher has changed his name to Houghton Page.

LITERARY NOTES.

*** To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the MAGAZINES if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Kenneth McKenzie, '91, Professor of Romance Languages in the University of Illinois, and Director of the Italian Branch of the American University Union, has published in pamphlet form an interesting essay entitled "The Italian Universities and their Opportunities for Foreign Students."

Howard Elliott, '81, in his address of March 8 to the Chicago Commercial Club which has been published in pamphlet form, presents the views of the Association of Railway Executives as to the best way of dealing with the dilemma of the railroads.

The National Geographic Magazine for February, 1919, contained "Sarawak: the Land of the White Rajahs," by Harrison W. Smith, '95, — a picturesque account of the writer's travels in Borneo, illustrated with a number of remarkable photographs.

Professor George F. Swain, of the Department of Engineering, has published a pamphlet entitled "The Liberal Element in Engineering Education." He offers some interesting suggestions as to the best liberal studies for students of the sciences to pursue.

Professor F. W. Taussig, who was a member of the Price-Fixing Committee during the war, has reprinted from *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* his essay, "Price-Fixing as Seen by a Price-Fixer." His conclusions are that the outcome of the experiment was good; that "food and fuel prices were prevented from fluctuating as widely and soaring as high as they would have done in the absence of regulation."

Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Director of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Alabama, desires to purchase copies of the following pamphlets: Harvard Alpha, Phi Beta Kappa, Catalogue, 1902; Harvard University Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1, March, 1876; Vol. 4, No. 2, May, 1885; and titles and indexes to Vols. 1, 4, and 5; Harvard University Library Bibliographical Contributions, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1878), No. 11 (1881), No. 20 (1886); Vol. 2, No. 24 (1887), No. 25 (1887), and No. 34 (1890). Dr. Owen's address is Montgomery, Alabama.

George Santayana, '86, has published through the Oxford University Press, American Branch, the lecture that he delivered before the British Academy on "Philosophical Opinion in America." He finds in America, "in intellectual matters, a sort of happy watchfulness and insecurity. Never was the human mind master of so many facts and sure of so few principles." He concludes that it is time for philosophy to become "less solemn and more serious."

William R. Thayer, '81, has been elected a foreign member of the Academy of the Lincei in Rome.

The Boston Athenæum has published in two volumes *The Founders* (150 photogravures) — Portraits of persons born abroad who came to the Colonies in North America before the year 1701. Charles Knowles Bolton, '90, has furnished an introduction, biographical outlines, and comments on the portraits.

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The Great Issue (Boston: Marshall Jones Co., $1.00 net), by John Farwell Moors, '83, is a justification of the President's course in dealing with Mexico and throughout the Great War, and a rebuke of the more or less distinguished persons who have ventured to disagree with the President or to criticize him. It seems to the reader an *ex parte* statement. Mr. Moors has selected his quotations skilfully. Having justified the President's course in keeping this country out of the war, Mr. Moors finds that in 1917 "the war had become clearly a war for humanity and justice, and, therefore, as he (the President) had said, America must enter it." Why the war was more clearly a war for humanity and justice in 1917 than in 1915 is not explained.

In *Pagan Ideas of Immortality during the early Roman Empire* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 85c. net) Professor Clifford Herschel Moore, '89, traces the different phases of belief in immortality held by the early Greeks and Romans, from the Orphic-Pythagoreans of the sixth century, B.C., down through the neoplatonists. The essay emphasizes the fact that when Jesus began his ministry there had grown up throughout the ancient world a widespread hope, even a confidence of immortality, and that it is an error to think of Christianity as bringing that hope to mankind. "Wherever men believed in any kind of a future existence, they almost universally held to the common belief that future happiness was to be the reward of a virtuous life on earth. But this is one of the fundamental principles of Christianity. Paganism, therefore, was in accord on this point with its enemy, and thereby favored the propagation of the new religion; moreover, the superior ethical demands of Christianity and its humanitarian principles no doubt found a ready response, especially in enlightened circles." Professor Moore's essay is suggestive and interesting.

SHORT REVIEWS.

Full Speed Ahead; Tales from the Log of a Correspondent with our Navy, by Henry B. Beston. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1919.

Though the name of Henry B. Beston does not appear in the Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue, that of Henry Beston Sheahan, A.B., '09, does, and it requires no rending of a veil of mystery to identify the author of "Full Speed Ahead" as Henry B. Sheahan, who published "A Volunteer Poilu" in 1916 over his own name. The earlier book dealt with his experience as an ambulance driver with the French at Verdun and elsewhere while the war was still young — and a vivid picture it drew. The later volume brings together the results of Mr. Sheahan's observations as a correspondent with the American Navy in European waters, a series of articles published in the *Atlantic* and other periodicals; and again he has exercised a happy faculty of making his readers see what he saw.

The first considerable group of the brief chapters comprising the book has to do with the submarines, the second with the destroyers, the third with the Grand Fleet in the North Sea. The treatment of these larger topics is followed by separate chapters dealing with such naval miscellany as the chaplains, the wireless operators, the marines, and the aviators. A final chapter "On Having Been both a Soldier and a Sailor" records the author's preference for the naval over the military life — "because I am a lover of the mystery and beauty of the sea, and because my comrades would be sailormen" — with other good and sufficient reasons besides.

One may be "a lover of the beauty and mystery of the sea" without the smallest power to communicate the sense of these qualities to others. Mr. Sheahan, however, is the fortunate possessor of an

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artist's feeling for words, which gives his use of them a truly pictorial quality. The best of his writing is like the best talk, spontaneous without being too haphazard, nearly always calculated to produce a visual effect. Somehow the talk is apt to be a little less good when it is put into the mouths of others, when the actors in this or that story are called upon to tell their own stories and there is a removal by one more degree from the talker's lips. This may be merely another way of saying that Mr. Sheahan is more successful with direct than with dramatized narration. There are also moments when the "pet word" — like "thundering," "solemn," or "horribly" — seems a trifle overworked. Yet when a book has so distinctive a color and flavor as this one, it is a dangerous business to begin suggesting its improvement by the omission of individual strokes.

There is a justice deserving some other definition than "poetic" which permits a man whose eyesight has disqualified him from the active service of the nation to use his vision first for seeing the things described in such a book as this, and then for writing it. If the war had lasted longer, it would have performed the valuable service of enlightening and inspiring the American public with regard to the great naval arm of our fighting force to which the country has owed so much. With the war ended, the book is still of positive value as a record, as a piece of contemporaneous literature, and, by no means least, as a vivid reminder of the debt of gratitude which will remain constantly due to the American sailor.

Convention and Revolt in Poetry, by John Livingston Lowes, Professor of English in Harvard University. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919. Cloth, 346 pp. $1.75 net.

Without being a formal history, this volume summarizes the influences that have affected English poetry at different periods. It is a work of criticism, analysis, and interpretation, rather than of historical research; it has originality and is written in a delightful style.

Professor Lowes sets forth sound principles engagingly and illuminates them with convincing illustrations. In the first chapter he enforces the truth of the imperfectly understood law, that poetry "must paint the thing as it sees it — not alas! for the god of things as they are, who presumably sees them as they are, but for us mortals, who see them not at all as they are, but simply as they seem. And the poet's business is with appearances, not facts."

There follows an excellent example from the work of a poet who did not always understand his business:

> In 1833 Tennyson wrote, in "The Miller's Daughter,"
>
> Remember you that pleasant day
> When, after roaming in the woods,
> ('T was April then) I came and lay
> Beneath those *gummy* chestnut buds
> That glistened in the April blue.
>
> The *Quarterly* paid its respects with alacrity to the chestnut buds, and with some reason.... And in 1842 the offending lines became:
>
> ... I came and sat
> Below the chestnuts, when their buds
> Were glistening to the breezy blue.
>
> That gives the truth of appearance; the truth of fact (to wit, stickiness) is at the moment sheer impertinence.

Sometimes, for the sake of poetic truth, it may be necessary not merely to suppress truth of fact, but to run counter to it. "Take one brief line: 'The desire of the moth for the star.' The moth does not desire the star. The flame of the candle it may, and does, desire. But the magnificent and daring heightening in that one word has lifted the line from a statement of a fact of entomology into a poignant and unforgettable expression of one of the deepest truths of human life."

Professor Lowes's definition of the essential nature of poetry as "a fabric of truth based on reality, but not reproducing reality," seems unassailable.

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Having made clear this principle, Professor Lowes demonstrates the dependence of poetry upon conventions, and the plasticity of the conventions upon which it depends. In Chaucer's day the rose, to which poets had been in the habit of comparing the lady of their ideal, lost its supremacy through a curious circumstance. "Through the celebration by a group of French courtly poets of the charms of certain ladies whose name was Marguerite, the *daisy* became the fashionable symbol for the poet's mistress. What happened? The wealth of conventions that had gathered about the rose was transferred, through the accident of a lady's name, *in toto* to the *Marguerite*. And that carried with it a rather astonishing result. The marguerite falls heir to the possessions of the rose; the rose is endowed with fragrance; *ergo*, the daisy, which now represents the lady, must possess it too." Then Professor Lowes cites a number of passages in which the poets conferred odor of surpassing sweetness upon the daisy — among them, Chaucer, who could not blunder in such a matter through ignorance. "The lady must be perfect and entire, wanting nothing in all the qualities inherent in a lady; therefore, her flower must be possessed of all the perfections of a flower. . . . The fragrance of the rose was transferred to the daisy without a qualm. It had to have it, and realism looked the other way."

What the great poets have done has been to take the conventions of their time and mould from them something new. "Originality, rightly understood, seldom concerns itself with inventing a new and particular medium of its own, and genius of the highest order is far more apt to disclose the unexpected resources of whatever vehicle of expression it falls heir to than to spend itself upon the fabrication of a new." And again: "The great constructive element in both life and art is the dealings of genius with the continuity of tradition. And poetry becomes original by breaking with tradition at its peril. Cut the connection with the great reservoir of past achievement, and the stream runs shallow, and the substance of poetry becomes tenuous and thin."

Not the least interesting chapters of the book are those devoted to the contemporary insurgent movement in poetry — to Imagism, *Vers Libre*, and polyphonic prose. In spite of an unconcealed preference for the older forms, Professor Lowes displays something more than tolerance for the efforts and aims of the writers of free verse. "*Vers Libre* is exploring the borderland between prose and verse. It is doing certain things which hitherto verse has done, and prose has not. It is doing certain other things which hitherto prose has done, and verse has not. It has simply staked out its claims in No Man's Land, and that is not a region mild, of calm and serene air."

Having bestowed a judicious blessing on the work of the venturesome pioneers, Professor Lowes cannot resist the temptation to take one or two pot shots at them. "The great danger ahead of poetry, when it is primarily interested in the recording of sensuous impressions, is that it cease to *think*." "In the midst of the finesse, and the artistry, and the meticulous minutiæ of recent verse, one longs at times, not for less refinement but for more virility, for a return on the part of poetry, without the relinquishment of the impressions of things, to the doings of men."

Perhaps enough has been said and quoted to suggest the soundness of poetic doctrine and the richness of allusion that distinguish the book. It has other qualities which even more than these should recommend it to the general reader — charm of style, humor, wit, and an agreeably pervasive geniality.

The reviewer enters a mild protest against the use, by Professor Lowes or

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anybody else, of the verb "sensed," and of "oblivious to" instead of "oblivious of."

Altruism: Its Nature and Varieties, by George Herbert Palmer, '64. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1919. Cloth, 138 pp. $1.25 net.

Professor Palmer discusses the efforts of the English philosophers, Hobbes, Hartley, Bentham, and Adam Smith, to reconcile the altruistic and egoistic desires of man. He criticizes them all for viewing man in his original state as a self-centred being, a distinct ego. "There is no such solitary person. One person is no person. The smallest known unit of personality is three, father, mother, and child." The centre of consciousness is an abstraction, and "the conjunct or social self, made up of that centre of consciousness and the relation in which it stands" is the real person. Under the headings, Manners, Gifts, and Mutuality, Professor Palmer defines the various forms and stages of the conjunct self. Manners is "such a voluntary conformity to a code of conduct as, within a fixed field of intercourse, insures to each person the least offense and a due opportunity of self-expression." Gifts, representing a higher degree of altruism than Manners, mean "the diminution by ourselves of some of our possessions, pleasures, or opportunities for growth, so that another person may possess more." Mutuality is superior to both Manners and Gifts; it is "the recognition of another and myself as inseparable elements of one another, each being essential to the welfare of each." Only through the growth of the spirit of mutuality can altruism exert a powerful influence for good.

Professor Palmer sets forth his point of view, his definitions, and his conclusions with his customary clearness and simplicity of expression. The essay is an admirable example of keen analysis.

Driftwood, by James L. McLane, Jr., '22. Boston: The Four Seas Co., 1919. Boards, 112 pp. $1.25 net.

The publication by a Freshman of a volume of verse is a sufficiently unusual circumstance; one takes up Mr. McLane's book perhaps with greater curiosity than expectation. Let it be said at once that the volume is one of which the author in his maturity will have no reason to be ashamed — and it is one which promises a maturity of fine and full poetic achievement. The poems have, naturally enough, no great range of theme; but Mr. McLane seldom attempts more than he can accomplish, and his accomplishment has in nearly every instance a touch of distinction. The poem entitled "Bees" expresses the quality of his verse:

"My thoughts like little droning, golden bees
Work in the honeyed cells of poetry:
Silent, mysterious, they gather up
The secret whisperings of ancient trees,
The laughter of the meadows . . . busily
They cull the fragrance of the flower's cup,
And work among the shadows of the hive,
Building their golden structure, sleepily
Crooning their drowsy music as they strive
To mould the golden cells of poetry."

His verse is not all Wordsworthian; for example, these lines from "My Fancy":

"Life is a fair green field, and God
Is only some old sleepy tree
That rustles in the wind, and we
Are but his shadows on the sod."

Mr. McLane has an instinct for words, for rhythms; his verse sings in the ear; there is seldom a harsh line or a jarring note. His first book is distinctly more than creditable.

The College Gateway, by Charles Franklyn Thwing, '76. Boston: The Pilgrim Press, 1919. Cloth, 277 pp. $1.50 net.

In this volume President Thwing has gathered together his Baccalaureate addresses given at Western Reserve University from 1904 to 1918 inclusive. To deliver fifteen Baccalaureate addresses without repeating the same formulas and

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exhortations, to find always a fresh point of view and new things to say, is in itself a considerable achievement; President Thwing has accomplished it because his outlook is human and sympathetic; he does not grow stale in the professional enunciation of moral values. The book is one that college men and college women everywhere may read with profit. It discusses the place that educated men and women should take in the community, their attitude towards the movements and problems of the time, their responsibilities, resources, and rewards. The essays have sincerity, spontaneity, and human kindness.

One of the Y. D., by Slater Washburn, '21. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919. Cloth, illustrated. 163 pp. $1.35 net.

Corporal Washburn tells the story of C Battery, 101st Field Artillery, from September, 1917, when it sailed for France, to August, 1918, when he was detached from it and sent back to the United States to instruct. It is a simple, direct narrative, engaging in its ingenuousness; the fact that it dwells but little on the horrors and suffering of war makes it none the less readable. The writer is mainly interested in depicting the character of the men with whom he served; he succeeds in bringing out vividly their cheerfulness, endurance, and humor. A modestly written little book, generous in spirit and sincere in its enthusiasm, it is just such a record of personal experience as a soldier of the best sort might be expected to write. Especially pleasant is the tribute that the artilleryman pays to the infantryman. "Our boys declared that the infantry deserved all the credit for the success of the raid, while the doughboys were equally firm in asserting that but for the artillery they would not have been successful. From that time on, whenever one of our boys met a doughboy, some such exchange of remarks as this ensued:

"Infantry: 'Say Buddy, that was one great barrage you threw over last night.'

"Artillery: 'Lay off that stuff, friend; we hand it to you doughboys every time.'

"Both: 'S' long.'"

Our First Ten Thousand, by Sergeant Chester Jenks, '15. Boston: Four Seas Co., 1919. Cloth, 144 pp. $1.00 net.

Sergeant Jenks was a member of the Quartermaster's Department in General Pershing's Headquarters Company, which went to France in July, 1917. He was stationed first at Paris and later at Chaumont, and his little book is based upon his diary. It is unfortunate that it could not have been published eighteen months ago, for after the flood of war books which has recently been poured upon us, it is difficult to remember the eagerness with which during the first months after we entered the war we drank in every word about our soldiers on the other side. The frankness and genuineness of his story, however, its engaging personal touch and its vigorous style make these reminiscences a welcome addition to the literature of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Racial Factors in Democracy, by Philip Ainsworth Means, '16. Boston: Marshall, Jones Co., 1918. $2.50 net.

Mr. Means applies his broad knowledge of early civilization and primitive cultures to the complex problems of modern international life. From earliest prehistoric times the human race has developed not only through the inherent power of successive generations to overcome the obstacles of their immediate environment, but also through the ability of one nation to learn from others with which it has come into contact. Thus, the culture of the world has progressed largely through what Mr. Means terms "race appreciation." Such race appreciа-

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tion may affect cultural growth either through the direct imposition of one civilization upon another, as occurred when the Roman Empire spread along the coast of the Mediterranean, or the English undertook the administration of India, or through the gradual admixture of different peoples, as is happening today in North America. Mr. Means finds in the recognition or cultivation of this race appreciation the greatest hope of the true democracy of the future. Advanced cultures will have the duty of lifting to their own level the more backward civilizations, but in turn they will absorb the good qualities of which no culture, however primitive, is entirely devoid. Mr. Means's book was written before the publication of the text of the League of Nations, but it is clear that in the principle of mandatory powers and duties, he would perceive opportunities for a growth of an international culture which would bring with the duties incident to government and protection, the privileges of race appreciation and cultural reciprocity.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

***All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

Racial Factors in Democracy. By Philip Ainsworth Means, '15. Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1918. Cloth, 278 pp. $2.50 net.

Convention and Revolt in Poetry. By John Livingston Lowes, g '03. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919. Cloth, 346 pp. $1.75 net.

Pagan Ideas of Immortality During the Early Roman Empire. By Clifford Herschel Moore, '89. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1918. Cloth, 57 pp. 85c net.

Our First Ten Thousand. By Chester Walton Jenks, '15. Boston: The Four Seas Company, 1919. Cloth, 144 pp. Illustrated. $1.00 net.

The College Gateway. By Charles Franklin Thwing, '76. Boston: The Pilgrim Press, 1918. Cloth, 277 pp. $1.50 net.

The Great Issue. By John Farwell Moors, '83. Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1919. Boards, 47 pp. $1.00 net.

The Writing of English. By John Matthews Manly, g '89, and Edith Rickert. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1919. Cloth, 509 pp.

Driftwood. By James L. McLane, Jr., '22. Boston: The Four Seas Co., 1919. Boards, 112 pp. $1.25 net.

Dramatic Technique. By George Pierce Baker, '87. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919. Cloth, 531 pp. $3.75 net.

The Winston Simplified Directory. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co., 1919. Cloth, 820 pp.

Altruism, its Nature and Varieties. By George Herbert Palmer, '64. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons, 1919. Cloth, 138 pp. $1.25 net.

One of the Y. D. By Slater Washburn, '21. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919. Cloth, illustrated, 163 pp. $1.35 net.

America at the Front. By Fullerton L. Waldo, '98. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1919. Cloth, illustrated, 170 pp. $2.00 net.

The Colleges in War Time and After. By Parke Rexford Kolbe, with an Introduction by Philander P. Claxton. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1919. Cloth, illustrated, 320 pp. $2.00 net.

Democracy: Discipline: Peace. By William Roscoe Thayer, '81. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919. Cloth, 124 pp. $1.00 net.

MARRIAGES.

*** It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1885. Bancroft Gherardi Davis to Charlotte Jones, at Boston, February 12, 1919.

1887. William Endicott to Ellice Mack, at London, England, March 27, 1919.

[1892.] Frederic Hastings Lewis to Burnet Anderson, at Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1919.

1902. Roger Irving Lee to Ella Lowell Lyman, at Boston, February 26, 1919.

1903. William Theodore Ruhl to Louise Everett Wyman, at Woburn, April 26, 1919.

1903. Ralph Greenleaf Wiggin to Ada Louise Daily, at East Orange, N.J., February 11, 1919.

1905. Ira Beaman Joralemon to Dorothy Rieber, at New York, February 11, 1919.

1905. Paul Dudley Lamson to Alice Tucker Daland, at Brookline, March 8, 1919.

1906. Charles Sumner Lewis, Jr., to Clara A. Hodge, January 18, 1919.

1907. Artemas Russell Ellis to Lila Fair Webb, at Boston, February 5, 1919.

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1907. Gilbert William Haigh to Ruth Dana, at Worcester, December 1, 1817.

1907. James Jackson Higginson to Virginia Mitchell, at New York, January 25, 1919.

1907. Henry Chase Hopewell to Hilda Prince, at Lexington, February 15, 1919.

1907. O'Donnell Iselin to Margaret Urling Sibley, at New York, March 4, 1919.

1907. Maurice Atherton Norton to Alice Mildred Lawson, at Rockport, March 31, 1919.

1908. Carlisle Whitney Burton to Marjorie de Krafft, at Overbrook, Pa., March 22, 1919.

1908. Everett Nelson Hutchins to Marian Angell Crocker, at Malden, February 19, 1919.

1910. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., to Rose Saltonstall Peabody, at Groton, March 22, 1919.

1912. Robert Thomas Fisher to Louise Winters, at Dayton, Ohio, March 27, 1919.

1913. James Jackson Cabot to Catherine R. Rush, at Boston, May 10, 1919.

1913. Talbot Coggeshall Chase to Frances Bradley, at Dedham, April 21, 1919.

1913. William Ward Davies to Kathryn Janet Forde, at New York, December 12, 1918.

1913. Hermann Caspar Schwab to Ruth Baldwin Bliss, at New York, April 2, 1919.

1913. Walter Freeman Whitman to Katherine Keeler, at Cleveland, Ohio, December 14, 1918.

1913. Frederick Roelker Wulsin to Janet Elliott, at Paris, France, March 12, 1919.

1914. Thomas Elliott Benner to Hester Foster, at Boston, March 8, 1919.

[1914.] Walter Alphonsus Cleary to Elizabeth M. Dancey, November 6, 1918.

1914. Edwin Pope Coleman to Kate Wells Hetherington, at Boston, April 30, 1919.

1914. Willard Cook Hatch to Helen Page, at Batavia, N.Y., February 1, 1919.

1914. Lyman Ellsworth Snow to Ruth Loring Briggs, at Brookline, May 9, 1919.

1914. Lewis Kenneth Urquhart to Katherine Christina Singer, at Lynn, May 11, 1919.

1915. Judson Arthur Smith to Hildegarde E. W. Gutterson, at Cambridge, January 30, 1919.

1915. Herbert Evelyn Tucker to Mabel Ross Barr, at Norwood, March 15, 1919.

1916. Richard Stuart Cutter King to Vera I. Ketrick, at Crown Point, Ind., March 1, 1919.

1916. Errold Banks Thomas to Louise Smith, at Newtonville, February 14, 1919.

[1917.] Ralph Lawrence Dodge to Gertrude Mary Winter, at North Brookfield, March 8, 1919.

1917. Luther Prescott Grover to Jo Phillips Stuart, at Charlottesville, Va., April, 1919.

[1918.] Edward Vestal French to Catherine Leith, at Cambridge, April 21, 1919.

[1918.] Roderick Spearman Kimerer Irvin to Carolyn Burnham, at Shanghai, China, November 8, 1918.

[1918.] William Otho Morgan to Christina Drummond Councilman, at Boston, May 9, 1919.

[1918.] Henry Gouverneur Simonds to Julia Lyman, at Boston, May 9, 1919.

[1918.] Moseley Taylor to Emily Pope, at Burlingame, California, March 8, 1919.

LL B. 1899. Augustine Leftwich Humes to Elsa Portner Graham, at New York, April 2, 1919.

LL.B. 1909. Wendell Arthur Garrity to

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Mary B. Kennedy, at Worcester, February 24, 1919.

LL.B. 1917. John Houston Mitchell to Lucy Bradford Besse, at Springfield, November 27, 1919.

LL.B 1917. Thomas James Reynolds to Valdemir Edith Munro, at Pasadena, California, March 4, 1918.

M.D. 1903. John Francis Fennessey to Katherine T. Whalen, at Brookline, April 23, 1919.

M.D. 1917. Douglas Heath Nisbet to Thelma Russell, at Marlboro, May 7, 1919.

NECROLOGY.

Deaths of Graduates and Temporary Members during the past three months.
With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.
Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.
Any one having information of the decease of a Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the office of the Quinquennial Catalogue, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Henry Herbert Edes,
Editor-in-Chief.

Graduates.

The College.

1845. Nicholas Emery Soule, b. 13 June, 1825, at Exeter, N.H.; d. at Exeter, N.H., 26 March, 1919.

1854. Benjamin Holloway Bailey, Grad. Div. S., b 5 July, 1829, at Bolton; d. at Jamaica Plain, 22 April, 1919.

1857. William Henry Elliott, b. 10 March, 1837, at Savannah, Ga.; d. at Savannah, Ga., 31 March, 1919.

1858. Fisher Ames, LL.B., b. 24 Jan., 1838, at Lowell; d. at Boston, 7 March, 1919.

1858. Samuel Swett Green, Grad. Div. S., b. 20 Feb., 1837, at Worcester; d. at Worcester, 8 Dec., 1918.

1859. William Barney, b. 29 May, 1840, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Princeton, 23 Feb., 1919.

1859. George Lyman Locke, b. 28 Aug., 1835, at Boston; d. at Bristol, R.I., 23 March, 1919.

1860. Nelson Joseph Wheeler, b. 9 Aug., 1833, at Shelburne Falls; d. at Fitswilliam, N.H., 28 Feb., 1919.

1862. William Hedge, LL.B., b. 26 Feb., 1840, at Plymouth; d. at Plymouth, 27 March, 1919.

1864. Frank Wells, M.D., b. 11 Oct., 1842, at Boston; d. at Boston, 4 March, 1919.

1867. Meldon Laroy Hanscom, b. 11 Feb., 1843, at Eliot, Me.; d. at Berkeley, Cal., 12 Jan., 1919.

1867. George Frederick Piper, b. 26 Aug., 1843, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 16 April, 1919.

1868. Talbot Jones Albert, LL.B., b. 16 Feb., 1847, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at Atlantic City, N.J., 19 March, 1919.

1868. George Ferdinand Becker, b. 5 Jan., 1847, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Washington, D.C., 21 April, 1919.

1868. Robert Apthorp Boit, b. 29 April, 1846, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 6 March, 1919.

1869. Winslow Lewis Tucker, D.M.D., b. 29 June, 1847, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Foxboro, 15 March, 1919.

1870. William Fisher Wharton, b. at Jamaica Plain; d. at Boston, 20 May, 1919.

1871. Benjamin Beecher Townsend, b. 4 Dec., 1848, at Boston; d. at Newark, N.J, 27 Sept., 1918.

1875. Reuben Kidner, b. 18 March, 1848, at Bristol, Eng.; d. at Boston, 16 May, 1919.

1875. Frank Reader Rix, M.D., b. 30 Aug., 1853, at Lowell; d. at New York, N.Y., 16 March, 1919.

1876. Charles Henry Barrows, L.L.B., b. 5 Aug., 1853, at Springfield; d. at Springfield, 13 Oct., 1918.

1876. William Harry Burbank, b. 18 Oct., 1853, at Lowell; d. at Cambridge, 26 March, 1919.

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1880. Herbert Porter Bissell, b. 30 Aug., 1856, at New London, Conn.; d. at Lockport, N.Y., 30 April, 1919.

1881. John Stuart Bell, b. 25 Jan., 1857, at Louisville, Ky.; d. at New York, N.Y., 13 Dec., 1918.

1881. Charles Morrison Hemenway, b. 14 Dec., 1858, at Somerville; d. at Somerville, 3 Aug., 1918.

1881. Frank S Williams, b. 26 Sept., 1859, at New Orleans, La.; d. at New York, N.Y., 13 April, 1919.

1883. Osgood Putnam, b. 24 July, 1860, at San Francisco, Cal.; d. 11 Jan., 1919.

1886. David Crawford Clark, b. 23 Jan., 1864, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 19 April, 1919.

1887. George Pope Furber, LL.B. and A.M., b. 16 Aug., 1864, at Boston; d. at Boston, 4 March, 1919.

1887. Henry Schofield, LL.B. and A.M., b. 7 Aug., 1866, at Dudley; d. 15 Aug., 1918.

1888. Walter Abbott, b. 15 Feb., 1867, at Boston; d. at Boston, 26 March, 1919.

1890. William Henry Evans, b. 7 Dec., 1867, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Pasadena, Cal., 10 July, 1918.

1890. Horace Nelson Herrick, b. 24 Aug., 1862, in Lewis County, Ky.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 2 March, 1919.

1890. Philip Rexford Waughop, M.D., b. 1 Feb., 1868, at Blue Island, Ill.; d. at Seattle, Wash., 2 April, 1919.

1893. Louis Whitmore Gilbert, M.D., b. 3 June, 1871, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Brookline, 30 March, 1919.

1893. Edward Christian Jewell, b. 23 March, 1868, at Randolph; d. at Marblehead, 12 April, 1919.

1896. Frank Howard Ransom, b. 25 March, 1871, at Buffalo, N.Y.; d. at Buffalo, N.Y., 2 April, 1919.

1896. Ralph Milbourne Townsend, b. 23 July, 1874, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 8 May, 1919.

1899. Edwin Elden Perry, b. 1 Jan., 1877, at Saco, Me.; d. at Andover, 2 May, 1919.

1900. Stephen Higginson, b. 1 March, 1877, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 1 May, 1919.

1901. Isaac Wister Kendall, b. 12 Dec., 1879, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Nassau, N.Y., 1 March, 1919.

1903. Nathaniel Lawrence Silverman, b. 18 Aug., 1881, at Boston; d. at Roxbury, 6 Oct., 1918.

1903. Kirk Norman Washburn, b. 25 Sept., 1881, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Springfield, 18 Dec., 1918.

1904. August Belmont, b. 20 Nov., 1882, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 29 March, 1919.

1904. Edward Packard Cole, b. 17 Feb., 1883, at Marshfield; d. at Marshfield, 12 Oct., 1918.

1907. Arthur Briggs Church, LL.B., b. 15 July, 1886, at Pembroke; killed in action in France, 28 Sept., 1918.

1908. William Hickox, b. 6 Nov., 1885, at Newton; d. at Toledo, O., 15 March, 1919.

1908. Woodbury Seamans, b. 14 Dec., 1887, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Norfolk, Va., 7 March, 1919.

1908. Stuart Thomson, b. 13 Aug., 1886, at Lynn; d. at Brookline, 23 March, 1919.

1909. Carlyle Sibley Dewey, b. 7 Oct., 1887, at Westfield; d. at Omaha, Nebr., 18 Dec., 1918.

1909. Charles Lewis Townes, b. 6 Feb., 1887, at Minter City, Miss.; d. 15 Oct., 1918.

1910. Henry Golden, b. 11 April, 1886, at Taunton; d. at Taunton, 24 Sept., 1918.

1911. Heiman Caro, M.D., b. 17 Aug., 1889, at Chelsea; d. at Base Hospital No. 107, Nevers, France, in 1919.

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1914. Walter Herbert Distler, d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., 28 March, 1919.
1915. Henry Morrell Atkinson, b. 23 Feb., 1892, at Atlanta, Ga.; d. at Angiers, France, 2 Nov., 1918.
1915. Brayton Nichols, b. 28 Dec., 1892, at Worcester; killed at Wittlich, Germany, 2 April, 1919.
1915. Morris Ephraim Stern, LL.B., b. 24 May, 1894, in Russia; d. at Pelham Bay, N.Y., 29 Sept., 1918.
1915. Stanley Conklin Swift, b. 27 April, 1895, at Danbury, Conn.; d. of wounds in France, 4 Oct., 1918.
1915. Arthur Harold Webber, b. 1 July, 1892, at Cadillac, Mich.; killed in an air-plane accident, at Fort Worth, Texas, 10 April, 1918.
1916. Howard Rogers Clapp, b. 24 July, 1893, at Dorchester; killed in action over Yoncq, 3 Nov., 1918.
1916. Richard Mather Jopling, d. at London, Eng., 16 March, 1919.
1917. Gustav Hermann Kissel, b. 3 March, 1895, at Washington, D.C.; killed in action in France, 12 April, 1918.

Scientific School.

1855. David Kitchell Tuttle, b. 19 Sept., 1835, at Whippany, Morris Co., N.J.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 7 April, 1915.
1862. Charles Henry Manning, b. 9 June, 1844, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at Manchester, N.H., 1 April, 1919.
1875. Austin Porter Nichols, b. 28 Nov., 1854, at Haverhill; d. at Haverhill, 14 April, 1919.
1898. Howard Fowler Holmes, M.D., b. 5 March, 1871, at Georgetown; d. at Cambridge, 19 May, 1919.
1903. Charles Hibbard French, b. 13 Aug. 1878, at Braintree; d. at Caldwell, N.J., 24 March, 1919.
1905. Lauren Augustus Pettebone, b. at Niagara Falls, N.Y., 23 Aug., 1882; d. at Niagara Falls, N.Y., 17 April, 1918.
1906. Edwin Field Sampson, M.D., d. at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 22 April, 1919.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1875. Stuart Wood, Ph.D., b. 30 May, 1853, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 1 March, 1914.
1899. William Arthur Clark, A.M., d. at Kirksville, Mo., 13 Nov., 1918.
1901. John Edward Rouse, A.M., Ph.D., d. in California, 23 Aug., 1917.
1907. Ralph Edward Sheldon, S.M., b. 27 May, 1885, at Centre Lisle, N.Y.; d. 9 July, 1918.
1914. Charles Francis Hawkins, A.M., b. 9 March, 1892, at Hamptonburg, N.Y.; d. at Warwick, N.Y., 27 Dec., 1918.
1916. Floyd Eugene Lamb, d. at Brookline, 6 May, 1918.
1917. Charles Augustus Guerne, A.M., d. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 16 Oct., 1918.
1917. Waitstill Hastings Squire, A.M., at Sandusky, O., 13 Oct., 1918.

Graduate School of Applied Science.

1915. Leon Hubert Webber, b. 13 Oct., 1891; d. at Birmingham, Ala., 13 Jan., 1919.

Medical School.

1853. Jerome Charles Street, b. 11 Oct., 1827, at St. Andrews, N.B., d. at Cohasset, 26 March, 1919.
1867. Frederic Russell Sturgis, b. 7 July, 1844, at Manila, P.I.; d. at Boston, 6 May, 1919.
1870. Alfred Owen Hitchcock, b. 16 May, 1842, at Ashby; d. 20 Jan., 1917.
1882. Frank Haynes Drew, d. at Hot Springs, Ark., 3 March, 1919.
1882. Dana Putnam Richardson, b. 14 Oct., 1855, at North Leominster; d. at Worcester, 16 Nov., 1916.
1888. Clark Storer Gould, b. 2 Aug., 1864, at South Boston; d. at Boston, 28 March, 1919.

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1893. Francis Joseph Giblin, b. 8 July, 1867, at South Boston; d. at Dorchester, 13 April, 1919.

1897. Clarence Francis Desmond, b. in 1872; d. at Worcester, 28 April, 1919.

1897. Ralph Emerson Stevens, b. 2 Dec., 1869, at Marlboro; d. at Marlboro, 18 Sept., 1918.

1900. Charles Frederick Dole, b. in 1876, at Chelsea; d. at Sharon, 25 March, 1919.

1905. William Wright Walcott, b. 1 June, 1879, at Natick; d. at Mons, France, 16 March, 1919.

1918. Omar Perley Badger, d. at Boston, 25 Sept., 1918.

Dental School.

1880. Frederick Eugene Ayer, b. 1 March, 1858, at Lewiston, Me.; d. at San Anselmo, Cal., 1 Nov., 1917.

1918. Elmer Reinhold Bolinder, b. 23 Aug., 1897, at Lynn; d. in France, 17 Feb., 1919.

Law School.

1867. Austin Workman Vorhes, d. at Pomeroy, O., 7 April, 1919.

1868. John Thomas Wilson, b. 21 Oct. 1840, at Boston; d. at Oxford, N.H., 14 March, 1918.

1870. Frank Gunnison, d. at Erie, Pa., 23 April, 1919.

1897. Eugene Clement Donworth, b. 19 May, 1873, at Machias, Me.; d. at Boston, 11 April, 1919.

1906. Harold Abbott Varnum, b. 4 March, 1880, at Lowell; d. at Lowell, 9 March, 1919.

1907. Edward John Cummings, d. at Littleton, N.H., 23 Sept., 1918.

1908. Robert Allan French, b. 13 Sept. 1882, at Nashua, N.H.; d. at Washington, D.C., 17 Dec., 1918.

1908. James Knight Nichols, b. 28 March 1881, at Milwaukee, Wis.; d. at Binghamton, N.Y., 17 Sept., 1918.

1910. Lewis Mitchell Wilson, b. 2 July, 1883, at Macedon, N.Y.; d. at Macedon, N.Y., 13 Dec., 1918.

1911. Reuben Brent Hutchcraft, b. 15 Dec., 1886, at Paris, Ky.; killed in action in France, 7 Nov., 1918.

1912. William James Hamersley, d. at Hartford, Conn., 12 Oct., 1918.

1915. Isidor David Levy, d. at Camp Upton, L.I., N.Y., 27 Sept., 1918.

Honorary Degree.

1904. Crawford Howard Toy, LL.D., b. 23 March, 1836, at Norfolk, Va.; d. at Cambridge, 12 May, 1919.

1915. David Hummel Greer, S.T.B., b. 20 March, 1844, near Wheeling, West Va.; d. at New York, N.Y., 19 May, 1919.

Temporary Members.

College.

1860. Charles Edwin Brown, b. 24 March, 1840, at Worcester; d. 21 June, 1918.

1865. George Reed Russell, b. 31 Jan., 1844, at Woburn; d. at Arlington Heights, 22 Feb., 1919.

1869. Albert Elliott Fletcher, b. 19 Oct., 1846, at Indianapolis, Ind.; d. at Farmington, Conn., 13 Aug., 1918.

1875. Joseph Lane Merrill, b. 22 Jan., 1852, at Pembroke, N.H.; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 10 Sept., 1918.

1880. Mighells Bachman Butler, b. 23 Nov., 1856, at Phelps, N.Y.; d. at Niagara Falls, N.Y., 18 Jan., 1919.

1883. William Tappan Peirce, b. 16 March, 1862, at New Bedford; d. at Deer Lodge, Mont., 28 Nov., 1918.

1884. Emlyn Metcalf Gill, b. 21 March, 1862, at Walpole; d. at Larchmont, N.Y., 21 June, 1918.

1904. Samuel George Smith, b. 4 Aug., 1881, at St. Paul, Minn.; d. 3 Feb., 1919.

1910. Edward Borden, b. 6 July, 1886, at

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Fall River; d. at Fall River, 25 Jan., 1919.

1913. Robert Lewis Forbush, b. 4. Aug., 1890, at Natick; d. in France, 14 March, 1919.

1916. Arthur Joseph Brickley, b. 5 Feb., 1894, at Charlestown; d. at Château d'Estay, Appilly (Oise), France, 9 Dec., 1918.

1917. Alan Campbell Clark, b. 11 Sept., 1895, at Bangor, Me.; d. from wounds in France, 31 July, 1918.

1917. Harold Nicholas Donovan, b. 7 Jan., 1895, at Jamaica Plain; d. from wounds in France, 10 Nov., 1918.

1917. Samuel Joseph Arthur Kelley, b. 18 May, 1894, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Governor's Island, N.Y., 13 Feb., 1919.

1918. Malcolm Cotton Brown, b. 26 March, 1897, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Brockworth, Eng., 23 July, 1918.

1918. Oakley Day Overton, b. 5 Sept., 1889, at Boone, Nebr.; d. 11 Oct., 1918.

1920. Robert FitzGerald Clark, b. 13 Sept., 1898, at Dedham; killed at Brest, France, 21 Aug., 1918.

1921. Clarence Francis Mateyka, b. 18 Aug., 1899, at Cleveland, O.; d. at Cambridge, 6 Oct., 1918.

1921. Ernest Ralph Sumner, b. 14 March, 1901, at Montreal, Can.; d. at Military Base Hospital at Toronto, Can., 7 Nov., 1918.

Scientific School.

1869–'70. Joseph Lewando, b. 3 Dec., 1850, at Boston; d. at Wolfboro, N.H., 19 Nov., 1918.

1890–'91. Irving Wheeler Pollard, b. 9 Aug., 1871, at Rock Island, Ill.; d. at Cambridge, 10 Feb., 1919.

1894–'95. Allan Kendrick Sweet, b. in 1862 at Cambridge; d. at Belmont, 28 March, 1919.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1895–'96. Charles Crocker Dodge, b. 13 July, 1857, at Peabody; d. at Salem, 25 March, 1919.

1909–'10. Alfred Ellsworth Wright, b. 4 Aug., 1861, at Albion, N.Y.; d. at Batavia, N.Y., 4 March, 1919.

1911–'12. Max Parry, b. 28 Dec., 1886, at Indianapolis, Ind., killed in action in France.

1914–'15, 1916–'18. Carl Henry Wilson, b. 30 Jan., 1890, at Conneaut, O.; d. at Fort Banks, Winthrop, 10 Jan., 1919.

1899–'01. Clark Richardson Lincoln, d. of wounds in France, 24 July, 1918.

Medical School.

1915–'18. William Chenault Argo, b. 6 Nov., 1892, at Danville, Ky.; d. at Boston, 22 Sept., 1918.

Dental School.

1892–'94. Charles Shackford Spencer, b. at Chelsea; d. at Boston, 12 March, 1919.

Law School.

1855–'57. Robert Newton Baskin, d. at Salt Lake City, Utah, 27 Aug., 1918.

1859–'61. Moses Bryant, d. at Waukesha, Wis., 22 March, 1919.

1872. Francis Clarke Welch, b. 18 Jan., 1850, at Boston; d. at Boston, 21 Feb., 1919.

1882–'83. Westley Halliburton DeFrance, b. 2 Jan., 1860, at Milan, Mo.; d. 15 Oct., 1917.

1888–'89. John Brodhead VanSchaick, b. 13 Mar., 1865, at New York, N.Y.; d. in France, 11 Dec., 1918.

1905–'06. Richard Jocelyn Hunter, b. 2 Feb., 1886, at London, Eng.; killed in France, 25 Aug., 1918.

1906–'07. John Case Phelps, b. 29 June, 1883, at Binghamton, N.Y.; killed in action, in the Bois des Loges, France, 18 Oct., 1918.

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1910–'11. Ira Charles Ogden, b. 21 Nov., 1888, at San Antonio, Tex.; killed in action near St. Etienne, France, 10 Oct., 1918.

1913–'16. Ralph Guye White, d. of wounds at Field Hospital, France, 21 July, 1918.

1914–'15. Edward Rankin Brainerd, b. 10 May, 1888, at Los Angeles, Cal.; d. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 16 Feb., 1919.

1914–'15. Walton Kimball Smith, b. 21 Sept., 1890, at Milwaukee, Wis.; killed at New Romney, Eng., 6 July, 1918.

1915–'17. Robert Henry Coleman, b. 15 Feb., 1894, at Louisville, Ky.; d. at Base Hospital 33, Brest, France, 9 Oct., 1918.

1915–'17. Arthur Russell Gaylord, b. 1 March, 1893, at Minneapolis, Minn.; killed in action in France.

1915–'17. Proctor Calvin Gilson, b. 8 Feb., 1891, at DeKalb Junction, N.Y.; killed in action near Longpoint, France, 18 July, 1918.

1916–'17. Clifford Barker Grayson, b. 4 May, 1894, at Chattanooga, Tenn.; d. from wounds in French Hospital No. 47, France, 19 July, 1918.

1916–'17. Leslie Orland Tooze, b. 4 Feb., 1895, at Woodburn, Ore.; killed in action in the Argonne Forest, France, 28 Sept., 1918.

1916–'18. Alfred Frazier White, d. at Camp Humphreys, Va., 8 Nov., 1918.

Divinity School.

1873–'74. John Milton Merrill, b. 25 March, 1850, at Warsaw, N.Y.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Jan., 1917.

1888–'89. John Archer Silver, b. 4 Aug., 1863, at Churchville, Md.; d. at Geneva, N.Y., 5 Feb., 1916.

1913–'14. William Henry James Wilby, b. 1 Sept., 1888, at Springfield, Mo.; d. at sea en route to France, 4 Oct., 1918.

Officers not Graduates.

Samuel Train Dutton, *Lecturer on School Supervision*, 1896–'97; *Lecturer on Organization and Management of Schools*, 1897–'98; b. Oct. 1849, at Hillsboro, N.H.; d. at Atlantic City, N.J., 28 March, 1919.

James Andrew Shannon, *Member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences*, 1916–'17, b. in Minn.; killed in France near Chatel Chehery, 8 Oct., 1918.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The Harvard Club of New York will establish at the University, in memory of Joseph H. Choate, '52, a fellowship open to British subjects coming from the University of Cambridge. Appointment to the fellowship will be made each year in the usual manner of such appointments at Harvard, following the nomination and recommendation of the vice-chancellor of Cambridge. There will be a provision which will enable the same man to hold the fellowship for three successive years.

The Harvard Magazine, which began monthly publication in March, invites contributions from Radcliffe students as well as from Harvard. It is likely to fill the place of the Harvard Monthly, which ceased publication two years ago.

Miss Alice Hamilton, of Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine at the Harvard Medical School. She is the first woman to be appointed to the Faculty of the University.

The largest and most varied number of courses ever given at the Harvard Summer School will be given this summer. The School will enable men who have lost academic credit because of time spent in the service to make up their deficiencies. Instruction will be divided into two terms of six weeks each. The first term will be-

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gin on the first of July and continue until Aug. 9; the second term will run from Aug. 11 to Sept. 13. More than 80 per cent of the studies will be given during the first term; the thirty courses of the second term will be mostly of an advanced nature.

Rev. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, gave the Dudleian Lecture for the current academic year in Phillips Brooks House on April 8. The subject was "The Validity of Non-Episcopal Ordination."

By the will of Horace Fletcher, Harvard University receives a trust fund of $100,000, to be used in "fostering knowledge of healthful nutrition."

From April 9 to April 23 there was a loan exhibition of French art in the Fogg Art Museum. It embraced the productions, in sculpture, painting, tapestries, manuscripts, furniture, screens, etc., of the whole period of French art, from the ninth century to the present day.

The Harvard Alumni Association has announced that a new edition of the *Alumni Directory*, containing the names and addresses of the 38,000 living Harvard men, will be published next fall.

Frederick L. Allen, '12, has been appointed a second secretary to the Corporation of Harvard University, and will have charge of a new university publicity department.

Professor Levy-Bruhl, of the University of Paris, who has been announced as the French Exchange Professor to Harvard for next year, will give two courses in philosophy — one in English, on the history of modern philosophy, the other, in French, on the history of French philosophy in the nineteenth century.

The degree to be given to students whose college course was interrupted by service in the Army or Navy will be known as a War Degree, not as a degree *honoris causa*, as was first announced. A war degree may be granted for the successful completion of twelve academic courses, instead of the sixteen required for the regular A.B. or S.B. Academic credit will be made proportionate to the length of time actually spent in the Army or Navy, but no student may receive credit for more than one year of academic work. On the diploma, after the recipient's name, will be added the words, "*qui studiis relictis pro patriae libertate militavit.*"

Dean Henry A. Yeomans will be the Harvard Exchange Professor to the University of Paris for the first half of the academic year 1919–1920.

The Class of 1920 will give a memorial gate as an "individual expression of the Class's appreciation of the services rendered by the members of 1920 in the great war." The gate will probably be on Quincy Street, to the left of President Lowell's house.

The Overseers have appointed a special committee to confer with the special committee appointed by the Corporation, and with other bodies and individuals in regard to an adequate memorial to the Harvard men who have died in the war. The committee of the Overseers is as follows: Langdon P. Marvin, '98, William R. Thayer, '81, William S. Thayer, '85, W. Cameron Forbes, '92, and William C. Boyden, '86.

Col. Robert C. F. Goetz, U.S.A., who has been in Cambridge arranging for the Harvard Artillery Unit, of which he will have charge next year, has been ordered to France for a course at a staff school. He expects to return to Cambridge in August.

Augustus E. Willson, '69, formerly governor of Kentucky, delivered the address at the Memorial Day exercises in Sanders Theatre. Jefferson B. Fletcher, '87, to whom the Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded, read the poem. The services were commemorative of all Harvard

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men who died in the war; and the families of such men were invited.

VARIA.

William C. Lane, '81, calls attention to the interesting fact, in connection with the recent election of Miss Caroline Farrar Ware, Vassar, '20, as a member of Phi Beta Kappa in her Junior year, that her father, Henry Ware, Harvard, '93, her grandfather, Charles P. Ware, Harvard, '62, her great-grandfather, Henry Ware, Harvard, 1812, and her great-great-grandfather, Henry Ware, Harvard, 1785, were all members of Phi Beta Kappa, and all but one of the five generations were elected to the Society as Juniors in College.

The writer of the following verses has sent them from France, where he has been engaged in work for the Y.M.C.A.

LIONEL DE JERSEY HARVARD.

I.

There is not enough of timber left
In the shell-swept splintered woods,
To make the crosses for thy sons,
Who sleep in the soil of France,
Mother England.
Nor flowers and leaves enough,
In the cannon furrowed fields,
To make a modest wreath,
To place upon their graves;
Nor larks left in the shot-torn sky,
To sing a song of joy
Over their glorious death.

II.

Since one, among thy fallen sons,
Became a son to us;
For hallowed halls, which bear his name,
Have felt his foot and heard his voice,
And sent him forth, not gowned
In student black and mortar board
But khaki-clad with helmet steel;
We beg to cut from trees of Elm,
'Neath which he sat and read, a limb,
To make a Christian Cross for him;
And pluck some flowers from a bed,
He walked around, and dreamed,
To place upon his glorious grave.
Thy son, our son, who fought for "Veritas,"
And fell in the fields of France.

Harry Webb Farrington, A.M., '11.

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